Carver School

People's Voice N.Y.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER SCHOOL's first year of operation has demonstrated clearly the need for just such a people's university in Harlem. Nearly 1,100 citizens, from all walks of life, and with much and little previous schooling, have already found the School an invaluable help in understanding and solving the probems of adult citizenship. 2-10-45

Now that the Carver School is registering students for its new term, we urge all our readers to think seriously on the opportunities it affords for filling in important gaps which the public schools have left in the education of us all.

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18 Months of Steady Progress Revealed by Harlem Institute

Afro American 4-28-45

By Richard R. Dier

New York- The George W. Carver School in Harlem, established in October, 1943 as a people's institute, with an interracial teaching staff and student body, is the only one of its kind in this country.

At that time, Langston Hughes, famous poet and author, said of the school "I hope that the work will move forward as I think the school will be an excellent thing in Harlem." The school which opened with 157 students, last semester had 352 attending classes. The goal for the fall term is 1,000 and indications are that it will be realized.

Expressly for "the People"

" Our school has very low fees," Miss Mayme Brown, public relations secretary told the Afro during a tour of the building this week. " That's another reason we call it a people's institute. It's for people who cannot afford to pay large fees for courses in other institutions. Tuition ranges from $2 to $5 per course. "We also have classes which you can't duplicate anywhere, like courses on 'How to make a hat,' 'Meet the Author,' and 'How to Speak in Public

Other courses given in this eight room include those on Negro history, the colonial peoples, painting, choral music and languages.

Sammy Price, boogie-woogie artist, is an instructor in jazz music. There are also talks by prominent authors, among whom are Howard Fast and Henrietta Buckmaster; lectures, and showing of movies.

"Students like it here," Miss Brown continued, " because no previous education is stressed liked other institution do. We have a good library, thanks to our students who donated books.

Prepared Would Be Voters

Before elaction, we had classes for people taking literary tests in order to help them qualify to vote."

Miss Brown showed the Afro a room which had been painted by the students along with all the chairs in the room. She pointed out that they like to do this because it makes them feel a part of the institution.

"We will teach any course on any subject provided enough people request it," she concluded.

Miss Gwendolyn Bennett, director of the school, expressed the hope that it will play an important function in the community's progress. One of the main purposes is to develope interracial unde standing, harmony and unity. Included on the school's board of directors are Canada Lee, Paul Robeson, and Congressman A. Clayton Powell. Jr.

Mrs. Zenobia Neal Opens School, Oklahoma Conservatory of Learning, For Adults Who Cannot Read, Write

The Call Kansas City Missouri

9-28-45

TULSA, Okla.—Last year the Tulsa public schools closed their doors to hundreds of persons who had just begun to learn to write their names, so Mrs. Zenobia Neal felt that this was the opportunity for her to give a great humanitarian service, and three weeks ago, with the help of the OPA, she moved tenants out of the top floor of her building at 309 1-4 N. Greenwood, and began preparations for the development of what will be known as the Oklahoma Conservatory of Learning.

Mrs. Neal is a former teacher in the Tulsa public school system and is a specialist in adult education. She is also one of our most suzstantial business women, owning much valuable property from which she has a very lucrative income.

The school is neither an academy nor a college. The one objective of the founder is to serve handicapped adults who either because of a lack of educational opportunities or a failure to take advantage of such earlier in life

Mrs. Zenobia Neal

find themselves unable to participate effectively in the social order of which they are a part.'

The courses taught will be determined by what the enrollee wants and needs. with full recognition of individual differences. Those who cannot read nor write, those who seek improvement in the elementary subjects, and those who desire technical training will be served. There will be courses in public affairs designed specifically to enable the adults to exercise their right of suffrage independently and intelligently, courses relating to the proper use of leisure time, and courses in parliamentary procedure and public speaking.

When asked what inspired such an unusual venture, Mrs. Neal said:

"The idea was conceived during my 11 years as a teacher of adult education in the Tulsa public schools. During that time I saw men and women come into my classes who were unable to read or write their names, to count except on their fingers, to understand the broadcasts that came over the radios because of their limited vocabularies, and who had never cast a vote in their lives. And, during my travels, I found the same true—there was this same need of the fundamental teachings.

"Most of these people were embarrased and humiliated when they entered my classes", she continued. "Many dropped out before their desires for improvement were fulfilled. But a surprinsingly large number struggled on, some for eight and 10 years, two nights a week through rain, sleet, and snow, until they were able to take their places as intelligent and useful citizens in their community."

"When I resigned my position in the public schools here a year ago, through some unknown force over which I had no control, I resolved to dedicate the remaining years of my life to the service of such people. I am not interested primarily in the remuneration that may come from my experiment. My reward will come in the satisfaction of seeing my people improve."

The school is to be located at 309½ N. Greenwood St., in the heart of the Negro business district on the second floor of a brick building owned by the founder. It has been remodeled into classrooms, a library, an office, and equipped according to the latest educational theories, including fluorescent lights.

New York Amsterdam News

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER School ended a two-week celebration of its second anniversary with an Art Exhibit and Party November 4. Exhibitors were Norman Lewis, Harry Sternberg, Ro[illegible] [illegible], Ernest Crichlow, Elizabeth Catlett, Charles White, Robert Gwathmey, Gwendolyn Lawrence and Walter Pach. Special guests were Susan Reed, of Sa[illegible] Society, Anne Brown, Gordon Heath of "Deep Are the Roots," Muriel Rahn, Dick Campbell and Mercedes Gilbert Gilbert. Gwendolyn Bennett, director of the School.

New York

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
AGE-HERALD
Circ. D. 45,190

MAY 26 1945

NEGRO TEACHERS LEARN NUTRITION

A 12-hour course in nutrition sponsored by the American Red Cross will be completed today by 32 Negro teachers, cooks and maids in the Birmingham Board of Education nursery schools.

Miss Eva Godbey, authorized Red Cross instructor, was assisted by registered nurses ~~in the~~ schools in teaching the course, which included demonstrations, exhibits, movies and regular class work. Individual projects were carried out by each member of the class.

Miss Godbey will follow up the course by observing the work of nutrition students in the nursery schools to determine how well information gained in the course is applied.

The nursery schools are sponsored by the Board of Education with the support of Lanham act funds. Mrs. Hazel Parker is nutrition chairman for the Red Cross.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NEWS
Circ. D. 127,124

MAY 25 1945

32 Negroes Complete Course In Nutrition

Thirty-two Negro teachers, cooks and maids in the Birmingham Board of Education nursery schools throughout the city tomorrow will complete a 12-hour course in nutrition taught under the sponsorship of the Jefferson County chapter, American Red Cross.

The course, taught by Miss Eva Godbey, authorized Red Cross instructor, with the assistance of registered nurses in the nursery schools, included demonstrations, exhibits, educational movies, and regular class work. Each member of the class also carried out an individual project during the course.

A follow-up of the course will be made by Miss Godbey, who through observation of the work of the nutrition students in the nursery schools, which are sponsored by the city Board of Education with the support of Lanham act funds, will determine how well information gained in the course is applied. Mrs. Hazel Parker is nutrition chairman for the Red Cross.

TALLADEGA, ALA.
HOME
Cir. D. 1,568

MAY 28 1945

Negro Demonstration Clubs Forming Canning Centers

Ten cooperative canning centers are being organized among the Negro Home Demonstration Clubs in Talladega County.

Plans for these canning centers began last summer. Since that time efforts have been made to provide funds with which to purchase pressure canners. To the present date the following communities have bought pressure canners:

Hill Side, one canner; Lane Chapel, two, Childersburg, two; Mardisville, one; Rendalia, one.

The club members of these communities are organized in groups.

As produce matures for canning the members of these groups meet at the canning center and can their fruits and vegetables.

The men and women of Rendalia community built an outdoor furnace similar to a barbecue put, covered the top with tin, which provides convenient space for setting two pressure canners.

The members of Lane Chapel community have two community pressture canners. They are renovating a log cabin and equipping it to be used for the community center.

In addition to the seven pressure canners bought by these respective communities, three club members have bought their personal canners.

Nine more individual canners will be purchased as soon as they can be located.

Canning groups are being established in Talladega at Needmore, Knoxville and at the West Battle Street USO. All urban citizens interested in becoming members may contact the Negro Home Demonstration agent.

DM Adult Schools Open Fall Program Monday Night

Iowa Bystander
Des Moines
9-27-45

The Des Moines Adult School program will open on Monday night, October 1, with classes held at East, North and Roosevelt high schools, Des Moines Technical school and other locations.

Courses at East high include: apartment cookery, bridge, clothing make and remake, crafts, dancing, English, flower arrangement, Negro history, short hand, Spanish, swimming, typing and woodcraft and furnture repair.

Among the courses offered at North high school are: bookkeeping, creative writing, gym, Elementary English, mathematics, Russian, short hand and typing, Spanish, woodcarving. Des-Moines

Special among the courses at Des Moines Technical school are: acetylene welding advertising, arc welding, architectural drafting, auto mechanics, aviation mechanics, blueprint reading, decorating your home, electronics machine drafting machine shop practice, merchandising and the public power sewing, radio, refrigeration, retail selling, and commercial subpects. 9-27-45

Badminton, new books in brief, creative design and theory of color, music. adventures in listening, personal grooming are among some of the courses offered at Roosevelt high.

For other homemaking classes which are held at the centers, Y.W.C.A.s, Y.M.C.A.s, schools and churches, write or phone the Des Moines Public Schools, Department of Adult Education, 629 Third street, or telephone 4-2105.

Doctor Edwin R. Embree

Atlanta World

Something is wrong with Negro education in America. We have the assurance from America's foremost authority on Negro education and minority problems, Dr. Edwin R. Em[redacted] of The Julius Rosewald Fund. In his introduction of Mr. Embree to the Atlanta University commencement gathering, President Clement said: "The organization headed by Dr. Embree has come to be synonymous with Negro education and progress. So today, instead of emphasizing the three "R's", Negroes have added a fourth 'R' Rosenwald." Dr. Clement's characterization of the Rosenwald Fund reflects the importance and influence surrounding Mr. Embree's position in the educational life and growth of Negroes.

6-7-45

Dr. Embree speaks very frankly, yet very truly, when he charges that present day Negro educational institutions, unlike those of the pioneer era, are failing to accentuate the fundamentals; that they are making great advances in the matter of physical resources and expansion, but are failing to sing their shafts deep into the soil of understanding and skills; that they are doing a magnificient job in supplying and imparting knowledge, but that they are failing to supply creative urge for creative thinking and living. Who among us, capable of analyzing trends, would doubt the logic of Dr. Embree's position? Worse still, who among us would also concede that this criticism applies with equal force to all of our educational institutions in general? Mass production appears to have become the watchword in American life and thought. And our educational institutions, seeking to prepare their graduates for living in such a society, reflect the trend of these events.

6-7-45

Nevertheless, the criticism is too serious and the plight of Negroes in the American economy is too grave and limited for us to take comfort in the fact that because others are doing it we may be pardoned for our misgivings. For in a peculiar sense, Negro educational institutions must of deep necessity, answer certain questions facing their graduates at every turn. In virtualy every segment of Negro life in this country, we are subjected to severe limitations of opportunity for full participation in American economy. Negroes can't participate in the political life of the South; we can't hold public office; we may not expect equal justice before our courts of law because of race and color; we may not expect equal pay for equal work, and in a thousand other ways the Negro student faces problems not common to the everyday life of the white college graduate. Even in the North there are limitations based upon race and color, although not legalized.

6-7-45

It is in this very special situation that Negro educational institutions differ in their missions from those of white educational institutions. And just as the Negro college cannot pursue the same type of education as the whites, neither can the Negro minister preach the same sort of ministry as his white brother. Let no Negro minister who is worth his salt, fool himself that he can divorce his work from the sufferings of police brutality and civil injustice of their members. The good minister, and there as some, who follow their members into courts, counsel with them, and otherwise live up to the social mission of the gospel they proclaim. In like manner, the Negro college professor who contents himself with lecturing on the rights and wrongs of the American Labor Movement across some desk in the college without becoming articulate with the common everyday handicaps of Negro life, betrays the high trust being reposed in him.

Veterans May Bring Suit For Graduate State Training

The Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Georgia

DARLINGTON, S. C.—An unnamed veteran of World War II, Graduate of S. C. State College in Orangeburgh, may be the first to bring suit for graduate training at state expense in South Carolina it was announced here Sunday.

The announcement followed an NAACP meeting at which James M. Hinton of Columbia, state NAACP president was guest speaker.

Monday, Mr. Hinton confirmed back home where you don't have the announcement and added that such a suit is nearing completion and could be expected "in the next few days."

Texas Faces Test Cases On Negro Grad Students

Chicago Defender

AUSTIN, Tex.—The Texas legislature this week refused an extra grant of $11,000 which 150 Negro teachers need to attend summer school for graduate work required in education since Texas law does not admit Negroes to the University of Texas.

6-23-45

Texas usually sends its Negro graduate students to universities out of the state and the South by means of a scholarship and aid fund.

But this year the applicants for summer school grants were so numerous that the committee handling it asked the Legislature for an extra $11,000. The request was refused.

Since this group of 150 has attempted to qualify for aid, and has been approved by the committee, the Texas chapter NAACP is attempting to force entry for the group to the University of Texas.

The suit is expected to be filed as soon as summer school starts at the university this month.

The legislature sought to make amends by voting a bill without appropriations to change the name of Prairie View Normal and Industrial College for Negroes to Prairie View university.

6-23-45

The bill states that this university will offer courses for Negroes equal to those offered at the University of Texas, but it failed to provide money to carry out that requirement.

25a-1945

Adult Education(People's Colleges

Toward Freedom

Daily Worker 2-5-45

by Doxey A. Wilkerson

Carver School Students Learn Freedom's Dynamics

WHITE and Negro citizens directly engaged in the struggle for Negro democratic rights and others desirous of filling in a serious gap left by their public school education could profit immensely by enrolling for one or more courses in the George Washington Carver School.

25a

I am impressed with this fact not only because the School is now receiving registrations for the second term, but even more by constantly recurring evidence of the need for deeper understanding of the Negro question by Negroes and others who innocently fall prey to the confusion and trickery promulgated by enemies of the Negro people.

For example, President Roosevelt's letter to the National Association for Advancement of Colored People last week commenting upon their opposition to compulsory peacetime military service gently pointed out an error which none who really understands the dynamics of the Negro question **during this period** would ever make. The NAACP had told the President that compulsory military service would perpetuate jimcrowism in the army. But the President replied, in effect: You overlook the fact that the Negro's status in America is not static, but is tremendously dynamic; that we are in process now of breaking down traditional jimcrow barriers in the armed forces, and we have every intention that that process shall continue.

A Carver School student of the science of social change, with special reference to the Negro in America, would have known at the outset that—now, of all times—one cannot predict the future in terms of **what is,** but that he must be primarily alert to **what is becoming.** Even without the President's courteously administered lesson, he would have looked toward the future with confidence—and thereby fought for Negro freedom more correctly and more effectively.

25a

2-15-45

TO TAKE another example, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell's speech in the House last week against a so-called "anti-discrimination" amendment to the May-Bailey Bill is being misinterpreted (consciously by some unprincipled forces) as a blow to FEPC. The fact is, however, that that speech headed off a cheap political trick by Dewey Republicans to get a premature "test of strength" on the coming permanent FEPC bill under the most unfavorable conditions possible; that the amendment would have added nothing that the present FEPC does not do, but would have greatly weakened the forces honestly fighting for permanent FEPC legislation.

Many politically naive citizens were taken in by this cheap GOP maneuver, and are still

2-5-45

confused over an issue which Reps. Powell, Dawson, Marcantonio, DeLacy and others saw clearly from the outset. But students of the Negro in American politics at the Carver School would be very unlikely to be so confused.

Still another illustration is seen in certain reactions to last week's Georgia polltax repeal. Some people tend to discount the action on grounds that Gov. Arnall is no "sincere" friend of the Negro, and that many of the Georgia legislators voted for polltax repeal with no "intention" of having more Negroes vote, expecting rather to keep them disfranchised through the "white primary." But a Carver School student of the Negro question would know that attitudes are but secondary forces of history; that the real basis for the polltax repeal lies in the rapidly changing economic and political foundations of the South; and that, whatever may be the "intentions" of certain Georgia legislators, the wider use of the franchise by southern Negroes and poor whites is now irrevocably on the agenda of history.

25a

The Carver School (57 W. 125 St.; AT. 9-6969) is the only Negro people's school in the country. It offers a wide variety of practical and valuable courses on the Negro and other subjects and thereby afford progressive New Yorkers an invaluable opportunity for gaining much-needed insight which few other sources can give.

News of Harlem's Carver School

Daily Worker 11-26-45

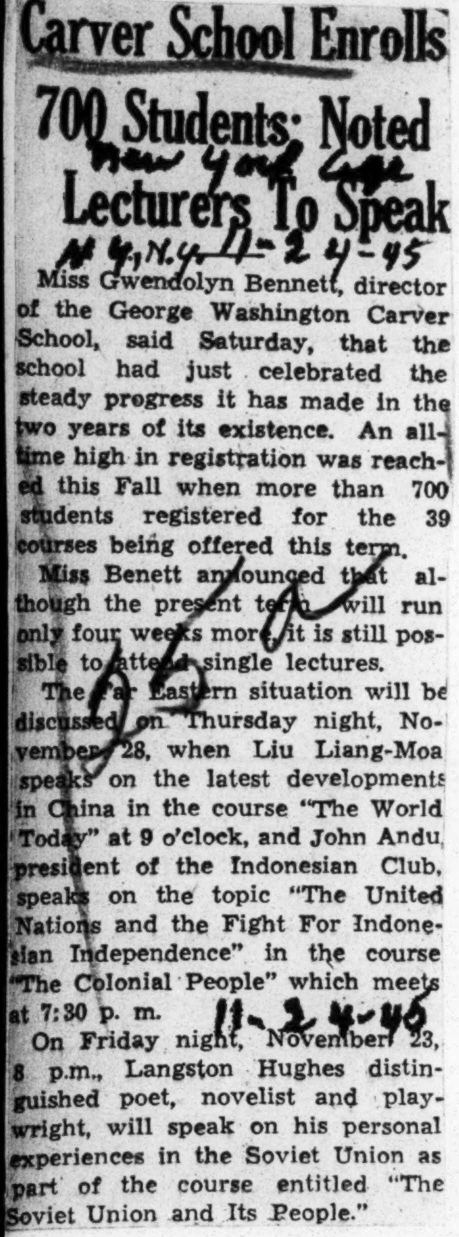
An all-time high in registration was reached this fall by the George Washington Carver School in Harlem, Miss Gwendolyn Bennett, director, announced yesterday.

More than 700 students registered for the 30 courses being offered this term. Although the present term will run only four weeks more, it is still possible to attend single lectures.

25a

25a-1945

Carver Schools



Carver School Enrolls 700 Students; Noted Lecturers To Speak

New York Age

N.Y., N.Y. 11-24-45

Miss Gwendolyn Bennett, director of the George Washington Carver School, said Saturday, that the school had just celebrated the steady progress it has made in the two years of its existence. An all-time high in registration was reached this Fall when more than 700 students registered for the 39 courses being offered this term.

Miss Benett announced that although the present term will run only four weeks more, it is still possible to attend single lectures.

The Far Eastern situation will be discussed on Thursday night, November 28, when Liu Liang-Moa speaks on the latest developments in China in the course "The World Today" at 9 o'clock, and John Andu, president of the Indonesian Club, speaks on the topic "The United Nations and the Fight For Indonesian Independence" in the course "The Colonial People" which meets at 7:30 p. m.

11-24-45

On Friday night, November 23, 8 p.m., Langston Hughes distinguished poet, novelist and playwright, will speak on his personal experiences in the Soviet Union as part of the course entitled "The Soviet Union and Its People."

American Education Week

Atlanta Daily World

The current observation of National Education Week serves to emphasize some of the opportunities and handicaps of education on our local scene. Already, attention has been directed to the monumental study conducted by the Atlanta Urban League in 1944. The facts presented at that time have not materially changed since. They speak for themselves. Of the 70,894 Atlanta children of school age 25,528 are Negroes; 44, 456 are whites; that there is one school for every 855 white school children, while only one school for every 2,040 Negro children; that Atlanta invests in school lands and buildings $2,156 for each white pupil, but only $887 for each Negro child· that in 1942 the Atlanta Board expended for education $108.70 for each white pupil, but only $37.80 for each Negro pupil.

11-15-45

Other facts brought out by the study are equally impressive, not to say disturbing. Referring to what it regards as the "black market" in public education for Negroes in Atlanta, the study shows that under the double-session arrangement, the Negro child goes to school three and one half hours a day, while the child loses six and one half hours per day, thus throwing the Negro pupil for a lost of some 2,700 class-hours during the first six years of his elementary school education.

Atlanta, Ga.

We repeat, these figures, startling as they may appear, are self explanatory. What part can we play? As interested citizens we can encourage and contribute to the campaign of the League to improve conditions for our school-age population. We can back the movement to secure additonal teachers, added library facilities, increased vocational opportunities for the Negro child, and a greatly increased number of kindergartens for the beginners. 11-15-45

Finally, League officials has designated Sunday as Education Sunday in the local churches. It is here that our ministers can render a particularly effective service by cooperating with League officials in devoting a part, if not the major share, of their discourses on education on the local scene. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on this subject.

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3 School Trustees Split Over DAR

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

The three colored members of the Board of Education expressed divergent views last week during consideration of the Daughters of the American Revolution's request to conduct an essay contest solely in the white schools, which was granted.

This question has arisen annually for more than a decade to plague the board which has never denied the DAR's request.

Wilson Backs DAR

Mrs. Velma G. Williams chose not to vote, and expressed hope that negotiations reported in progress will be fruitful in having the contest extended to all schools.

George E. C. Hayes, attorney, who votes consistently on racial issues affecting the schools, said "Nay."

12-22-45

John H. Wilson, attorney, voted in favor of granting the request, declaring that it would be inconsistent to vote otherwise, and emphasized that the Elks are granted permission annually by the board to conduct contests solely in colored schools.

Mr. Wilson pointed out also that it was through the Elks-sponsored contests that a local colored teacher earned a degree; and that the College Alumni Association has made requests to sponsor projects in colored schools.

25

25a-1945 Virginia Adult Education

The School for Workers
Editor of The Times -Dispatch Richmond
4-1-45

I ahve read with interest your recent editorials in support of the Southern School for Workers. I am certain many oth other readers have done likewise. It would be intersting to have forthcoming in an early editorial the identities of all persons who have been active in the promotion of this school in Richmond and a brief history of their qualifications. The policies of the school might well be influenced by those~~s~~ most active in its organization, which information your readers should have in interest of intelligent opinion and support.

25a

I note with interest the selection of one white and one colored specialist, for promotional work, by the school. Would it not be proper for your readers to be provided with the identity of these persons together with their qualifications?

Let us have some information on the persons who originally organized and s supported this school as well as the promoters.

25a

O.B. Edward/

Richmond. Full information concerning the Southern School for Workers, and its plans, is obtainable at its headquarters, 12 North Ninth Street, Richmond, Virginia.

25b-1945

Dr. R. W. Riley Tours West

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHICAGO — (ANP). — Dr. Ralph W. Riley, president of the American Baptist Theological Seminary, Nashville, is making a tour of the Middle West in the interest of his institution. He is scheduled to address a Tri-State meeting of Negro and white religious leaders at Omaha, Neb., after which he will deliver addresses in Columbus, Ohio, and Atlanta. 11-17-45

The institution is owned and controlled by the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc., two of the largest denominational religious bodies in the United States. Dr. Riley states that with one of the largest student bodies in the history of the institution, an increased faculty, the construction of a new dormitory and a central heating plant, the school is well on the way to success. 11-17-45

White Sponsor And Promoter Of Negro Education Passes

Memphis World-Tenn.

12-14-45

NASHVILLE—(ANP)—Miss Mary E. Braden, the white woman who dedicated her life to Negro education, was buried here last week. She passed Saturday at Morristown where she retired in 1930.

Born in Ohio 88 years ago, she came here from that state in 1867 with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Braden. Her father was the president of Walden college out of which has grown Meharry Medical college.

25b

Known as "Miss Mammie" to her students at Walden and Morristown, she was described as "a perfect Christain character' by several of her former pupils. Her body lay in state at Seay Methodist church here, where funeral services were held, for an hour. Dr. H. H. Walker was in charge of the funeral services.

About 150 members of both races heard testimonials eulogizing her life. 12-14-45

STIMULATED PROGRESS

"But for her kind the progress of the Negro race would have been set back 25 years," remarked Dr. M. W. Boyd, president of Morristown Normal and Industrial college where the deceased taught for many years. 12-14-45

The alumni of Walden college would have considered themselves "ingrates if we had not arranged to bring her mortal remains back to Nashville to rest beside her beloved parents," said the Rev. Daniel T. Burch. An expression of sympathy came from the Meharry faculty through George W. Claridge.

She was buried beside the graves of her parents in Greenwood cemetery.

25b

THE ALABAMA Board of Education approved last week the expenditure of $500,000 for new buildings at the Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, Normal, Ala.

After a visit to the school, members of the board approved building a girls and boys' dormitory, expansion of home economics and library facilities and cottages for several teachers now housed in the old hospital building. 12-30-45

Dr. J. F. Drake is president of A. & M. Institute, which was founded by the late Dr. William Hooper Councill. B'ham., Ala. News

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ALCORN FINDS ITSELF AND IS PROMISED AID

Commercial Appeal

Bailey Praises College For Teaching Trades

25b

FINANCIAL HELP PLANNED

Memphis, Tenn.

By KENNETH TOLER
Staff Correspondent

ALCORN, Miss., Nov. 21.—Asserting that Alcorn College for Negroes is "getting back on high ground" by teaching vocational trades to its students, Governor Bailey in an address here Wednesday at a rural life conference on the campus pledged his support in seeking adequate financial support for the institution. He also promised to inaugurate a campaign to get an all-weather hardsurfaced road to the institution, which is off in the southwest corner of the state at the end of a 16-mile winding gravel and dirt highway.

Thur 11-22-45

Thur 11-22-45

Veered Into Liberal Arts

Governor Bailey explained that until recently the institution had veered off into a liberal arts direction which he said was contrary to the purpose of the state's agricultural and mechanical college here for negroes.

"This institution has never been adequately supported," the Governor said. "Make it a training school and I'll go to the end of the road with you in seeking adequate support."

"I'm also going to put on a campaign to get the road shortened and hardsurfaced and fix it so you won't seem to be riding backwards at times," he said.

A proposal has been suggested for building an airline highway from Lorman on Highway 61 just six miles away to replace the present 16 miles of winding country lanes.

Commending the recently elected president, Dr. W. H. Pipes, born in Sunflower County, for inaugurating vocational training programs for boys and girls, the Governor declared that "Mississippi is an agricultural state, and iti s going to remain one."

"Our capital asset is our citizens and our enterprise agriculture. I want to see a relationship of policies in Government and opportunities for Mississippi which are real. We must be interested in the well being of all our citizens—their health, education and opportunities.

Issues Can Be Settled

"There is no issue of any sort or difference of opinions between the races in Mississippi that can't be settled face to face by our citizens. If agitators from other sections quit trying to stir up our people, we'll go together to a better day and destiny."

Better opportunities for negroes also were advocated by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and President H. H. Humes of the State Negro Baptist Convention and editor of the Delta Leader, negro newspaper published at Greenville.

Declaring that teaching of agriculture is the prime objective of negro agricultural colleges, Dr. Patterson said, however, that since the South does not have to remain rural the educational program should be fluid enough to meet the changing conditions.

He urged fuller co-operation by negroes in all betterment programs, not only for the race but the state.

"We must, if we hope to take our place as full participating citizens, become identified with all agencies and opportunities that help other American citizens to go forward," Dr. Patterson said.

"We shall be able to thread our way through and grow by opportunities by participation."

Thur 11-22-45

He lamented the fact that many of his race, "overcome by the matter of equality," are "willing to wait until they get the whole hog rather than take it piecemeal."

Duties Of Freedom

"Too many think of freedom in the sense of privileges and seem to forget responsibilities," he said. "The time has come when negro education must be measured arm's length with American education. It is to the interest of the South that its people be educated under conditions that approach American standards. It's not the quantity of negro education, but the quality."

He said that in addition to their duty to teach vocational education, the negro agricultural and mechanical colleges have a responsibility to teach citizenship and the brotherhood of God and man.

"I am anxious that we be realistic, and not as a race cut off our noses to spite our faces," he said.

"The South is not all wrong. What it needs is training on the part of its people to stop waste in its resources—natural and human. The South is becoming cognizant of its responsibility in that respect."

The all-day program attended by negro farmers from surrounding areas was arranged by the Rev. James W. Sells, executive secretary of the Mississippi Rural Life Council.

A tour of the campus showed the attention being given to vocational training and home domonstration work. The college, however, is poorly equipped to handle the programs.

Alcorn College formerly was Oakland Presbyterian College for white male students. Some of the 100-year-old buildings are still in use. The chapel used by the school has the same seats in it that were in use more than 100 years ago. Many of the other buildings have been "patched," and are still in use.

Thur 11-22-45

For Negro Education

San Antonio Evening

Texas

SOON AFTER New York University announced the admission of the first Negro citizen to its Hall of Fame—Booker T. Washington, founder and builder of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama—Texas paid a last tribute to a venerable Negro educator who had served this State similarly.

Thur 11-22-45

Samuel Walker Houston (76 years old), who died recently at Huntsville, had founded Sam Houston Training School in that city a half-century before. That was Texas' first agricultural-industrial school for Negro boys and girls, and it contributed creditably toward veritable educational equalization in the State. Many an ambitious youth went there for an education, and paid his way with farm produce or with the labor of his hands.

San Antonio Express

The institution became a model for other Texas schools. To cite an instance, the 64-year-old Bishop College at Marshall has acquired several thousand acres of typical East Texas cropland—designated Sabine Farms. Though traditionally a liberal arts college, Bishop long has taught agriculture, home-making and skilled trades. Now it proposes to carry on "practical education" in a big way.

Thur 11-22-45

To effectuate that program, Bishop College requires a $160,000 budget, which its trustees have set out to raise by popular subscription. More than a million Negroes live within 100 miles of Bishop College.

Thur 11-22-45

25b-1945

African Museum Association and Program in Colleges

Organize Many Culture Societies In Colleges

Atlanta World

Atlanta Ga.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (SNS The public is hereby notified that the African Museum Association, an organization that stands for the cultural advancement of the Negro people everywhere, has organized African culture societies in several colleges. 5-22-45

Among them Sam Houston College at Austin, Texas; Philander Smith College in Little Rock, Ark; Claflin College, in Orangeburg, S, C.; Wiley College and Bishop College, in Marshall, Texas A and M College, Huntsville, Ala.; Miles Memorial College in Birmingham.

We are happy to state that we have permanent depositories at Bishop College, Wiley College. Although we have not yet organized a society at Tuskegee, we do have a very elaborate display of African Art there in the new Tuskegee Museum. We do not own the museums, nor are we assuming responsibility for running of the same. 5-22-45

This is the responsibility of the respective colleges. We share mutual responsibility in making them grow. Our campaign (The campaign of the African Museum Association for funds to get curios and other such materials) must not be confused with drives of these respective schools for endowment funds, in any departments.

So, that when there is issued literature, bearing the name of Wiley College Depository, Bishop College Depository, or the Depository at Tuskegee depository. This must be construed to mean only, the Association's drive for funds to get more curios for that particular school. 5-22-45

An announcement has just been received that a new consignment of curios ~~has just arrived~~ in New York. Some of these will be placed at Wiley, some at Bishop, others at Tuskegee. Thanks.

W. L. Turner.

AFRICA SPEAKS

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

American Colleges Have Offered Generous Grants For West African Students

By Prince A. A. Nwafor Orizu

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

BEFORE giving my friends in America the details of what I am doing here in Nigeria in connection with the "Twenty-five Students Plan" of the Council, I would first like to tell them something of the scholarships which we have to offer our students immediately. The names and numbers I am going to give here are not all that we have. I can only mention some, especially those immediately available. They form part of the list I have brought with me to Nigeria. Here they are:

12-22-45

Prince Nwafor Orizu

From the University of Cincinnati three tuition scholarships, tenable in the Teachers College of that institution. These are good for 1946-47, and run for four years, the regular college period. Ohio State University, my alma mater, has offered us ten tuition scholarships "at one time." The University of Detroit, two tuitions, "at any one time."

* * *

PRESIDENT CHARLES WESLEY of Wilberforce, Ohio, has offered four full scholarships covering tuition, board, and room, plus two more tuition only. Western Reserve University has awarded one tuition scholarship of $300, according to the statement of President W. G. Leutner, for "an experimental first year." Lincoln University, our first and real alma mater, has given us ten tuition scholarships, tenable at any one time, also. I need not remind my readers of the great, paternal kindness of ex-President Walter L. Wright of Lincoln, or of Dean Frank T. Wilson, who is now vice chairman of our board of directors.

Dean Lucy Wilson, of the famous women's college, Wellesley, has made available one tuition-and-part-maintenance grant, or one full scholarship, "if the need is real." This grant is tenable as from September 1946. Wellesley College does not appreciate mid-year registrations. The University of Pennsylvania offers one tuition-free scholarship for "a recommended student," and Fordham offers two, at $300 each, for graduates of good West African Roman Catholic secondary schools. 12-22-45

* * *

THE CASE of Wilmington College in Ohio is in a class by itself. Through the Council it has awarded a full scholarship and also chosen its own candidate already. This fortunate young man is U. U. Ekahm, teacher at the Methodist School in Opobo, Nigeria. The college is even willing to take care of Mr. Ekam during vacations and in the summer by providing him with part-time work. They could accept him as early as February 1946.

Boston University has promised us three tuition scholarships, valued at $375 each a year. Radcliffe College—by the grace of the men, Harvard's co-ed division!—is willing to give us one scholarship, "if a Nigerian student is chosen from the group of applicants for scholarship." If awarded, this grant will become available for the regular four-year tenure in the fall of 1946.

* * *

THESE ARE the grants immediately available for the opening of our scholarship program. It more than takes care of the "Twenty-five Students Plan," which is the immediate object of my present return home to Nigeria. As indicated several times before, Nigeria is not the only country in Africa to benefit by this plan. Before returning to America, I intend to visit the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and if possible, the other countries of West Africa. 12-22-45

Our applicants come from all over the vast continent. We have letters here and in our New York headquarters office from the East as well as South Africa. In fact, I have already indicated our wish and desire to sponsor West Indian students, too. Next time I shall give my readers some samples of these applications, and the temper, aspirations, and other drives of those who write them.

> "Rancor and bigotry, racial animosities and intolerance are more dangerous than any external force, because they undermine the very foundations of democratic effort.—Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes.

25b-1945 Albany State College

The Albany State College

Atlanta World

News of the announcement that the Albany State College has been certified as a class "B" four-year college by The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, will cheer the hearts of all friends of Negro education in this State. It means that for the first time in the institution's colorful and adventurous history the Association has become sufficiently impressed with the calibre and quality of its work to risk its prestige upon an institution whose faculty turn-over was as heavy and as frequent; whose curriculum was as severely subjected to the whims and cruel interference of the administrative head, and whose educational policy and philosophy was as transitory and fleeting as was that of the Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, now called the Albany State College.

This distinct recognition has come about chiefly through the guiding genius of the institution's new President, Dr. Aaron Brown, a youthful and promising educator. Taking over the reins a little less than three years ago, Dr. Brown inherited at the institution, a demoralized and divided faculty; a depressed financial structure which had grown so frightening that it became necessary for the former Governor Eugene Talmadge to appoint a financial agent to supervise its administration, together with a constituency which had lost faith in the genuine ability of the school to supply the high quality of training so necessary for living in competitive society.

Today under Dr. Brown's leadership that has been changed. Confidence has been restored. Financial support has been greatly increased with control back in the hands of the school where it properly belongs. The faculty has been strengthened and enlarged and the citizens, white and colored alike, possess a pardonable degree of pride in the college as a community asset.

4-17-45

In our rejoicing over the good fortune of the Albany State College, we would not give the impression that public support to higher education for Negroes in the state is what it ought to be. To the contrary, the situation would be rather alarming were it not for the large sums being expended by private agencies in the support of private colleges. In dollars and cents, the 1944 State Auditor's report shows that out of a total appropriation of $2,002,634.21 spent by the University System of Georgia's Board of Regents, a mere paucity of $139,219.64 was allocated and spent for higher education for Negroes at the three State-supported institutions for Negroes. Again, there are five class "A" privately supported colleges for Negroes in Georgia at the present time. There is not a single accredited class "A" college maintained by the state for the education of Negro youth. In 1937 according to a survey conducted by Dr. Walter D. Cocking, Dean of the College of Education, University of Georgia, 76 per cent of the Negro college graduates in Georgia had received their training from privately endowed and supported institutions in the State, leaving only 24% to be divided between the three Negro state supported institutions and schools out of the state like Hamption, Fisk, Talledega and Tuskegee. Accordingly, parents and students who sense the significance of such figures and facts are slow to select such institutions when deciding upon the choice of a college.

25b-1945

Alcorn College

Rural Life Confab Hears Governor Bailey Pledge Finanical Support For Alcorn College

Memphis, Tenn.-World

Patterson Calls Segregation Unfair And Undemocratic

11-30-45

ALCORN, Miss. (Special) — Gov. Thomas L. Bailey, Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute and Rev. H. H. Hume, President of the Mississippi Baptist State Convention and Editor of the Greenville Leader, were the principal speakers on the program of the Rural Life Conference held at Alcorn College here, Wednesday, November 21, which was attended by prominent farmers, educators, religious leaders and Alcornites from all sections of the state.

Governor Bailey and Dr. Patterson were united in urging practical down to earth education and less of the "white collar" stuff in training given by Negro Agricultural and Mechanical Institutions.

In his speech Governor Bailey said "this institution has never been adequately supported" and pledged his support in getting financial aid for the institution; promising also to start a campaign to get a hard surface road to the college whch is located some 13 miles from the main highway and can only be reached by traversing a stretch of the most dangerous and tortorous road in the entire nation.

In pointing to Alcorn's responsibility to the state the Governor asserted, "Mississippi is an agricultural state, and it is going to remain one. Our capital asset is our citizens and our enterprise, agriculture. I want to see a relationship of polcies in government and opportunities for Mississppi which are real;" "there has been too much tomfoolery all along the line, with too much white collar stuff in it, "he declared, adding that Alcorn College is now getting back into line after a period when college administrators tried to make it a little yale." 11-30-45

In his closing remarks the Governor urged the group to "do for themselves,' and recommended intensified teacher training to develop good leadership, vocational education, better foods, decent homes, more rural churches and Mississippi-made opportunities for Mississippians.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, the President of Tuskegee Institute, in urging increased emphasis on industrial and mechanical arts in Southern Negro educational institution said, "I am anxious that we be realistic and not as a race, cut our noses off to spite our faces," in addition to teaching vocational edocation, the Negro Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges have a responsibility to teach citizenship and the brohterhood of man."

11-30-45

"I believe segregation is unfair an undemocratic,' said Dr. Patterson, but, he said, "one is going to wave a magic wand and do away suddenly with all inequalities," expressing concern at assertions that segregated hospitals were no longer needed in the south and adding, "we as Negroes need the opportunity to have our medical needs administered to and to do the administering."

The Annual Thanksgiving Day Observance of the College was made a part of the Rural Life Conference with the Thanksgiving sermon delivered by Dr. H. H. Hume.

Arrangements for the conference were under the direction of Rev. J. W. Sells, Executive Secretary of the Mississippi Rural Life Council.

25b-1945 American Federation of Negro College Students

Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt To Address College Students; To Get Award

New York age

9-29-45

NEWARK, N. J. — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has consented to be the principal speaker when the American Federation of Negro College Students stages its post-war freedom rally here at South Side High School on October 1, it was announced Friday by Charles M. Campbell, executive secretary, of the federation.

Professor John Dewey, of Columbia University, will present to Mrs. Roosevelt the Federation's 1945 award for meritorious service to democracy in the United States.

In announcing the meeting, which begins at 7:30 p.m., Mr. Campbell stated that the former First Lady lent her support toward the development of the federation since its formative days in 1942, when she invited the executive secretary to the White House and became chairman of the organization's advisory council.

On June 26, 1942, she addressed a meeting the Federation held in connection with the National Zion Christian Youth Conference at Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.

A month later Mrs. Roosevelt called a meeting of the advisory council at International House in New York City and helped to initiate a program for putting the federation on a full-time working basis.

9-29-45

Again in October, 1943, Mrs. Roosevelt addressed the Federation's war bond rally, which ended with enough bond and stamp sales to purchase a Flying Fortress which was named after the federation.

At the meeting here on October 1st Mrs. Roosevelt is expected to stress the need for world cooperation and group unity as chief factors in realizing world peace and security.

Atlanta Social School Begins 25th Year With Record Total

The Atlant Daily World Atlanta, Georgia

9-23-45

With registration still in progress for the first semester of the 1945-46 school year the Atlanta University School of Social Work reports 119 full-time students which is the largest enrollment in its 25 years of training young men and women for the profession of social work, probably making it the 5th largest school of social work in the country irrespective of race from the point-of-view of full time students. The enrollment is made up of students from widely scattered areas of the country including 21 states and the District of Columbia. A large proportion of the student body comes from northern states including New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Ohio, New Jersey and Illinois.

Many non-racial as well as racial colleges and universities are represented by these young people including such well known institutions as the University of Chicago Graduate School, New York University, Columbia University, Dayton University, Hunter College, New York City, the University of Indiana, the University of Kansas, Hartford Seminary, Conn., Talladega College, Fisk University, Howard University, West Virginia State Bennett College, Xavier University, Hampton Institute, Dillard University, Spelman College, Morehouse College, Clark College, Morris Brown College, North Carolina State and Kentucky State.

30 of the students are the recipients of scholarship aid from the following sources outside of the School. 5 from the National Red Cross, 1 from the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association, 1 from the Georgia Tuberculosis Association, 4 from the State of Texas, 3 from the State of Kentucky, 11 from the State of Georgia, 1 each from the States of Virginia. Missouri and Maryland, 2 from the Vocational Rehabilitation Departments of the States of Oklahoma and North Carolina. There are 8 G. I Veterans studying under the provisions of the United States Government's G. I. Bill of Rights.

Among the students are two blind men who this year will complete their training. They enrolled for the first time last year, one on a fellowship from the State of Oklahoma and the other on a fellowship from the State of North Carolina.

9-23-45

It is interesting that one of the new students is a native of Independence, Mo., the home of President Truman.

The Opening Assembly of the School held on Friday, Sept. 21, featured an address by Dr. Herman E. Turner, President of the Social Planning Council of Atlanta.

Summarizing his talk, Dr. Turner paid high tribute to the social work and educational advantages which Atlanta offers the social work student and in part stated "Atlanta is a place of opportunity for one who wishes to prepare for the profession of social work in that it provides a broad experience in dealing with the major social problems of our day; it supplies a variety progressive social agencies thru which observation and field work may be carried on; it offers a chance to participate in a community program of social work which is dynamic and progressive and it promises increasing opportunities for study and work with nationally known leaders in social work." "We are relatively free of the encumberances of welfare and health services designed to meet the needs of a by-gone day. In some cities, the control of hands long dead still limit the progress of social agencies established in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Here in Atlanta we are starting out virtually from scratch. We do not need to repeat step by step the development of communities whose welfare programs evolved over a longer period of time. We can profit from their experiences, good and bad. We are a virgin field. We are free to use, if we are smart enough, all of the wealth of modern knowledge at our disposal in the planning and development of our health and welfare services. We are fortunate in that we are able to create rather than remodel our welfare services."

Through the courtesy of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, this Assembly also featured the film "Parade of Progress" which served in part to orient the students to the City of Atlanta.

Besides the student body and faculty at the Assembly several members of the Board of Trustees were present including Mr. Kendall Weisiger, Treasurer of Oglethorpe University, Dr. T. H. Slater, Chairman of the Board, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, President of Atlanta University and Mrs. B. E Mays, Attorney A. T. Walden and Mrs. W. H. Crawford, Director of District 35, United Steel Workers of America CIO the latter three newly elected members.

The Philadelphia Tribune Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

MRS. ANNIE LEE DAVIS, Head of the Case Work Department of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, and former Consultant on Social Services, Illinois Public Aid Commission, Chicago, Illinois. 9-29-45

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

GETS DELAWARE POST — Miss Marian V. Scott, 1945 graduate of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, has begun work with the State Board of Welfare, Foster Home Placement Division of Wilmington, Delaware. Miss Scott is a native of Richmond, Virginia.

Philadelphia Tribune

With Prison Society

Philadelphia, Pa.

9-29-45

Eugene Y. Lowe, 1942 graduate of the Atlanta University School of Social Work who has just begun work as Case Worker with the Pennsylvania Prison Society. Lowe is a resident of New York City.

GETS TRAVELERS' POST

ATLANTA, Ga.—Mrs. Audrey J. Neal, 1942 graduate of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, has just been appointed to the national staff of the Travelers Aid Society as Mobile director, with headquarters at New York City.

Mrs. Neal is a native of New Orleans, La. 10-28-45

Dorothy B. Hamilton Gets Post With Urban League Of New York

The New York Age New York, N.Y.

9-22-45

The appointment of Dorothy B. Hamilton as secretary of the Department of Health and Housing of the Urban League of Greater New York was announced by Willia H. Kilpatrick, president of the Board.

Mrs. Hamilton,, who has assumed her responsibilities, comes to the League with a variety of experience in the fields of community organization and public health. She is a graduate of Bennett College, summa cum laude, and received her master's degree in social work from the Atlanta University School of Social Work in 1939. I 1944 she was the recipient of a fellowship offered by the United States Public Health Service to study public health in the Yale University School of Medicine.

During the war Mrs. Hamilton served overseas as a director with the American Red Cross for more than two years. She was formerly a Girl Reserves Secretary with the YWCA from 1939 to 1942 and instructor for mathematics at Bennett College, her alma mater.

DOROTHY B. HAMILTON

It is planned that the services of this department will be extended to all boroughs of the city as the League expands its program.

10-19-45

The Memphis World Memphis Tenn.

POST WITH TRAVELERS AID SOCIETY — Mrs. Audrey J. Neal, 1942 graduate of the Atlanta university School of Social Work has just been appointed to the National staff of the Travelers Aid Society as Mobile Director with headquarters at New York City. Mrs. Neal is a native of New Orleans, La.

New Y. W. Secretary

The Nashville Globe Nashville, Tenn.

Miss Elenor Mumford of Jersey City, New Jersey, has recently been appointed Branch Executive Director of the Young Women's Christian Association at Nashville. This vivacious young woman is a graduate of St. Augustine's College at Raleigh, North Carolina and the Atlanta University School of Social Work in Atlanta, Georgia.

10-26-45

While studying at the School of Social Work, Miss Mumford did her field work at the Young Women's Christian Association in Atlanta. For three years she was supervisor of Negro work at Five towns Community House in Lawrence, Long Island, and for the past three years Miss Mumford has served in the capacity of Executive Director of the Young Women's Christian Association at Rochester, New York.

Under the competent leadership of Miss Mumford the Blue Triangle Branch Young Women's Christian Association looks forward to a bright and prosperous future.

The Board of Management of the Blue Triangle Branch Women's Christian Association cordially invites members and friends to attend a reception on Sunday, October 28, between 5:00 and 8:00 o'clock p. m., at the YWCA, given to introduce Miss Mumford to Nashville.

10-26-45

To Detroit

The Afro American

MRS. SADIE MERCHANT PERSONS,

Baltimore, Md.

1942 graduate of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, who has just accepted the post of case worker with the American Red Cross of Detroit. Mrs. Persons is a native of Louisville, Ky.

TAAF Graduates Hear Educator

The Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—In a speech to the 33rd graduating class of aviation cadets at Tuskegee Air Field, Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, urged the graduates to work for fuller integration into democracy.

Mr. Washington told the pilots to use their same training courage to seek employment in commercial aviation.

The 25 members of the graduating class are the youngest to finish at Tuskegee, the average age being 19.

12-8-45

Honor students selected for all-round excellence in all phases of the 11 months' training were 2nd Lt. Lincoln J. Ragsdale, Ardmore, Okla.; F/O William A. Streat, Lawrenceville, Va., and 2nd Lt. William Bibb, Ottwuma, Ia.

25b-1945

Atlanta University

Elect 2 New Trustees At Atlanta University

Defender—Chicago 8-8-45 Ill.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Truman K. Gibson, president of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company of Chicago, and Albert Lyon Scott, president of Lockwood-Greene and Company, Engineers, of New York, were elected to membership of the board of trustees of Atlanta university last week.

Atlanta U. Offers 'Mrs. Miniver' Drama

Atlanta Con.

The Atlanta University Summer Theater will close the current season with the presentation of Jan Struther's noted play, "Mrs. Miniver" Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights in the Howe Memorial Hall, Spelman College.

Featuring a cast of 1[illegible] players, headlined by W. Frances Perkins, of the Spelman faculty, in the title role, the show will be in three acts, with curtain at 8 p. m. each day. Others who will have prominent parts are Edward Jones, also of the summer faculty, as Mr. Miniver; Abbie Mitchell as Lady Burfish; Robert Fowler as Vin; Tommy Dent as Toby and Bobbie Baston as Judy. 7-11-45

"Mrs. Miniver" is the touching drama woven around a British family and its experiences during the famed blitz.

Atlanta University Gives Summer Concert

Afro Am. 7-21-45

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Mid-Summer Concert, an annual presentation by students in the music division of Atlanta University Summer School, was held in Sisters Chapel last week, under the direction of Prof. Kemper Harreld, director of music, with Mrs. Sara Owsley Stivers. accompanist.

SOCIAL SCHOOL DIRECTOR ADDRESSES TAAF CLASS

The Afro-American

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, was guest speaker at the 33rd graduation exercise at Tuskegee Army Air Field Nov. 20.

Baltimore Md.

25b-1945

A and T Coolege- North Carolina

A. and T. College Strike Ended

AFRO AMERICAN

3-17-45 md.

GREENSBORO, N.C.—A two-day strike of students at A. and T. College, following the dismissal of a co-ed, was ended Monday morning when the students returned to their classes.

Students charged that Miss Vivian Bell, dean of women, had arbitrarily dismissed the girl on a misconduct charge. The girl, according to report, had been off the campus Wednesday night with a soldier, and when she returned to her dormitory she was accused by the dean of misconduct.

Students held a meeting on Thursday and decided not to go to class the following day. Saturday night, after a series of conferences, they voted to return to classes.

3-17-45

In addition to charging dean of women with a "dictatorial and unfair attitude," students say that she has also made untrue accusations of visiting places of ill repute.

In addition to these charges, the students complain that classroom and laboratory equipment in many instances is poor, and that ome of the instructors are unqualified. They also complain of an insolent attitude on the part of some of the workers in the dining hall and say that the conditions in some of the dormitories are unsanitary.

President F. D. Blueford had no comment.

3-17-45

During the strike, signs reading: "Down with the Dean of Women" were posted at conspicuous places on the campus.

25b-1945

Bennett College

Home Problems

N.Y. Times 2-25-45

Prominent educators are to attend the eighteenth annual Home-Making Institute at Bennett College during the week opening March 18. Problems concerning home and family relations will be considered, with special emphasis on the returning veteran. This year the institute will enlarge its scope by taking its program into two rural communities, now used in the extended health project established at Bennett through a grant from the General Education Board. N.Y., N.Y.

Bennett Student Publication Protests Racial Segregation

Journal & Guide 12-8-45.

Norfolk, Va.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—A violent protest against the segregation imposed at a recent meeting of the Family Life Conference held at First Baptist Church, here, was made by the Bennett Banner, student publication at Bennett in its current issue. 12-8-45

An editorial written by the editor, Miss Nancy Pinkard, senior, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., a letter to the editor and a cartoon expressed the campus-wide disgust of the students who were directed to a "reserved" section of the church when they arrived.

VOICES CONTEMPT

Voicing her contempt for the practice in the editorial entitled, "And You Call This Christianity," Miss Pinkard wrote, Southern tradition is no longer a shock to me, but merely a senseless ingrained fear to be tolerated. I 'comply' with it but never accept it.

The policy of the south is quite evident but doesn't segregation in the church of Jesus Christ seem to be carrying 'tradition' a trifle too far? It only reveals the existing inconsistency and discrepancy in religion, whioh seems to be no more than a 'spoken' practice."

OTHER COMMENTS.

Commenting on race relations in Greensboro she wrote, "Race relations. . . may well be thought of as good, because my people have been inhabited and repressed for so long that they have eventually come to accept the white man's condescing kindness. Ever since the days of servitude the white man has attempted to hold the Negro in check socially, economically, and even religiously." 12-8-45

"If ever the barriers of racial fear needed to be broken down the time is now. It is high time that interracial intercourse ceased to be one-sided arrangement. Those white people who desire to defy sentiment and dare not because of public criticism are so pathetic. All we desire from interracial relations is mutual respect and regard--nothing more. The time is ripe to sow grains of social equality," she concluded.

Bennett Announces $350,000 Projects On Founder's Day

Journal & Guide 11-24-45

Norfolk, Va.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Two new buildings—a dormitory and a student union—will be constructed at ~~Bennett College~~ here at a total cost of $350,000 as soon as building conditions are more favorable, it was announced here last week by President David D. Jones as the college observed its 72nd anniversary and the 20th anniversary of its existence as a woman's college.

The new dormitory will cost $125,000 while the student union cost will be $225,000. The union will contain the dining room, offices for student activities, a snack, a faculty room, well equipped kitchen, a refrigeration plant and other facilities.

President Jones announced a gift of $112,500 from Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer, of New York which is half the cost of the student union. The other half must be secured from other sources. 11-24-45

The emotional aloneness in the country was suggested as the basis of our problems, racial and otherwise, by Dr. Roy A. Burkhart, pastor of First Community Church, Columbus, Ohio, in the principal address of the occasion.

He advocated building "invisible links between estranged hearts and bridges over chasms which separate us. The aloneness," he said, "was responsible for many domestic difficulties and divorces."

Miss Betty Ann Artis, Columbus, Ohio, spoke for students and reported their $750 donation. Miss Bessie Jones reported for faculty and staff. Miss Daphne Lawson reported $100 on the $1,800 pledge of the class of 1938 Loyalty Fund.

25b-1945

Bethune Cookman College

Dr. Bethune Provides African Scholarship

Afro-American

NEW YORK—Dr. Mary M. Bethune, founder of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., has established a Bethune memorial fund for the college training of one African girl in this country, according to an announcement made this week by the American Council on African Education.

Dr. Bethune will contribute all the necessary funds for this purpose during the four years of the course.

2-14-45

The council is raising $25,000 for the education of 25 African regards the news of the Bethune Memorial Fund as a source of great encouragement and inspiration to the people of the West Coast of Africa.

Chicago Defender

Educator Aids Africans

7-28-45

NEW YORK—Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder of Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Florida, has established a Bethune Memorial Fund for the college training of one African girl in this country, according to an announcement made this week by the American Council on African Education.

25b-1945

Change of Heads

CLINTON COLLEGE ELECTS PRESIDENT

The Star of Zion
Charlotte North Carolina

ISABEL R. COY, Reporter

Rev. Booker T. Medford, pastor of Moore's Chapel Church, Lincolnton, N. C., and principal of Lincoln County High School, there, has been elected president of Clinton College, Rock Hill, S. C. Bishop W. W. Slade is the chairman of the trustee board.

Rev. Medford is a Bachelor of Arts, Livingstone College, class of 1930. He did post graduate work at Boston University, Yale Divinity School, and Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass. 9-20-45

As a student, Rev. Medford gained distinction as a tenor singer both at Livingstone and Yale. He traveled extensively with the famous Livingstone College Quartette and rendered solos frequently on special occasions at Yale.

He served as president of the New England Conference's Youth Movement. He was licensed a local preacher at Moore's Chapel, Salisbury, N. C., in 1928, while a student in college. His first appointment was a small mission near Salisbury. Upon his graduation from the college, and at the request of the pastor, Rev. C. C. Williams, Bishop W. J. Walls appointed him associate pastor of Columbus Avenue Church, Boston, Mass., and in after years he served at Branford, Conn., Amherst, Mass., Charlotte, N. C., Hickory, N. C., Attleboro, Mass., and a chaplaincy in the United States Army, where he was stationed at Fort Lewis, near Seattle, Washington. He was appointed by Bishop B. G. Shaw to the present pastorate, November 1944. Rev. Medford was married to Miss Eunice Carson, his college classmate, in New Haven, Conn., January 1, 1933.

Some of his outstanding literary works are "The Lyrics of Life," a book of poems published in 1935, and a more recent book, "Frontiersmen."

Clinton College is one of the junior colleges of the A. M. E. Zion Church.

C. V. TROUP SUCCESSOR TO FORT VALLEY PRESIDENCY

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.

ATLANTA, Ga.—(ANP)—Cornelius V. Troup, for the past five years registrar of Fort Valley State College, was elevated to the presidency of that institution last week by the Georgia Board of Regents. Troup succeeds Dr. Horace Mann Bond, who resigned to accept the presidency of Lincoln University, Pennsylvania. 10-6-45

DR. C. L. SPELLMAN

Dr. Spellman Heads Rural Courses At Florida College

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.— President William N. Gray Jr., of Mechanical College, has announced the appointment of Dr. C. L. Spellman as head of the work in rural education and agricultural economics at the college.

A graduate of the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College, in 1928, Dr. Spellman was teacher of vocational agriculture in Wake county, N. C., for three years. Receiving his M.S., degree from Oregon State College in rural education and agricultural education in 1932, he served as acting director of the division of agriculture at the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College from 1932 till 1935, after which followed a period of service as county agent for Wilson county, N. C., from 1935 till 1940.

In 1942, Mr. Spellman received the degree of doctor of philosophy in rural education and agricultural education from Cornell University, after which he returned to his Alma Mater as professor of agronomy. Since 1944, Dr. Spellman has been in charge of the work in rural education at the Alabama A. and M. College and also acting director of agriculture at he Fort Valley State College in Georgia.

C. V. Troup New Ft. Valley President

The Savannah Tribune
Savannah Ga.

Atlanta. (ANP)—Cornelius V. Troup, for the past five years registrar of Fort Valley State college, was elevated to the presidency of that institution by the Georgia Board of Regents. Troup succeeds Dr. Horace Mann Bond, who resigned to accept the presidency of Lincoln university (Pa.) 10-18-45

Simultaneous with the action of elevating Troup, the board allocated the sum of $25,000 to be used for strengthening the faculty at the college in the home economics, education and agricultural departments with a view of conducting graduate studies there sometime in the near future.

Dr. Bond resigned from Fort Valley as of July 1, the regents voting to accept his leaving the college at their convenience. His leadership at Fort Valley had commanded national attention. 10-18-45

Troup is a graduate of Morris Brown college and studied at Atlanta university, University of Wisconsin and Ohio State university, the latter institution from which he hopes to win the doctor of philosophy degree early next summer. He was appointed principal of Risley High school, Brunswick, where he is a native. He affected notable expansion in the physical plant at the coastal city school and succeeded in having it recognized by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary schools. 10-18-45

Fort Valley is now rated as the leading Negro unit under the Georgia Board of Regents, having received a budget approximating $78,000 at the July meeting, the additional $25,000 grant last week making the buget almost as much as the combined total of the other two state units for Negroes.

ELECT NEW PRESIDENT AT LANE

10-26-45
Kansas City, Kansas
Plaindealer

Jackson, Tenn. (By Wire)—At a meeting of the Trustee Board of Lane College here today, Dr. D. H. Yarbrough was elected president of Lane College, famed institution of the south founded by the late Bishop Isaac Lane, who lived to be 103 years old.

Dr. Yarbrough succeeds the late Dr. James F. Lane, who died suddenly about a year ago after serving as president for nearly 40 years. Dr. Yarbrough is a professor of Sociology at Wilberforce University and is on leave of absence with the Red Cross service overseas. He is a Doctor of Philosophy from Pittsburgh University.

Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett, of Kansas City, Kansas, is president of the Board and held the meeting. 10-26-45

Dr. B. J. Gamble, pastor of St. Peters church of this city, and Attorney Myles Clay Stevens are members of the Lane College Trustee Board.

Goes to Earlham College

Dr. Jones Resigns As Fisk President

Pittsburgh Courier, Pa.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president of Fisk University here for the past nineteen years, has resigned that position to become president of Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. In 1938 Dr. Jones served as a member of an international commission to study conditions in South Africa and his work in behalf of colored groups earned him national recognition in publications in all parts of the Nation. 11-2-45

Dr. Jones has been widely commended by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and other workers in behalf of racial equality, for his handling of Fisk University, the faculty of which is composed of representatives of all races. The school is one of the oldest in the South and has a record for liberalism that has existed for a number of years.

BOARD TO NAME SUCCESSOR

Dr. Jones' successor will be named by a later meeting of the Fisk board.

Earlham College, to which Dr. Jones will go as president, was founded by the Quakers. Located in the heart of Indiana, a State sometimes classed as rebel, Earlham has for years turned out distinguished graduates, noted for their tolerance and understanding.

Elects New President Of Lane

Atlanta Daily World Ga.
11-2-45

At a meeting of the Trustee Board of Lane College, Jackson Tenn., Dr. D. H. Yarbrough was elected president of Lane College famed institution of the south founded by the late Bishop Isaac Lane, who lived to be 103 years old

Dr. Yarbrough succeeds the late Dr. James F Lane, who died suddenly about a year ago after serving as pres. for nearly forty years Dr. Yarbrough is a professor Sociology at Wilberforce University and is on leave of absence with the Red Cross service overseas. He is a Doctor of Philisophy from Pittsburgh University.

Bishop J. Artnur Hamlett of Kansas City, Kansas, is president of the Boad. and held the meeting

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Jones To Leave Fisk Presidency

Atlanta Daily World — Ga.

NASHVILLE — (ANP) — The resignation of Dr. Thomas E. Jones as president of Fisk University is expected to be officially announced soon. The famous educator, who piloted this institution of higher learning for the past dozen years may be called to assume the headship of his own alma mater. Earlham College, at Richmond, Ind.

There will be general regrets here and throughout the country because of President Jones' leaving. He has not only kept Fisk in the van of Negro colleges but has been an important factor in the general program of race relations throughout the country. He has been one of the most active forces in the United Negro College fund drive 11-2-45

Earlham College, to which Dr Jones may go as president, was founded by the Quakers. Located in the heart of Indiana, a state sometimes classed as rebel, Earlham has for years turned out distinguished graduates, noted for their tolerance and understanding. Springing from a Quaker background, Pres. Jones will be a fiting successor to those who have carried on the work at the well endeavored institution.

Dr. D. H. Yarbrough New Lane President

The Afro American
Baltimore Md.

JACKSON, Tenn.—(ANP— Dr. D. H. Yarbrough, former Wilberforce sociology professor on leave with the Red Cross overseas, has been elected president of Lane College to succeed the late Dr. James Lane, son of the founder, Dr. Isaac Lane.

11-17-45

Dr. Yarbrough

Dr. Yarbrough is a doctor of philosophy from the University of Pittsburgh.

New President

The Afro American

Baltimore Md.

CORNELIUS V. TROOP, new president of Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga., where he has been registrar and professor of education since 1939. A native of Brunswick, Ga., Mr. Troup has attended Morris Brown, Atlanta U., Minnesota, Wisconsin and Ohio State, where he is a candidate for a Ph.D. 11-17-45

New President At Elizabeth City

Journal and Guide
Louisville Kentucky

12-1-45

S. D. Williams, dean of the college, has been named president of Elizabeth City, N. C., State Teachers College to succeed Dr. Harold Trigg, who has resigned to accept a post with the Southern Regional Conference. Mr. Williams will assume his duties on Jan. 1. The college trustees announced the election on Nov. 21.

Dr. Trigg will accept a position as associate executive director of the Southern Regional Council Inc. which operates in 13 States and seeks to improve civic, economic, and racial conditions in the South. His headquarters will be in Atlanta, Ga.

Succeeds Reid

Dr. Trigg succeeds Dr. Ira deA. Reid, of Atlanta University, who has held the post on a part-time basis. He was elected at the council's annual meeting here last week, when Paul D. Williams, Richmond, Va., business man, was named president.

Trigg Quits College Post to Go With Southern Council

The Afro American
Baltimore Md.

HAROLD L. TRIGG

ELIZABETH CITY, N.C.—The resignation of Dr. Harold L. Trigg as president of Elizabeth City State Teachers' College and the appointment of Dean S. D. Williams as his successor were announced by the college's board of trustees Friday. 12-1-45

Dr. Reid will remain on the council's staff on a part-time basis as research consultant.

Dean Since 1930

The new college president, a graduate of Atlanta and Columbia Universities, has served as dean of the college since 1930 and was first considered for the presidency when Dr. Trigg took over on Oct. 11, 1939. 12-1-45

Under Dr. Trigg's administration, the school enrollment increased from 384 to 514, and student fees collected increased from $54,000 in 1939-40 to $92,000 in 1944-45.

His resignation, which was submitted on Sept. 25, was accepted with regret and high commendation of his work by the trustees at a special meeting on Wednesday.

A graduate of Morgan State College and Syrocuse University, Dr. Trigg holds an honorary doctorate from the former school and has completed requirements for

12-1-45

the doctor of philosophy degree at Columbia's Teachers' College.

The Southern Regional Council succeeds the Interracial Councilod succeeds the Interracial Commission which for a number of years was headed by Dr. Howard W. Odum of N.C. University.

Cornelius King New Alcorn Head

Kansas City Call 2-23-45

Kansas City, Mo.

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — Cornelius King, a longtime staff member of the Farm Security administration and one time head of Southern university department of the Southern university department of agriculture, was unanimously selected as president of Alcorn college here Tuesday. Announcement of the selection was made following an interview conducted by a subcommittee from Alcorn's board of trustees, of 12 prospective candidates.

Although not present for the interview which saw the elimination of all but two of the presidential prospects, Mr King received the complete vote of the subcommittee and the entire board. 2-23-45

Mr. King, who was enroute to Alcorn where he was to have addressed the subsequently cancelled annual farmer's conference at the college, is reported to have announced his willingness to accept the appointment following conferences with the board and Negro leaders during a stay in Jackson over the weekend.

The candidates interviewed by the subcommittee, meeting in the Capital National bank building here were: A. W. Randall of Prairie View State college. Texas; A. H. Pipes, Southern university, Louisiana; Charles Wilson and M. J. Lyles, Alcorn college; A. B. Forbes, Monticello, Miss.; J. H White, Whiteville, Tenn.; A. W. Flowers, Tennessee State college. Nashville; and I. S. Sanders, principal of Lanier high school, Miss. 2-23-45

Cornelius King who is special assistant to the governor of the Farm Credit Administration, located in Kansas City, is out of the city and was not available for a statement at press time.

Name King Alcorn College Prexy

Chicago Defender 2-24-45 Ill.

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—Cornelius King, a longtime staff member of the Farm Security administration and one time head of the Southern university department of agriculture, was unanimously selected as president of Alcorn college here Tuesday. Announcement of the selection was made following an interview conducted by a subcommittee from Alcorn's board of trustees, of 12 prospective candidates.

Although not present for the interview which saw the elimination of all but two of the presidential prospects, Mr. King received the complete vote of the subcommittee and the entire board. 2-24-45

King, who was enroute to Alcorn where he was to have addressed the subsequently cancelled annual farmer's conference at the college, is reported to have announced his willingness to accept the appointment following conferences with members of the board and Negro leaders during a stay in Jackson over the week-end.

Dr. James New Head Of Payne

6-30-45
6-21-45

Pittsburgh-Courier

BIRMINGHAM — (ANP)—Dr. Dr. Ervin James is the new full-time president of Payne College, succeeding Rev. H. R. Hughes, Bishop D. Ward Nichols chancellor, announced. Pa.

Bishop Nichols explained that he persuaded Rev. Mr. Hughes to serve as president on a part-time basis until the college could clear an $85,000 indebtedness, which has now been paid.

The college will now embark upon a gigantic expansion and development program spearheaded by its energetic young president.

Well trained in education, Dr. James has been promoted from department head to the college head. In accepting, he is giving up the pastorate of a church.

Trained at Allen University, Columbia, S. C., Howard University, and the Yale Divinity School, Dr. James will enter Columbia University next week to study college administration.

He was born in Georgetown, S. C.

Afro-American

the week

6-30-45

Change of

College Presidents

heads

Close-up of the War

Baltimore, Md.

By W. I. GIBSON

The selection last week of Dr. Horace Mann Bond as president of Lincoln (Pa.) University, lops another from the list of our major institutions headed by white persons.

Once quite long, the list now finds Hampton, Fisk, Meharry and Spelman as the major survivors under white leadership.

Among the institutions which have had colored heads for but a comparatively short time are Virginia Union University at Richmond and LeMoyne College at Memphis. Dr. J. M. Ellison and Dr. Hollis Price, respectively, who head these institutions, are both young, progressive men and each, according to latest reports, is doing a fine job. 6-30-45

For a short period, R. O'Hara Lanier, now with the UNRRA staff in Washington, served with distinction and credit as acting president of Hampton. It was hoped by many that he would be elevated to the presidency.

A group of reactionary alumni, however, added their weight to that of similarly-constituted members of the trustee board, and Hampton eventually came up with another white president.

The splendid administrative and public-relations records of our leading institutions speak louder than anything that I know of for the extension of such leadership right down the line as vacancies arise.

Diehards Dying

There is an undeniable lift given to faculty and student body alike where such leadership is provided. There is bound to be some opposition on the part of diehards and the "time-is-not-ripers," who would probably find some reason to oppose the Second Coming. Their tribe, fortunately, is decreasing.

I understand that there were those who opposed Dr. Bond's election on the ground that he might bring to Lincoln the influence of the Rosenwald Fund with which he has been closely associated. This is silly. He might have been similarly opposed on the ground that his association with a fraternity or church would make such fluences a threat to the institution's future usefulness.

I would be the last person to urge the appointment of a colored president on the grounds of color alone. Competency, personality and integrity will always be prime requisites for posts of this kind. It is my contention, however, that no racial group has a monopoly on these attributes.

I, therefore, salute Lincoln for its break with tradition and Dr. Bond for his acceptance of the challenge offered by his new responsibilities. The example bears emulation.

Close-up of the War

Charlie Campbell, former AFRO sports writer, now seaman 1/c, serving as enlisted Navy correspondent in the South Pacific, writes in to say that every editor should pay a visit to the battle-front.

"When I was in the States," he says, "I had certain ideas about the war—the part certain minorities were playing in it, the way civilians thought about the conflict—but these ideas never formed themselves into a clear pattern.

"Too many missing links made the picture hazy in my mind, but not any more. Since leaving the U.S., I have come to certain definite conclusions, especially about the part that we are playing.

"From this vantage point, it is good when everything is considered, and later facts will bear me out.

"There are many ways of looking at this war: There is the man under battle strain, the man at a training station, the business man vice.

"Nearly all of them look at this conflict from a different viewpoint. The man at the front is more sensitive than the man in training because he has gone through more; he has lived through hours of anxious moments and he knows the meaning of fear.

Folks Back Home

"Seldom does he think of what folks back home have gone through in wanting him back with them; he never thinks of the hours they have prayed and lighted candles before the altar. Oh, some might, but not many.

"After going through shelling and strafing, you want not one or two of the folks to understand what this war is, you want them all to know. More than that, you want them to appreciate it.

"When any man under the colors faces the Japs he is doing so for the colors that fly in the breeze above him. It isn't just for a few, but all.

"I merely point out this difference in people and the reason for it to back up my argument that as many editors as possible should see the battle fronts. It is from what he sees and hears that an editor will be able to have a more expressive paper."

Random Round-up

Pawnbrokers, operators of one of the world's oldest businesses, are not particularly optimistic about the future, according to current reports. Some are so disgusted that they plan to enter other lines after total victory comes.

Four bishops of the AME Church, reported owners of land at American Beach, 30 miles from Jacksonville, Fla., are said to be awaiting the lifting of wartime restrictions that they may build.

Art Carter, the AFRO "handicapper," who was the only man in the U.S. to predict correctly the first three horses to finish in the Preakness, didn't have a bet down on any of his choices.

The Mergenthaler Linotype Company (plug) normally carries in stock a full supply of matrices to meet the exacting demands of printers throughout the world. Matrices can be supplied for composition in over 800 different languages and dialects.

They're already saying at Godman Field that it's a certainty that Maj. Jim Ramsey of Philly won't be a member of the reconstructed 477th Composite Group, formerly the 477th Bombardment Group, under Col. B. O. Davis Jr. Ramsey, flight surgeon, and Davis rub each other the wrong way.

Dr. Amos White New College President

Okla. City, Okla.
Black Dispatch

JACKSONVILLE. — (ANP) — Dr. Amos J. White of Wilberforce university has been selected as the new president of Edward Waters college here, it was announced this week by Bishop H. Y. Tookes, chancellor of the college. 8-11-45

Dr. White, who heads the department of romance languages at Wilberforce, is a graduate of Harvard university and holds an M. A. from Ohio State university. He He served for three years, from 1937 to 1940, in South Africa as principal of Wilberforce institute, the AME school in the Transvaal. Bishop Tookes said that Mrs. Luella G. White, his wife, would also join the faculty at Edward Waters, serving as head of the department of commerce.

Dr. White will succeed President Lamb who has served as president some four years. Dr. Lamb is Bishop Tookes' son-in-law. No announcements of Dr. Lamb's future has been made. 8-11-45

J. R. Thomas Is Named To State College Post

Richmond Times Dispatch

James Rector Thomas has been named head of the vocational agriculture department, Virginia State College, Petersburg, to succeed George W. Owen who resigned after serving 27 years, Dowell J. Howard, State supervisor of vocational agriculture education, announced yesterday. 8-7-45

As professor of agriculture and head of the department, the appointee will assist in directing the vocational program in the Negro public schools of Virginia where 51 instructors are employed under the State Department of Education. He has been with the Virginia State College since 1924, working with the agricultural education division. Va.

Dr. Bond Takes Over At Lincoln

Daily World 10-10-45

Atlanta, Ga.

OXFORD, Pa. — (NNPA) — Dr. Horace Mann Bond, educator, writer and lecturer, assumed the presidency of Lincoln University in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on Monday. 10-10-45

He is the fifth president of the institution and the first alumnus chosen to this office. He graduated in 1923.

Dr. Bond succeeds D. Walter Livingston Wright, who became president in February, 1936 and has now reached the retirement age. Dr. Wright, a graduate of Princeton University in 1892, first came to Lincoln in 1893 as professor of mathematics. During the first world war he served with the YMCA in France. He will continue to live on the campus. 10-18-45

Dr. J. J. Seabrook Named

Afro-American

President of Claflin College

7-28-45 BALTIMORE

Dr. John J. Seabrook, teacher of philosophy and director of the

Baltimore, Md.

DR. J. J. SEABROOK

Morgan State College Christian Center, has been elected to the presidency of his alma mater, Claflin College, in his hometown of Orangeburg, S.C., and will report for duty sometime in August.

In addition to the diploma which he holds from Claflin, Dr. Seabrook received the A.B. degree from Clark College, the B.D. and D.D. degrees from Gammon Theological Seminary; LL.B. degree from Howard University, and the LL.M. degree from Boston University. Further study on the graduate level was pursued at Garrett Biblical Institute, Boston, Howard and Northwestern Universities.

Has Career as Pastor

He has served as pastor of Methodist Churches in Atlanta, Gary, Ind., Columbus, Ohio, and Baltimore. Teaching posts were filled in the business college of Savannah, Ga.; high school, Atlanta; Samuel Huston College, Austin, Tex.; and Langston University, Langston, Okla.

His administrative experiences include the positions of dean of men, business manager, dean of student activities, head of academic departments, college chaplain, and superintendent of the Stewart House in Gary.

Was Assistant Secretary

Added to these are experiences as assistant secretary of colored work of the Board of Temperance and Public Morals; youth worker of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, both of the Methodist Church; bookkeeper and teller of the Savannah, Ga. Savings Bank and Realty Corporation; organizer of the Interdenominational Ministers' of Oklahoma; and an active participant of the interfaith-interracial church of Baltimore.

7-28-45

Claflin College, with a campus of 21 acres, and an enrollment of 300, was incorporated in 1872. It was named for the late governor of Massachusetts, William Claflin, and his father, Lee Claflin, who made substantial contributions to the work started by Bishop Osman C. Baker.

WILBERFORCE PROFESSOR NEW EDWARD WATERS HEAD

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—(S N S)—Dr. Amos J. White, head of the department of romance languages who came to Wilberforce University in 1912, has been elected president of Edward Waters College in Jacksonville, Florida, beginning this summer. His wife, Mrs. Luella G. White, has also accepted the position of head of the department of commerce in the same institution.

Born in Philadelphia, Dr. White had all his elementary and secondary schooling in Massachusetts. He received the bachelor of Arts degree from Harvard University and the master of arts degree from Ohio State University. He has done additional graduate work at the New England College of Languages in Boston, French School of Middlebury College in Middlebury Vermont, and Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg. Transvaal, South Africa.

Dr. White began his teaching career in 1908 at Wiley College Marshall, Texas and came to Wilberforce in 1912 as chairman of the department of Greek languages and literature. In 1937 he went to South Africa as president of Wilberforce Institute in the Transvaal and returned to Wilberforce University in 1940.

Mrs. Luella White, a native of Ohio, is the product of the commerical department of Wilberforce University where she received the bachelor of arts degree with magna cum laude in 1929. She has done graduate work at Columbia University. She served as secretary to Bishop J A. Gregg while he was president of Edward Waters College and also while he was president of Wilberforce University. Mrs. White held similar position under Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., while he was president of Wilberforce, and under Dr. Howard D Gregg while he was Dean of Education. While in South Afric she organized the department of home economics at Wilberforce Institute.

8-7-45

Since their return to the United States, both Dr. and Mrs. White have lectured on African culture and have been prominent in social and cultural activities. Their son Jerome Fletcher. and his family live in Detroit.

New Waters College Head

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Va.

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Dr. Amos J. White, head of the department of romance languages, who came to Wilberforce University in 1912 has been elected president of Edward Waters College in Jacksonville, Fla., beginning this summer. His wife, Mrs. Luella G. White, has also accepted the position of head of the department of commerce in the same institution.

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Wilberforce Prot. Edw. Waters Head

Phila. Pa.

Christian Recorder

8-16-45

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — (SNS)—Dr. Amos J. White, head of the department of romance languages who came to Wilberforce University in 1912 has been elected president of Edward Waters College in Jacksonville, Florida, beginning this summer. His wife, Mrs. Luella G. White, has also accepted the position of head of the department of commerce in the same institution.

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Mrs. Luella White, a native of Ohio, is the product of the commercial department of Wilberforce University where she received the bachelor of arts degree with magna cum laude in 1929. She has done graduate work at Columbia University. She served as secretary to Bishop J. A. Gregg while he was president of Edward Waters College and also while he was president of Wilberforce University. Mrs. White held similar position under Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., while he was president of Wilberforce, and under Dr. Howard D. Gregg while he was Dean of Education. While in South Africa she organized the department of home economics at Wilberforce Institute.

Since their return to the United States, both Dr. and Mrs. White have lectured on African culture and have been prominent in social and cultural activities. Their son Jerome Fletcher, and his family live in Detroit.

Dr. Amos White to Head Fla. College

Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

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Former D.C. Man Heads S.C. School

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

The Rev. Booker T. Medford, pastor of Moore Chapel AME Zion Church, Lincolnton, N.C., and son of Dr. H. T. Medford, executive secretary of the Department of Foreign Missions, AMEZ Church, has been elected president of Clinton College, Rock Hill, S.C.

Principal of Lincoln County High School in Lincolnton and a former Army chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Medford is a graduate of Dunbar High School, of Washington, and Livingstone College. He did post graduate work at Boston University, Yale Divinity School and Massachusetts State College.

Singer and Poet

While in college, he sang with the Livingstone College Quartet and was soloist on special occasions at Yale. He is author of "Lyrics of Life," a book of poems, and "The Frontiersman," a recent publication. 9-22-45

The Rev. Mr. Medford is married to a Livingstone classmate, Miss Eunice Carson.

25b-1945

Change of Heads

Dr. Beittel New Talladega Prexy

Chicago Defender
4-21-45

TALLADEGA, Ala. — Dr. Adam Daniel Beittel was elected president of Talladega college, it was announced last week by Fred L. Brownlee, secretary of the board of trustees of the college.

Dr. Beittel, who will take over his duties as seventh president of the school on August 1, is dean and professor of sociology at Guilford college. 4-21-45

A native of Lancaster, Pa., he is a graduate of Findlay college at Findlay, Ohio. Dr. Beittel received his M.A. degree from Oberlin college and Ph.D. from the University of Chicago divinity school.

Talladega college was founded in 1867 and is one of the four Negro colleges in the country on the approved list of the Association of American universities. It holds a class A rating from the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Dr. M. Clawson Named President Of Meharry

St. Louis Argus Mo.
1-19-45

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—On January 1, 1945, Dr. M. Don Clawson became the fourth president of Meharry Medical college, succeeding Dr. E. L. Turner, who had served six years in that position. Dr. Turner is entering the private practice of medicine in Bradford, Pa.

Cornelius King To Be Alcorn Prexy

Informer-Tex
25b

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP)—Cornelius King, a longtime staff member of the Farm Security administration and one time head of the Southern university department of agriculture, was unanimously selected as president of Alcorn college here Tuesday. Announcement of the selection was made following an interview conducted by a subcommittee from Alcorn's board of trustees, of 12 prospective candidates. 2-24-45

The candidates interviewed by the subcommittee, meeting in the Capital National bank building here were A. W. Randall of Prairie View State college, Texas; A. H. Pipes, Southern university, Louisiana; Charles Wilson and M. J. Lyles, Alcorn college; A. B. Forbes, Monticello, Miss.; J. H. White, Whiteville, Tenn.; A. W. Flowers, Tennessee State college, Nashville; and I. S. Sanders, principal of Lanier high school, Jackson, Miss.

Informer

Informer DEAN WILLIAM H. JONES 5-26-45

25b

Austin, Texas—TILLOTSON COLLEGE GETS NEW PRESIDENT—At its annual spring meeting on May 18th the Board of Trustees of Tillotson college unanimously elected William H. Jones, dean of the college for fourteen years under the late President Mary E. Branch's administration, as the new president. Mr Jones had served during the period since President Branch's death in July as the college's acting president. He is well known in educational and civic circles throughout the nation and has attracted attention with his publications in the field of Sociology. His education was secured at Washburn college, Topeka, Kansas; Chicago Theological Seminary, and the University of Chicago. He will serve as the third Negro president of Tillotson college.

Dr. A. Beittel Is Talladega's New President

New York Amsterdam
5-12-45

Dr. Adam Daniel Beittel of Guilford, N. C., was recently elected by the Board of Trustees of Talladega College as seventh president of the school.

Dr. Beittel is Dean and Professor of Sociology at Guilford College, a liberal arts instution under the auspices of the Society of Friends. He was born at Lancaster, Pa., where he received his early education. He graduated from Findlay College at Findlay, Ohio, in 1922. His post graduate work was done at Oberlin College where he received the M. A Degree in 1923 and at the Divinity School of the Univeristy of Chicago where he received the Ph. D. Degree in 1929. 5-12-45

Previous to going to Guilford College, Dr. Beittel had been in the active pastorate in the Congregational Church and also a professor of Religion at Earlham College, a Quaker institution at Richmond, Indiana. Dr. Beittel has been prominently identified with race relations movements in North Carolina where he has been a leader in the organization of inter-racial commissions and other efforts to promote a better understanding between the races.

Talladega College, Talladega, Ala., is a liberal arts college and is one of the four Negro colleges of the country which are on the Approved List of the Association of American Universities, and also holds a Class A rating from the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools The College was founded in 1867, and its first president was Dr. Henry S. DeForrest, the father of Lee DeForrest, inventor of the radio vacuum tube, who was reared on the College campus. 5-12-45

Dr. Beittel will assume his duties as president on August 1, 1945. With his coming the College will open its seventy-ninth year. A large additional enrollment is expected from former students returning from the war and from other young people taking advantage of the educational provisions of the G. I. Bill.

Dr. White New Prexy at Edward Waters

Pittsburgh [illegible] Courier
25b

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—(ANP)—Dr. Amos J. White of Wilberforce University has been selected as the new president of Edward Waters College here, it was announced this week by Bishop H. Y. Tookes, chancellor of the college.

Dr. Wright Named Dean at Hampton

Afro-American
4-14-45

HAMPTON, Va.—Dr. Stephen J. Wright, director of the division of education at Hampton Institute, has been appointed dean of faculty at the college, to fill the unexpired term of R. O'Hara Lanier, President Ralph P. Bridgman has announced.

Mr. Lanier, who had been dean since 1940, was scheduled to assume new duties in Washington Monday, as administrative assistant to Richard R. Brown, assistant chief of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Dr. Wright, who joined the Hampton faculty in September, received the bachelor of science degree in education from Hampton in 1934. He received his master's degree from Howard University in 1939, and his Ph.D. from New York University in 1943.

Taught at North Carolina State

Formerly a teacher in Centreville, Md., and a principal in Upper Marlboro, Md., Dean Wright joined the staff of North Carolina State College in 1939. He directed the North Carolina teachers' workshop sponsored by the Southern Education Foundation in 1944.

A member of Phi Delta Kappa, the American Association of University Professors, the Virginia State Teachers Association, he is an associate editor of the Journal of Educational Sociolgy and has contributed to several educational periodicals.

Dr. Wright, recently elected to the executive council of Alpha Kappa Mu, national honorary society, is the son of Mrs. Rachel E. Wright of Dillon, S.C., and the husband of the former Miss Rosalind Person of Franklinton, N.C.

Dr. Clawson Named Meharry President

Chicago Defender
1-20-45 Ill.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. M. Don Clawson, a native of Illinois, became the fourth president of Meharry Medical college Jan. 1, succeeding Dr. E. L. Turner, who had served six years in that position.

At the same time, Dr. Murray C. Brown, formerly director of the Nashville Venereal Disease Control program, became director of medical education.

Dr. Clawson received his degree

Regents Again Failed To Name Ft. Valley Prexy

Promise To Fill Vacancy At Its September Meet

Atlanta (Ga) Daily World

DAHLONEGA, Ga. — (SNS) — The Georgia Board of Regents, at its August meeting here Wednesday, again postponed the election of a president for the Fort Valley State College. 8-18-45

The vacancy, created by the resignation of Dr. Horace Mann Bond, will be filled, according to the board's secretary, L. R. Siebert, at its September meeting, scheduled to be held in Atlanta Wednesday, September 12.

The Board, at its meeting in Atlanta last July, voted to release Dr. Bond so as to permit him to accept the presidency of Lincoln University, but deferred action on his successor until August. No explanation was given for the failure of the Regents to fill the vacancy last Wednesday. But it is believed that the Regents is finding difficulty in narrowing its choice to one from the large list of eligibles, some of whom are said to be throwing into the race all of the influence and support they can muster for the post.

Meanwhile, the names of C. V. Troup, W. E. Blanchett and Dr. Spellman, all of whom are in the service of the institution at present, continue to be favored choices among Negro educators over the state.

William Y. Bell, Jr. Named Head Of Lane

Atlanta World

6-8-45

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—

William Y. Bell, Jr., regional director of the National Urban League, has been offered the presidency of Lane College, Jackson, Tenn., the Memphis World is informed. Bishop J. A. Hamlett, of Kansas City, Kansas, and head of the Educational Board of the Colored Methodist Church, sponsor of Lane College, made the announcement over the week end. Bishop Hamlett presides over the 6th Episcopal District which includes all of Tennessee.

In the event Mr. Bell accepts the presidency of Lane, he will be the youngest college administrator in America. Bell is just past thirty-one. He was educated at Lane College, Northwestern Univ., Howard University, and Gammon Theological Seminary. His father is the distinguished scholar and churchman, Bishop William Y. Bell, Sr., of Cordele, Georgia.

6-8-45

Lane College lost its first and only president last December in the death of Dr. J F Lane, whose father, the Late Bishop Isaac Lane was founder of the institution as well as the CME Church. Dean F. R. Shy has carried on the affairs of the college since Pres. Lane's passing.

President-elect Bell resides in Atlanta, Georgia.

25h

Horace M. Bond Elected Lincoln University Prexy

Afro-American

6-30-45

PHILADELPHIA

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, former president of Fort Valley (Ga.) College, was elected president of Lincoln (Pa.) University at a salary of $7,500, when the board of trustees met here today (Wednesday).

An alumnus of Lincoln, Dr. Bond, who is 40 years old, is the first colored president of the 90-year-old liberal arts college and the sixth in the history of the institution.

Of the many candidates mentioned for the position, serious consideration was given to five others. They were:

Dr. Rex Clement, of Bryn Mawr (Pa., now a member of the board of trustees; Dr. Raphael O. Lanier, former dean of instruction at Hampton Institute; Dr. E. Fay Campbell, Yale Divinity School; Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta; Dr. Charles Wesley, president of Wilberforce University, and Dr. Bond.

Opposed by Dr. Imes

When the trustees met at Lincoln University on June 6, the name of Dr. Bond was presented to the board for confirmation. Dr. G. Lake Imes, then the alumni representative of the board, objected to Dr. Bond's relationship to the Rosenwald Foundation, saying that he feared such a relationship might lead to the Rosenwald control of the university.

Dr. Imes insisted further that since only a minority of trustees was present, it would be to the best interests of the university to have the presidency decided when more members could be present. The trustees agreed and called a special meeting for June 20.

6-30-45

25b

Further Delay Urged

At Wednesday's meeting, several board members advised further delay on the grounds that sufficient time had not been given to examining credentials of either Dr. Bond or of several other candidates.

The point was finally made that the matter of a new president had been under discussion for three years and that the position should be filled without further delay. Dr. Bond was then confirmed as the sixth president of Lincoln University.

The policy of bringing colored men to the institution as members of the faculty began in 1933 when J. Newton Hill, now dean of the college, was put in charge of the department of English.

Since then, a total of fourteen colored men now have faculty status, while thirteen white men hold similar positions. In professional rank there are ten men from the above total—four colored and six white.

He is a Lincoln alumnus where he obtained his A.B. in 1923, gained his doctorate from the University of Chicago and constantly associated himself with Dr. McQuiston of Columbia University and of the Rosenwald board in surveying the educational needs of colored people throughout the South.

Native of Tennessee

Born in the State of Tennessee, Dr. Bond has spent the greater part of his professional career in educational work in the South.

He has served as dean of Dillard University, New Orleans; professor of education at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., and president of Fort Valley College, Ga.

One of the members of the trustee board stated: "It is to be hoped that the alumni of Lincoln University, happy in the choice of a colored man for the presidency, will rally to the support of their Alma Mater and to Dr. Bond.

To Maintain Biracial Policy

Lincoln has boasted that she has been, for several years, appointing men without regard to color. The institution operates on a biracial basis, keeps a stable equilibruim in the racial distribution of faculty personnel and proposes to maintain this policy, according to authorities there.

Dr. Bond, now approaching his forty-first year, has distinguished himself in the general field of education.

25b

The Memphis World Memphis, Tennessee 9-21-45

JACKSON, Miss.—(SNS)—

President S. L. Greene, Jr., of Campbell College, who assumed direction of the institution amid colorful inaugural ceremonies here last week.

The Memphis World Memphis Tennessee

9-14-45

HEADS HENDERSON BUSINESS COLLEGE — Rev. A. McEwen Williams, pastor of St. John Baptist Church, is now serving as president of Henderson Business College, located at 530 Linden avenue. As an educator, Rev. Williams has served in several institutions of higher learning and is well qualified to carry on the work so nobly begun by its founder, the Late Prof. George W. Henderson.

Henderson Business College will begin its Twenty-ninth season Monday, September 17, 1945. Seven courses are open to the youth of the race. Graduates of Henderson are now engaged in many different kinds of work for which they are qualified.

9-14-45

Gammon Holds Matriculation Day

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
10-20-45

ATLANTA —(ANP)— Gammon Theological Seminary and the Candler School of Theology jointly observed Matriculation Day Oct. 11. Prof. G. D. Kelsey, Morehouse College School of Religion head, delivered the address of the day.

A symposium on student field activities conducted by the two student groups, and a luncheon for students and faculties of both institutions was held in Bowen Refectory. 10-20-45

Dr. J. H. Haywood, former Morristown president, now heads the institution from which Dr. Willis J. King ascended to the Methodist Church Bishopric.

Mapped By Educational Survey Group, Program Strives To Streamline

Birmingham News

Plan Would Displace Trustees, Base Teacher Personnel Choice On Professional Ability Alone, Discontinue Livingston State School

BY HUGH W. SPARROW
News Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A centralized authority over all public schools in Alabama—including institutions of higher education—with duplications eliminated and, where practicable, with local systems consolidated, is recommended in a report handed to Gov. Sparks by the Educational Survey Commission.

Authorized by the 1943 Legislature, the commission and a staff of experts, headed by Dr. Morris Seay, University of Kentucky, have just completed a survey representing a year and a half of study.

THE REPORT, delivered to Gov. Sparks Friday afternoon by Dr. Hubert Searcy, Huntingdon College president and chairman of the Survey Commission, recommends:

Establishment, by constitutional amendment, of a single Board of Education which would exercise control over elementary, high schools and colleges, headed by an executive officer of the board's own choosing. 3-4-45

Displacement, in effect, of college and university boards of trustees with their preesnt functions.

Institutions of higher education to retain their identities and to continue to exercise the right of academic freedom, though subordinate to the state board.

Consolidation, where practicable, of school systems, particularly local systems, for increased efficiency.

Higher teacher salaries with professional ability alone considered in choice of personnel.

Education appropriations to be made to the state board through which operating funds would reach institutions of higher learning and teacher colleges.

* * *

DISCONTINUATION of the State Teachers College at Livingston.

Auburn and Alabama only to confer degrees beyond bachelor degrees.

Fields of instruction for institutions of higher learning to be more carefully charted in the future.

Discontinuation of the practice of student recruitment with the state board to maintain an office to guide high school seniors in choosing a college most suited to their needs.

Use of "a reasonable part" of the state surplus to liquidate indebtedness of local school boards.

Broader constitutional powers to increase local taxation for schools.

The commission's report was delivered two months in advance of the convening of the 1945 Legislature, thus allowing Gov. Sparks ample time to study all recommendations and to decide whether or not to submit all or any part of them to the Legislature. 3-4-45

* * *

DR. SEARCY DECLARED at the time he delivered the report that some suggestions were offered that might be applied to Alabama's educational system as presently constituted. He made it clear, however, that the commission considered the proposed new State Board of Education the keystone of the entire pattern for far-reaching changes in the administration of public education in Alabama.

"The commission's report," Dr. Searcy added, "is with the governor and it will be within his discretion whether any part of it is submitted to the Legislature with a request for approval."

Though the commission has completed the bulk of the task assigned to it by the Legislature, Dr. Searcy added, it will not ask to be discharged until May 1 .In addition to the report already presented to the governor, he declared, a staff report listing all findings will be made public shortly under Dr. Seay's direction .

* * *

RECOMMENDATION THAT a single State Board of Education be established, Dr. Searcy declared, is made by a majority of the commission members. William M. Rogers, Birmingham attorney, and Douglass W. Stockham, Birmingham industrialist, according to Dr. Searcy, dissented, believing that two boards should be created, one for elementary and secondary education and another for higher education, including the teacher colleges.

The commission majority favoring the single board, he declared, included the Rt. Rev, C. C. J. Carpenter, Birmingham; Ed Field, Selma, newspaper editor; S. E. Roper, Birmingham, labor leader; Mrs. A. M. Tunstall, former state child welfare expert, and himself.

The survey just completed is the third instance within the last 25 years that Alabama's educational system has been surveyed and an overhauling recommended.

The first study, conducted by experts of the United States Department of Education, proposed far-reaching changes in school organization in Alabama. Most of the recommendations were embraced in the so-called 1928 School Code. The second survey was conducted in 1932 by the Brookings Institution, of Washington, as a part of a study of the entire state government. Many of the recommendations of that study likewise have been adopted. 3-4-45

* * *

THE PROPOSED STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION would consist of nine members, appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate. The board would be authorized to select its own executive officer whose tenure would be continuing. Members would serve over-lapping terms of nine years with one term expiring each year.

According to Dr. Searcy, the commission suggested that professional educators should be excluded from board membership with members selected as follows:

"Not more than two persons who have attended any one institution of higher learning and not more than two members of any one profession or group should serve on the board at one time. The first nine members of the board should be chosen as follows: Four by the governor with approval of the Senate; two appointed by the present State Board of Education, and one appointed by each of the boards of Alabama College, Alabama Polytechnic Institute and the University of Alabama."

In addition, he declared, the commission suggests that the constitution should be amended to make it impossible for any one governor to appoint more than four board members. 3-4-45

The board's chief executive officer, the report specified, must be a competent educator with professional qualifications and experience. His tenure should be continuous so long as he discharges his duties faithfully and efficiently, and his salary would be determined by the board.

* * *

DR. SEARCY DECLARED that the application of strict professional standards recommended in the selection of the board's executive officer also is recommended throughout the educational system.

In effect, Dr. Searcy added, establishment of a single state board would displace boards of trustees with all their present functions of the institutions of higher learning. A lump appropriation, he added, would be made to the state board, out of which would be paid expenses of Alabama, Auburn and the teacher colleges. The commission, he added, recommended that the Teachers College at Livingston be discontinued.

The proposed centralization of authority would not reduce college presidents to the rank of dean, as has been the case in some states, Dr. Searcy pointed out.

* * *

EDUCATIONAL PROVINCES of the three institutions of higher learning are "staked off" as follows in the commission's report:

"The commission recommends that no expansion in engineering at the University of Alabama or Auburn be permitted until further study is made by the proposed state board of education.

"The commission recommends that instruction in the field of commerce and business administration be maintained as at present at both the University of Alabama and Auburn until a study is made by the proposed state board of education. 3-4-45

"The commission recommends that home economics continue to be offered as a subject of major specialization at the undergraduate level at the University of Alabama, Auburn and Alabama College. Graduate work, however, should be developed only at Auburn.

"The commission recommends that the preparation of teachers continue to be a function of each of the state institutions as at present . . . but only at the University of Alabama, however, should a separate professional school of education be maintained.

* * *

"THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDS that opportunities for study beyond the bachelor's degree be limited to the university and Auburn. . . . Graduate instruction at Auburn should be limited to the fields of agriculture, engineering, home economics and the related and supporting sciences. . . . Graduate instruction at the university may include all the arts and sciences and the professional fields associated with the social sciences and the humanities, to the extent justified by the demand.

"The commission recommends that in any future development of areas of professional instruction the principle be followed of assigning to the university those fields associated most closely with the humanities, the social sciences and medicine, and to Auburn those fields most closely associated with the natural sciences."

Continuation of the extension services in farm and home economics under Auburn's direction, as at present, is recommended. The commission recommended that all other types of extension be administered under the state board. The commission also recommended establishment by the state board of standards "to insure utilization of the talents of qualified faculty members in the state-supported institutions." Also, it was recommended that extension teaching be considered as a part of the full-time job of a regular faculty member. 3-4-45

CONCERNING RECRUITMENT of students, the report commented:

"It is recommended that the present practice of recruiting students by state institutions be discontinued and that instead the proposed state board of education maintain an office for the guidance of high school seniors in choosing a college most suited to their needs." 3-4-45

The report made the following recommendations under the heading "Financial Support:"

1. The minimum program law provides a sound basis for state and local support of elementary and secondary education.

2. Increase of teachers' salaries is the most important problem and this aspect of the financial program should be given first consideration.

3. Since local professional leadership of a high quality is essential to effective educational programs, the salaries of superintendents of schools should be increased and provisions for salaries of supervisors should be made in the minimum program fund.

4. School budgets should make possible larger expenditures for instructional supplies and materials.

5. A reserve to stabilize the support of schools over a period of years should be set aside from the state surplus.

6. A reasonable amount of the state's surplus should be set aside for the liquidation of the indebtedness of local school systems.

7. The constitution should be amended to permit increases in local taxation for school purposes.

8. As efforts are made to raise the average salaries of teachers, methods of salary scheduling should be adopted which will not penalize the teachers of the higher salary scale.

9. Financial support of higher education should be increased according to the needs of the various institutions; these needs should be determined by plans to be made in an effort to put into effect the recommendations with respect to functions of the institutions.

10. MATRICULATION FEES should be immediately discontinued in all high schools, and all instructional fees in high schools should be eliminated as soon as possible; the practice of evading the state law forbidding the collection of fees in the elementary schools by soliciting per capita donations should be stopped.

11. Increased funds should be provided for the transportation of Negro pupils. 3-4-45

Specific recommendations are made as follows in an effort to free education "from political influence:"

1. The salary of the chief executive officer of the proposed State Board of Education should be paid entirely from state funds; the present policy of applying federal funds to pay part of the salary of the state superintendent of education should be discontinued.

2. The constitution should be amended to provide for the appointment of all local school superintendents in Alabama by local boards of education.

3. The principle of the merging of local school systems for increased efficiency and economy should be established and pursued. This principle should be particularly applicable in the merging of the county system with the respective systems within that county which have school populations of less than 5,000. A long-range program of administrative reorganization in the interest of educational efficiency and economy should be merging of all school systems in each county into a centralized unit. 3-4-45

4. The proposed state board of education should lead in the establishment of cooperative relationships between local school systems.

5. School centers and attendance areas should be determined in such a way as to obviate long bus rides for young children and the loss of neighborhood interest through the removal of schools which serve as unifying forces.

6. A LARGER PROVISION of transportation of Negro pupils should be made in accordance with five.

7. A continuing census should be established and maintained for all school systems. Attention should be given to better and more accurate attendance reports.

8. The fiscal year of all educational units in Alabama should begin on July 1 and end on June 30 as soon as it is feasible to make this change and provided that the fiscal year for all state operations is changed to correspond to these dates.

9. The proposed State Board of Education should give a standard definition of college enrollment and statistics on college enrollment, and should gather and publish in ac-

cordance with this definition statistics on college enrollment for all institutions of higher education in Alabama.

10. The proposed State Board of Education should obtain expert assistance to set up and install in state-supported institutions of higher education a uniform financial accounting system and budget control; the accounting system in each of the state institutions of higher education should provide a strict method of budget control.

11. A close harmonious relationship should be established between the proposed State Board of Education and the local boards.

In 1943 only 6 per cent of Alabama's white teachers and 40 per cent of the Negro teachers were employed in one and two-teacher schools.

* * *

In 1913 no pupil transportation at public expense was provided. In 1943 approximately 233,000 pupils were transported to and from school daily at a total expense of more than $2,500,000. The county system has one of the best records in the United States for economies in the purchase of school buses and in operation of equipment. 3-4-46

Since 1935-36 Alabama has been providing free textbooks to the first three grades. In 1943, legislation was provided that this service be extended to the fourth, fifth and sixth grades.

In 1913 total revenues for support of Alabama's public elementary and secondary schools was only slightly more than $3,000,000. About $1,000,000 of which was from district and county taxes and only a little more than $2,000,000 was from state appropriations.

In 1943, the total revenue for Alabama's public elementary and secondary schools was in excess of $26,000,000 of which about $9,000,000 was from local sources and $17,000,000 from state appropriation.

* * *

IN 1920-21 the state of Alabama provided 36.16 per cent .of .Alabama's total school revenue; 56.09 per cent was provided from local taxation and 1.01 from federal grant and 6.74 from philanthropic sources.

In 1943-44 the state provided 61.48 per cent of the total school revenue; 32.73 per cent was derived from local taxation; 3.98 from federal grant, and 1.81 from philanthropic sources.

The current expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance has increased from about $23.73 in 1921-22 to $46.65 in 1942-43.

Since 1935 Alabama has had a minimum program for education which has provided for a large degree of equalization of educational opportunity for the children of Alabama. The minimum program law constitutes the most practical step the state has taken to establish a sound comprehensive plan for financing its schools. The state appropriation for the minimum program has been increased from $6,042,516 per annum for the quadrennium beginning in 1935 to $13,898,795 per annum for the biennium beginning in 1943. 3-4-45

* * *

THE ALABAMA STATE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM, enacted in 1940 and amended in 1943, provides the teachers of Alabama with a teacher retirement plan based upon sound actuarial practices.

In 1915 Alabama had approximately 6,000 local administrative units and 18,000 trustees and board members, an average of about 260 per county. In 1943-44 Alabama had a total of 110 local administrative units, of which 67 are county units and 43 are independent city systems.

The laws of Alabama are well designed to facilitate the merging of county and city systems.

Since 1915, except in a few counties with special laws, the county school systems have been under the management and control of boards of education of five members elected for overlapping terms of six years by vote of the people of the entire counties. The plan makes for continuity of policy, since a four-year period is required for a major change, even though new members are elected every two years.

* * *

AMONG THE MORE IMPORTANT DUTIES of the county boards are: Appointment of the county superintendent of education, teachers and other school employes; fixing the salaries; fixing boundaries of districts; consolidating schools and providing transportation.

In 1913, there were only 4,143 students enrolled in Alabama's institutions for public higher education for white students. In 1943, the enrollment had increased to more than 10,000. 3-4-45

The total appropriations by the State Legislature for public higher education for white students in 1913 was only slightly more than $250,000. By 1943 the appropriations had increased to more than $2,250,000.

Over the same period the increase in state support for institutions of higher education for Negro students has increased from about $20,000 to more than $126,000.

* * *

MUCH OF THE PROGRESS which Alabama has made in education has been the result of careful planning. Since 1915 the Legislatures of Alabama have authorized three state-wide surveys of public education: The 1919 survey conducted by the United States Office of Education, the 1932 survey conducted by the Brookings Institution, and the present survey.

In addition to these surveys, planning is carried on by the State Department of Education, the state teachers associations, and the Citizens Advisory Educational Council. These state and local surveys have brought about significant changes in Alabama's public schools.

Alabama has one of the best organized state departments of education in the nation. From a staff consisting of one chief clerk, two bookkeepers and a stenographer in 1919, the state department as now organized consists of four major divisions: Administration and finance, instruction, vocational education and Negro education, which provide for a grouping of related services and coordination of the work of the department.

3-4-45

THERE ARE MANY IMPORTANT educational services which states with limited revenues and small populations cannot economically provide, such as schools of medicine, architecture, landscape gardening, veterinary science and specialized services in other areas. Much thought should be given to the provision of regional programs in universities and colleges to meet these needs. The Conference of Southern Governors is now at work on this problem. 3-4-45

Alabama's governor, Chauncey Sparks, is chairman of a committee of this conference. Under one plan now being considered the states would allocate a particular type of service to the institution within the region best equipped to provide such service; the other states would contribute to the financial support of the service.

For example, one of the universities of a Southern region would maintain a school of veterinary science, which, through contractual arrangements, the students of the other states in the region could attend; students of all states in the region would be on an equal basis. Another state university would provide a different type of service under similar arrangements.

3-4-45

Through these cooperative procedures many services now being denied the youth of the region would be made available and other services now being inadequately provided would be strengthened.

In 1924 the Negro schools were open only 112 days, or 31 days less than the average for the white schools. In 1943 the average school term for Negro children was 166 days, or only four days shorter than the average for white children.

The average term for Negro children has been increased more than two and a half months during the past 20 years.

Regional Plan For Educationg Negro Weighed.

Montgomery Advertiser 3-10-45

Under It Southern States Would Pool Facilities To Improve Standards.

Proposals for regional educational facilities remained the principal business before the interim committee on constitution and legislative procedure as it recessed yesterday for the weekend.

Tentative plans for the establishment of such facilities and opportunities to serve several States have been discussed by Gov. Sparks and other Southern executives in recent months, along with their educational leaders.

One admitted purpose, though not being emphasized, would be to proveide regional colleges or additions to existing institutions, supported cooperatively by various States to provide higher education for negroes on a par with that now offered white students.

Discussed informally in Alabama's executive and legislative circles also have been plans to offer subsidies to both whites and negroes who desire to obtain training not now available in Alabama.

25b-1945

College (Training)

Colleges Training More Negroes But Nearly All Shun Specialized Fields

New York Amsterdam News

By JULIUS J. ADAMS

As we move into the atomic age with its high-geared competition, the charge by Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald Fund, that Negro colleges are failing in the fundamentals of education, comes as a timely warning.

New York, N.Y.

"They are not much better than other American institutions," he said, adding that, "True they have greatly expanded within the past 20 years, but they have not deepened. They have made advances in the direction of informative education, but they have done very little in the direction of creative education.

"It is no use," he said, in an address to the students of Atlanta University, "that we teach children that education is all work; there are certain fundamentals that must be learned. The earlier Negro colleges achieved great success in these skills. But this has been lost with the passing of the years."

DR. ROBINSON

College Attendance Increase

The increase in attendance among Negroes in colleges during the past few years has been promising. In 1937, it was reported that 2,688 Negroes were graduated from colleges. According to the annual survey by the Crisis magazine, a total of 4,829 Negroes were graduated from colleges in the school year, 1944-1945. Of the grand total, 4,145 graduates received either the A. B. or the B. S. degree; 423 received various professional degrees; 244 the masters degree; 13, the Ph. D. and four, the degree of doctor of education.

11-3-45

Of the Negro colleges, Howard University graduated the largest number, 477. Of these 170 were A. B. and B. S., while 307 earned various professional degrees including 73 doctors of medicine and 18 doctors of dentistry. Meharry school graduated 107, of whom 59 were doctors of medicine or dentistry.

The largest enrollment among Negro colleges was at Howard with 4,780. Virginia State College, Tuskegee, Prairie View State College and Tennessee A and I all had enrollments of more than 1,000.

Western Reserve Leads

Among the institutions with both white and colored students, Ohio State University graduated 21 with bachelor degrees, and Western Reserve, Boston and Indiana each graduated 11 with these degrees. Western Reserve reported the largest enrollment of colored students, 187, and the University of Illinois was second with 147.

ROSCOE DUNJEE, president, National Negro Business League.

FRANK L. STANLEY, president Negro Newspaper Publishers Association.

It is interesting to note that except in the field of medicine and denistry, few Negroes were graduated from professional schools. None was turned out as journalists, few or none in business administration, none or few in engineering and related fields. It is the same story, Negroes are being still trained to preach and to teach, and while a large quota of Negroes finish medical schools each year, they don't pursue the specialized branches of medicine in sufficient number to produce men and women able to contribute much to the science.

Negroes themselves have not been alert to the need of better trained people in the physical sciences, judging from the action or lack of it on the part of Negro leadership. The arts and social sciences appear to be the most attractive; perhaps because they are the most glamorous.

Despite the fact that Negro health has been one of the chief concerns not only of Negroes, but of the nation, the National Medical Association (NMA) had done little in the way of providing money for research and for the training of physicians. If local or regional chapter of the association found it too expensive to grant fellowships for special study, the National organization should be able to do it. Dr. E. I. Robinson is president of the NMA.

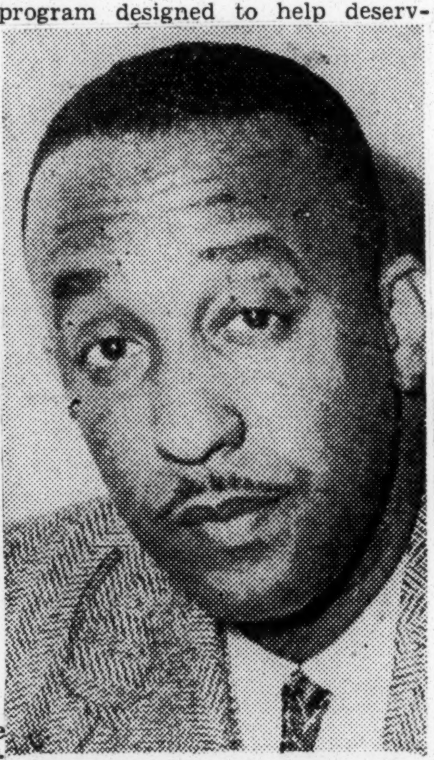
Failure in Business

The Negro has been woefully lacking in the knowledge of business. Millions of dollars have been lost in business ventures because of unqualified business management. The National Negro Business League should pick seniors in high school and grant them scholarships in business college, and after college, provide funds for them to pursue their studies further.

11-3-45

The same policy could be followed by the National Bar Association. Ours is a country of laws, and much of what the Negro is able to achieve in the way of civil, political, economic and social rights, will depend greatly upon the ability and competence of Negro lawyers, or lawyers acting for them.

In Chicago, the Cook County Bar Association years ago, launched a program designed to help deserving students. It could be adopted by local bar group and pushed by the National Bar Association.


CHARLES W. ANDERSON, president National Bar Association.

Although Negro newspapers have developed greatly in recent years, yet the number of Negroes to enter schools of journalism to prepare for newspaper careers has not been commensurate.

Here, again, newspapers and the Negro Newspaper publishers association, in their own interest, might scout the nation's high school for students interested in journalism.

Perhaps the most neglected field among Negroes is the technical field, yet technicians are the backbone of our economic life. They, with lawyers and promoters or entrepreneurs fundamentally "run the world."

11-3-45

Mr. Embree is correct when he says the Negro colleges have done little in the direction of creative education. Negroes have not done too much creating in any field. The program of the Negro College Fund seeks to bring about some improvement, but it is doubtful whether the program as presently outlined is adequate. The Negro college is not equipped to retrain Negros for real leadership and their expansion programs do not embrace features that would make up the insufficiency. For example a university with a school of religion and no school of journalism, seeks to get a new building for the school of religion with little thought of the need for other schools.

If the Negro expects to be able to avail himself of the opportunities that will be afforded in the post-war world with its greater freedoms, he must be prepared to compete on equal terms with others. Demanding equality as he is, the Negro cannot expect, and should not be given special consideration just because he is a Negro. He MUST BE READY!

25b- 1945

College

ZORA "MAKES" MERCURY

Nashville Globe

White and colored writers in recent years have done a masterful job of debunking ever so much of what is called our "educational processes" and have shown conclusively that the biggest, as well as the smallest, of our colleges have wasted the people's money outrageously without having accomplished, in the product they have given to society, as much as those who finance education and have had a good reason to expect.

5-4-45

Debunking higher education became necessary when educators ceased to show respect for the fact that their success depended upon what they could show in the achievements of their graduates rather than in the multiplicity of books in their libraries or the multiplicity of degrees behind the names of their faculty members. The insistent call by educators for more money for books and more money to help them accumulate more degree-men made practical people ask for proof that the ability of the young people being graduated from colleges by wholesale was keeping pace with the increased cost of their training.

Nashville, Tenn.

Fortunately for the inquiring and skeptical public, many honest educators, themselves, have been and are in rebellion against much of the fol-de-rol which has become a part of our educational processes. Most notable of these is Dr. Robert M. Hutchens, president of the University of Chicago. He has had the courage to say that the 4-year college course could be reduced to two years by concentrating on the essentials of education and eliminating all of the "window dressing." Dr. Hutchens has even dared to express the belief that a college has a right to be known for something more important than that it regularly turns out championship football teams.

The fact that even our biggest colleges and universities are charged with failing to meet the test of efficiency that their public demands, ought to make all partisans of the big colleges think twice before heaping wholesale condemnation upon the small "unaccredited" colleges. But such a thought seems never to have occurred to Zora Neale Hurston, Litt. D., who, thanks to Rosenwald and Guggenheim fellowships, has had layer after layer of higher education piled upon whatever she had when she got her first diploma. Recently she was welcomed as a contributor to famed Mercury Magazine, and sounded off under the title, "The Rise of the Begging Joints." She bears down in denunciation of all of the little colleges who do not have an "A" rating, and gloats over the prospect of these little colleges going out of business. She infers that ingorant white people support these little colleges and ignorant Negroes attend them. Along this line, says this high-strutting Litt. D.:

> **"The colored families from which the Begging Joints draw their students know nothing about the importance of curricula for accrediting. They think that just finishing 'schooling out,' is all that is necessary. Just so it is a school. Forty years ago that would have been all right."** N

5-4-45

These little colleges, she deplores, offer the "equivalent of the medaeval virture belt; they take us back to the 19th century." She goes on and on in telling of the shortcomings of the little colleges, but when she undertakes to portray the wonders of the big knowledge factories, she winds up with mere words, saying that the "A" institutions can guarantee that their graduates will pull their own weight and avoid getting trampled in the rush." Of course we know a few can but most cannot.

Her favorite of the big colleges is one where a few years ago comely girl students made a howl against being compelled to trade kisses to their professor for passing marks. There and elsewhere among the "A" colleges, she tells us, they have eliminated those sad episodes of girls going back home "with their diplomas in their arms." The inference is that only at the "A" institutions can mother get a guarantee that her daughter will be able to keep her virtue. Or maybe it is an assurance that at the "A" institutions they know how to keep intermural rascality from becoming a public scandal.

5-4-45

Dr. Hurston evidently was trying to be funny when she "made" Mercury, and felt that was necessary to get her piece in the big white magazine. But she cannot convince anybody who is observant or who has common sense that big colleges with "A" ratings invariably produce the cream of the crop of competent men and women for the world's work. Little colleges and even high schools are producing equally as big a share of competent leaders and workers as are the "A" rated colleges. What the Litt. D. has palmed off on Mercury is very generally a lot of nonsense.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
POST
Cir. D. 182,292

JUN 6 - 1945

Texas Negroes Ask a University

Dallas, June 6 (AP)—Directors of the Texas branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People have voted to go into court, if necessary, to force the establishment of a university of equal rating with the University of Texas, W. J. Durham, Dallas lawyer who is one of the directors, said today.

The Legislature at its session which ended yesterday elevated Prairie View College for Negroes to the rank of a first-class university but did not vote an appropriation. Durham said failure of the Legislature to accompany the bill with appropriations means, in the belief of some Negro leaders, there might be little more done on the matter in the future.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
NEWS AND COURIER
Cir. D. 37,926—S. 46,[illegible]

MAY 29 1945

On the Way to School

Negroes of South Carolina are demanding equal facilities for post graduate and professional education as well as equal pay for public school teachers whose qualifications are not inferior to those of white teachers.

These they will obtain. They are entitled to them. In the field of public schooling discrimination against citizens and children on account of color is indefensible. Indirection, evasion, double-dealing and trickery, with the aim of training the white youth, while negro youth is in part neglected, on the ground that the white citizens pay the great bulk of the tax burden, will stop. It will have to stop.

It may not seem to be fair and just to compel the 57 per cent of the white people who pay upward of 90 or 95 per cent of the taxes to carry on schools and colleges for 43 per cent of the population, 814,000 negroes, but it is fair and just. It is democracy.

The whole system of public schooling rests on the theory that all of the people are entitled to education and that some of them have not the private means wherewith to get it.

What are the white South Carolinians going to do about it? They will for a time try to postpone, by indirection, by evasion, by the "law's delays", the day of justice in public education, but the day will come when tricks will be vain. Then an elaborate system of negro education will break the backs of the white people, poor people and rich. "Justice is blind"—to color.

The News and Courier advises that all free, tax-supported schooling in South Carolina above the primary grades, say the fifth grade, be abandoned. Any and every girl and boy well grounded in reading, writing and arithmetic can get "higher education" if they have the talent and the ambition that merit it.

The state fully discharges its duty to the child when it has taught him the essential duty of the citizen, to vote a printed ballot or to write his ballot.

Were free schools and colleges abolished, the result would be an increase of genuine education. Only the worthy, once they or their parents had to go down into their pockets, knowing what they were doing, to pay for it, would get diplomas. Diplomas would begin to have meaning again.

For the present, no such sensible and drastic step as this will be taken. The white teacher's union is too strong. It is by far the most powerful labor union in South Carolina.

FDR Memorial College Has Non-racial Policy

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK—Negroes will be admitted, without discrimination, to the Franklin D. Roosevelt School of Human Relations which is soon to be established in Washington, D. C., by the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Foundation, according to Robert E. Sherwood, playwright, personal friend of the late President and chairman of the executive committee, in an interview with The Pittsburgh Courier last week.

12-1-45

He further stated that it would not be true to the memory of Franklin D. Roosevelt if Negroes were barred, and that the school would be non-sectarian and non-racial.

12-1-45

FOR STUDY OF "LIBERAL DEMOCRACY"

The purpose of the school will be to provide an opportunity for students from all parts of the United States—and in time, from all parts of the world—to study the process of liberal democracy "as a vital progressive force for the achievement of justice, security and peace at home and throughout the world."

The "best possible courses of instruction," as well as continuous research designed to "improve human relations in both domestic and international fields will be offered," it was said.

NO TUITION FEES

Mr. Sherwood remarked that he did not expect the "living memorial" to grant formal academic degrees.

The foundation withheld details on proposed methods of financing the school. It said the amount to be raised would be announced later. Apparently no tuition fees will be collected from the students, and qualified young men and women will receive scholarships to enable them to attend.

12-1-45

Negro Colleges

5-11-45

Washington Post

Education is the key to opportunity. For American Negroes, from too many of whom the key has been withheld, it is a form of emancipation no less vital than the political form proclaimed for them by Abraham Lincoln more than 80 years ago. The economic and cultural progress of the Negro people has gone hand in hand with the growth of their institutions of learning. Out of these institutions has come the responsible Negro leadership which seeks a betterment of interracial relations along with the advancement of Negro interests. In the South, where segregated schooling is a part of the mores, a number of splendid Negro colleges have developed and have rendered invaluable service not only to the men and women they have educated but to the whole Nation as well.

Washington D.C.

Thirty-two of these colleges—the outstanding institutions of their kind, all of them accredited by the Southern College Association—have banded together in a fund-raising drive which is now entering its final week. Their appeal is a modest one in view of their urgent and tremendous need. They have set a national goal of $1,550,000 to be divided among them. This sum will not be used to construct new buildings or for endowments, but solely to meet operating deficits and for teachers' salaries, libraries, scientific laboratory equipment and scholarships. All Americans have an interest in furthering the work that these colleges carry on. 5-11-45

In a recent issue of the *American Mercury* an article by Zora Neale Hurston, "The Rise of the Begging Joints," warned philanthropic citizens against contributing to the mushroom horde of rootless, feckless and studentless "colleges" which have sprung up through the South, peddling "education" without any scholastic standards. If you wish to do something for Negro education, she says, "why not look into things and give where it will do some good?" The United Negro College Fund is the answer. It embraces the best of the Negro higher education institutions. They need, and deserve, the full encouragement of the whole American public.

The Pros And Cons Of Mixed Schools

Atlanta Daily World - Ga.

The Negro Digest has created a rather lively interest in its roundtable discussion whether Negroes should attend mixed or Negro Colleges. Reporting the results of a poll on the subject in its July issue, Wallace Lee, Negro Digest Director, finds a sharp difference of opinion among most Negro and white Americans on the subject. Asked should Negroes attend mixed or Negro colleges? Replies, representing three principal geographical areas, divide themselves as follow: In the North, 31 per cent were reported in favor of mixed schools, 27 per cent favored Negro schools and 43 per cent were undecided. On the same score, 35 per cent in the West favored mixed schools, 25 per cent favored purely Negro schools and 40 per cent were undecided, while on the otherhand, the poll showed 11 per cent in the South favoring mixed schools, 76 per cent for unmixed schools and 13 per cent undecided.

Sentiment, he found, was virtually unanimous in favor of segregated Negro colleges in the South and that practically the same sentiment was expressed in the vote of Negroes of the South, where many Negroes favored separate but equal school facilities.

7-26-45

Miss Lelia B. Strayhorn, a freshman at Lincoln University, warns that Negroes should stop prating about democracy while at the same time making demands upon the various states for 'separate but equal' education, thus enlarging the number of Negro colleges and strengthening the jim crow pattern.

Atlanta, Ga

Miss Vivian Freeman, a junior at Fisk University, believes that Negro colleges should remain separate and distinct, since there are certain cultural advantages to be gained from the distinctiveness.

7-26-45

In contrast to this view, Miss Kay Cremin, also a junior at Wheaton College, suggests that none of us can prepare for living in a black or white world. "Our world is international; and interracial," she says.

Campbell College in Gala Opening

Phil. Penn.

Christian-Recorder

The President, after a most impressive response to all the affair of the Inaugural announced the great program of the College for this school term, with a student body that virtually strained the capacity of the school even in the first days of school. The new teachers' home is near completion, the attractive and new style garage for the school cars and bus also nears completion, and the new ten thousand dollar president's home is under way as well as the new practice school building, all preparatory to the general re-conditioning of the main buildings and the erection of the new one hundred and fifty thousand dollar administration building. Campbell College is ready for the new day in education in the post-war world. The president and his strongest faculty at Campbell in many years shall enjoy the unstincted co-operation of everyone for a greater Campbell College. 10-11-45

10-11-45

10-11-45

S. L. Greene, Jr. Inaugurated

~~The Christian~~ Recorder

Philadelphia, Pa.

By Dr. B. J. Nolen, D.D.
The District Reporter
Jackson, Mississippi

10-11-45

President S. L. Greene, Jr., A.M., was tendered an unique and impressive Inauguration ceremony at the formal opening of Campbell College Sept. 12, 1945, Jackson, Mississippi. The President had been granted a three year leave of absence for post-graduate work and specialization in college administration, and after completing some work at Wilberforce University, and securing his master degree at Columbia University as well as several hours on his doctor of philosophy, returned to re-assume his presidency at Campbell College to the delight of the entire "Marching Eighth," and was received with opened arms by overyone, was feted with a most unique hit of the season, the "President's Inaugural," in the spacious and beautifully decorated dining hall at Campbell College. After a most impressive program in the college auditorium, featuring odes and greetings from every walk of lite in the Episcopal District, as well as from various other sections of the church and country, among which were President James of Payne College, Birmingham, Ala., substituting for President Charles H. Wesley of Wilberforce, who because of illness could not appear, and Dr. D. V. Kyle of Tennessee, representing Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr. Dean Alexander H. Jones did a beautiful job as master of ceremonies. Dr. J. W. Hair, D.D., delivered in the Hair's fashion a recount of the fifty years work at Campbell College. Dr. S. S. Stephens, Presiding Elder of the Brookhaven District and leader of the delegation of the "Marching Eighth", and Dr. A. O. Wilson, pastor of Mother Methodism of Color in the South, the St. James A. M. E. Church, New Orleans and formidable candidate for the bishopric in 1948, further enhanced the occasion by presenting on behalf of the District as a token of our appreciation a thousand dollar cheque. 10-11-45

10-11-45

Dedication Ceremonies For Roosevelt College

New York Times

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will dedicate the recently organized Roosevelt College in Chicago on Friday at a dinner to be held in the grand ballroom of the Stevens Hotel. During her stay there she will inspect the facilities of the institution and will address the student body, which during the first month of the college's academic existence reached a total of 1,400 registrations. N.Y., N.Y. 11-11-45

Founded by President Edward J. Sparling and other educators with the backing of such agencies as the Marshall Field and Rosenwald Foundations, the college is "functionally" housed in an eleven-story converted office building in the Loop, "hard by the El." It was organized on the principle of no racial or religious quotas governing admissions. All who qualify scholastically are admitted on a "first come, first served" basis.

Equal Opportunities

Southern Deans Discuss Higher Educational Needs

Pittsburgh Pa. Courier

DURHAM, N. C.—Both Negro and white deans of graduate schools of Southern States met at North Carolina College for Negroes last week for a two-day conference. The conference made a penetrating analysis of graduate education for Negroes in certain Southern States (Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia and North Carolina), taking into consideration the potential graduate student population, availability of library facilities, professional rating of graduate facilities, and the practical measures which may be taken to meet the needs of Negro graduate schools.

SALARY EQUALIZATION

N. C. Newbold of the Department of Public Instruction of North Carolina highlighted the conference with a discussion of the progress made in equalizing the salaries of Negro and white school teachers. Fred M. Alexander, Director of Negro Education and Secondary Education in Virginia, emphasized the spirit of Virginia to meet the letter of the law on Negro graduate education. James E. Shepard of North Carolina College for Negroes, stressed the necessity of maintaining high levels of efficiency in faculty preparation and student work in Negro graduate schools. Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University added to the necessity of providing wider areas of specializations in Negro graduate schools based on student needs.

URGE FEDERAL AID

Mordecai Johnson of Howard University, in a very spirited speech, admonishd all authorities in charge of higher education for Negroes that the United States—all the States—must awake to the sense of responsibility of giving its minority groups equality in educational opportunities.

He said, "We will succeed in shifting the moral center of gravity from the Western world if we continue our present polities as revealed at the San Francisco Conference. Russia will give America a hair race for the affections of the people of the world. Russia, in matters of labor and law, feels that human beings have an unequivocal value, and has demonstrated this fact within the last twenty years."

8-11-45

Those in attendance at the conference were:

Susan G. Akers, University of North Carolina; Fred M. Alexander, Virginia State Board of Education; Thomas C. Allen, Virginia Council of Churches; Frank L. Atkins, Winston-Salem Teachers College; J. Atkins, Winston-Salem Teachers College; F. D. Bluford, A. and T. College; W. T. Bost, Greensboro Daily News; G. A. Cardwell, University of Maryland; Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta University; Virgil A. Clift, A. and T. College; Charles L. Cooper, A. and T. College; Diana S. Dent, North Carolina College; Jennie Douglass, N. C. State Health Official; W. A. Early, Portsmouth, Va.; Helen G. Edmonds, North Carolina College; W. Edward Farrison, North Carolina Colelge; G. H. Ferguson, N. C. State Department of Public Instruction; Arthur E. Fink, University of North Carloina; J. N. G. Finley, University of North Carolina; John Hope Franklin, North Carolina College; W. D. Funkhouser, University of Kentucky; Warmeth T. Gibbs, A. and T. College; George C. Grant, Morgan College; J. H. Green S. C. State A. and M. College; J. Henry Highsmith, N. C. State Department of Public Instruction; James E. Hillman, N. C. State Department of Education; W. L. Kennedy, A. and T. College; James S. Lee, North Carolina College; John M. Hunter, Virginia State College; Mordecai Johnson, Howard University; W. T. Laprade, Duke University; Fred McCuiston, General Education Board; R. P. McCutcheon, Tulane University; D. C. McIntosh, Oklahoma A. and M. College; J. M. Marteena, A. and T. College; Robert E. Martin, A. and T. College; Pauline Newton, North Carolina College; N. C. Newbold, Director, N. C. Division of Negro Education; Howard W. Odum, University of North Carolina; W. W. Pierson, University of North Carolina; Joseph C. Robert, Duke University; W. O. Scroggs, Louisiana State University; James E. Shepard, North Carolina College; S. C. Smith, A. and T. College; C. C. Spaulding, Durham, N. C.; Charles H. Thompson, Howard University; Albert L. Turner, North Carolina College; E. A. Waters, University of Tennessee; Parepa R. Watson, North Carolina College; M. Pauline Weeden, Lynchburg, Va.; M. F. Whittaker, South Carolina State College, and Stephen J. Wright, Hampton Institute.

Liberal College To Bar Discrimination Against Any Student

The New York, N. Y.

9-22-45

CHICAGO, Ill. — A group of liberals, determined to outlaw discrimination and outside influence in schools, will open the doors of a new institution on September 24 with their avowed purposes incorporated in the charter.

The new school is known as the Roosevelt College of Chicago in honor of the late President.

The articles of incorporation state that:

1. No discrimination will be made in the selection of students on the grounds of sex, race, creed or religion.

2. The teaching faculty will be both free and responsible in the discovery and dissemination of truth.

White And Negro Deans Confer At Jackson College

Atlanta World

Atlanta, Ga.

JACKSON, Miss. — Negro and white Deans of Southern Graduate Schools held a two-day Conference on Graduate Education for Negroes at Jackson College here, Monday and Tuesday, August 20-21. The purpose of the conference as stated by its president, W. D. Funkhouser, Dean, of the University of Kentucky, in the opening session Monday morning was to assemble all information regarding graduate instruction for Negroes in the area comprising the states of Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi.

On the conference agenda was included a wide range of topics bearing on the subject of graduate instructions for Negroes in the three states in consideration, important among which was the idea of the establishment of regional schools in various sections of the South for graduate instruction for Negroes. Other subjects dealt with the matter of Potential Negro Graduate Student Population, Libraries Available for Graduate Students in the Region, Graduate Training and Practical Measures which may be taken to meet the needs of the region.

8-24-45

Attending the conference were: Fred C. Frey, Dean of Louisiana State University; W. D. Funkhouses, Dean of University of Kentucky; Joseph E Gibson, Director of Higher Education, Louisiana State Department of Education; J. Andrew Gaulden, principal of Iuzerrall School, Shreveport, La.; M. Lafayette Harris, President of Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.; J. H. Haynes, principal of Lincoln High School, Ruston, La; Dudley R. Hutcherson, Dean of Graduate School, University of Mississippi; H. M. Ivy, Superintendent of Schools, Meridian, Miss.; C. R. Johnson, Assistant State Agent, Miss; B. T Johnosn, Dean of Arkansas Baptist College; Alvin H Jones, Director of United Seamen's Service, New Orleans, La.; John C. Jordan, Dean of the University of Arkansas.

W. H. Narton, Dean of Dunbar Junior College, Little Rock, Ark.; Ed McCuiston, Supervisor, Negro Schools, Arkansas; Roger T. McCutcheon, Dean of Tulane University, New Orleans, La.; D. C. McIntosh, Dean of Oklahoma A. and M. College, Joseph H. Owens, of Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Miss.: Edward N. Palmer, Fisk University; A. H. Ramsey, County Superintendent of Education, Cleveland, Miss; Reid E. Jackson, Southern University, Scotlandville, La.; S. A. Roberts, Fisk University, William O. Scruggs, Dean, Louisiana State University; W. W. Steward, Director Teacher Training. Southern U.; S. E. Warren, Southern U.; M. G Whiteside, Alcorn College; F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; J W Brouillette, Director General Extension, Louisiana State U.; Sister Marie Christine, librarian, Xavier U., New Orleans; R. C Childress, Assistant State Supervisor, Arkansas; Mrs. Harriet S. Daggett, Professor of Law, Louisiana State U.; M. C. D'Argonne, Dean of Xaxier U; Lawrence A. Davis, President of A. M and N College; I. A Derbigny, Dean, Tuskegee Institute; Sister Mary Francis, Xavier U; J M Frazier president of Leland College, Louisiana; Dean H T. Sampson, Miss F O Alexander Ruby E. Stutts Lyells; J. D. Hardy of Jackson College; A A. Alexander, principal, Alexander High School, Brookhaven; Edward S. Bishop, president of MATCS, Corinth; C. N. Buchanan, principal of Grenade High School, Grenade, Miss.

8-24-45

Raleigh, N.C. News & Observer

"STAY AT HOME"

To the Editor: Your editorial, "Stay at Home," is commendable. Governor Cherry is to be congratulated for his plea to our high school graduates to remain at home and help in the development of the state. Most of these graduates are aware of their need at home and those who migrate to other parts do so reluctantly. They do so, however, because the state does not offer ample provision and opportunity for them to meet the ever-increasing desire to better their way of life. We have a fine public school system, in fact, the finest in the entire South. However, there is one fault in the system that causes Negroes to suffer most and migrate more than whites. For instance, a Negro high school graduate in North Carolina has to leave this state to further his education if he wishes to study medicine, pharmacy, dentistry and many other useful trades and professions.

8-16-45

For many years the state has paid the tuition of Negroes to study in these fields in our Northern and midern colleges and universities where color lines are not drawn because we have no provisions for them here in the state to study such subjects. Upon graduation from these schools most of these Negroes remain in these states to practice their various skills, thus helping in the development of these already highly-developed communities. On the other hand, the less highly developed South is losing a large segment of its better Negro citizenry. There is work here for them to do. We need them. They need us. Let us keep them here, not by pleas alone, but by opening new avenues of opportunity to them.

JAMES A. LACEWELL.

Clayton.

Crisis Reports 4,829 1944-45 College Grads

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK—A grand total of 4,829 Negro graduates from colleges in the school year 1944-45 has been revealed by the annual survey conducted by The Crisis, official organ of the NAACP.

Of the grand total, 4,145 graduates received either the AB or BS degree; 423 received various professional degrees; 244, the master's degree; 13, the Ph.D; and four, the degree of doctor of education.

Of the Negro colleges, Howard University graduated the largest number, 477. Of these 170 were AB or BS, while 307 earned various professional degrees including 73 doctors of medicine and 18 doctors of medicine and 18 doctors of dentistry. Meharry Medical College graduated 107, or whom 59 were doctors of medicine and 16 doctors of dentistry.

LARGEST AT HOWARD

8-18-45

The largest enrollment among Negro colleges was at Howard, with 4,780. Virginia State College, Tuskegee Institute, Prairie View State College and Tennessee A. and I. all had enrollments of more than a 1,000.

Among the institutions with both white and colored students, Ohio State University graduated 21 with bachelors degrees, and Western Reserve, Boston and Indiana each graduated 11 with these degrees. Western Reserve reported the largest enrollment of colored students, 187, and the University of Illinois was second with 147.

Many mixed universities do not keep enrollment of students by race so that no report was secured from Columbia, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of California, Pennsylvania, Wayne, and a score of others which customarily have a substantial number of Negro students.

4,829 Won College Degrees This Year, Survey Reveals

The Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois
9-29-45

NEW YORK—(ANP)—A total of 4,829 Negroes completed their college courses during the 1944-45 school term, according to a survey conducted recently by the Crisis magazine, the official organ of the NAACP.

Top honors went to Howard university, Washington, where 477 received degrees in various professional fields.

Of the total, 4,145 graduates received either the A.B. or B.S. degree while 423 received various professional degrees. The master's degree was awarded to 244; 12 received Ph.D. degrees and the degree of doctor of education was conferred upon four.

Of the 477 who graduated from Howard, 170 were awarded either A.B. or B.S. degrees. There were 73 doctors of medicine and 18 doctors of dentistry among the remaining 307 professional degrees earned. Fifty-nine doctors of medicine and 16 doctors of dentistry completed their course of study at Meharry Medical school among its 107 graduates.

Western Reserve and the University of Illinois topped the list of mixed schools with the largest number of Negro students. Western Reserve reported 187 and the Universiy of Illinois 147. The University of Indiana, Boston university and Western Reserve each revealed that 11 of their Negro students were awarded bachelor's degrees.

Twenty-one received similar degrees from Ohio State university.

Can Colored Teachers Make Good in White Colleges?

The Afro American Baltimore, Maryland
9-15-45

By ANNE S. BROCK

Faculty equality is gradually catching on in Eastern and a few Midwestern colleges and universities, for today there are at least a score of educators who are serving on the faculties of more than a dozen of these schools.

Recent appointments include Mrs. Adelaide Cromwell Hill, who was named to the Smith College faculty in Northampton, Mass.; Dr. Sterling Brown to Vassar College faculty in Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; and Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle to New York University faculty.

Mrs. Hill, a cum laude graduate of Smith, joins the sociology department of her alma mater this fall.

Students Insist

The college undergraduate publication last winter urged that a colored teacher be added to its staff along with one Japanese, two Japanese-Americans, and a Chinese who have been appointed within the last two years.

Dr. Brown, a poet and author, who was made visiting professor of English at Vassar, one of the largest colleges for women, is an associate professor of English at Howard University.

Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle left a position as head nurse at Homer G. Phillips Hospital in St. Louis to accept the post in the nursing department of New York University.

She serves also as consultant to the National Nursing Council for War Service.

Michigan Lists 4

Wayne University in Detroit has employed Charles Wesley Buggs and Mrs. Beulah T. Whitby. The University of Michigan has four: Wade Ellis, Robert Hayden, Leroy Posey and Leon Wheeler.

Five are faculty members in the four city colleges in New York—Queens College, Hunter College, Brooklyn College and the College of the City of New York.

Among those who teach in these colleges is Dr. Marion Cuthbert in Brooklyn's department of personnel service and in the department of sociology. 9-15-45

Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, president of the college, said recently, "There was nothing exceptional in any way about the conditions surrounding Dr. Cuthbert's appointment, and she has been welcomed with enthusiasm by everyone on the campus, faculty as well as student body."

Report No "Incident"

Dr. Cuthbert was formerly dean of women at Talladega College and a member of the staff of the National Board of the YWCA.

City College has hired Dr. Kenneth B. Clark in the department of psychology and Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick in the department of history.

Graduates of colored universities, Dr. Clark holds his B.A. degree from Howard and Dr. Reddick holds both his B.A. and M.A. degrees from Fisk.

The office of the president of City College reported that there has been no "incident" at the college since the appointment of these teachers.

At Howard Since 1918

Dr. William A. Hinton, inventor of the Hinton tests for syphilis, served at Harvard in 1918 and is now there as an instructor of bacteriology, immunology and preventative medicine and hygiene.

Dr. A. Davis

Dr. M. Cuthbert

Mrs. E. M. Biddle

Dr. L. D. Reddick

Dr. S. Brown

Mrs. B. T. Whitby

Progressive Chicago University lists Dr. Allison Davis in its department of education and Dr. Julian Lewis in its department of pathology.

Dr. Davis is an assistant professor, doing both research and teaching. He was formerly with the division on child development and teacher personnel of the American Council on Education.

He was educated at Williams College in Massachusetts, Harvard University, the University of London, and the University of Chicago.

Paint Company Director

Attending senior pathologist at Provident Hospital in Chicago, Dr. Lewis is also a member of the Sprague Memorial Institute for Medical Research.

Dr. Percy Julian was formerly in the department of chemistry at DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind., his alma mater; and Max Yergan at one time held classes at New York City College.

Dr. Julian is now research director and manager of fine chemicals division of Glidden Paint Co. in Chicago. He was a former instructor in Howard University's department of chemistry.

Mr. Yergan, a former YMCA secretary, is now executive director of the Council on African Affairs. A recipient of the Spingarn medal, he has spent ten years in South Africa.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
POST
Cir. D. 182,292
SEP 21 1945

EXPANSION OF NEGRO COLLEGES SEEN IN ROCKEFELLER REPORT

Negro colleges and universities face a period of expansion unprecerented in their history, Raymond B. Fosdick, president of the General Education Board established by John D. Rockefeller, predicted today in his annual report.

Reporting new appropriations during 1944 of $3,073,976, approximately two-thirds of which went to advance Negro education, Fosdick said that the greatest need was to train better teachers and leaders in education.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL ENROLLS STUDENT

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
10-13-45

WEBSTER GROVES, Mo.—The Pittsburgh Courier's expose' of bias at Webster College, a Catholic institution, has paid off. The heretofore all-white college has admitted a colored girl to its student body. She is attractive 20-year-old Irene Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thomas, 609 N. Elm Street, this city.

Miss Thomas is no newcomer to the Catholic college. The accomplished vocalist was a trial student at the college during the last two years. During this time she studied voice but received no credit from the college.

MAKES GOOD RECORD

Enrolled now as a regular member of the Webster College student body, Miss Thomas is majoring in music and seeking the A.B. degree. Her excellent record while a trial student is believed to have prompted officials of the college to give her a chance to study as a regular member of the student body.

A graduate of Douglass High School here in 1942, Miss Thomas studied for two years at Stowe Teachers College in St. Louis before going to Webster College on a trial basis. Miss Thomas also is an accomplished pianist.

Although Miss Thomas is the first Negro admitted to Webster College, several others have sought admittance. The Courier's expose of bias at the college came about during the time that two other Negro women were seeking admittance to Catholic institutions in the State. Mrs. Laurie Crute of St. Louis sought admittance to the School of Commerce and Finance at St. Louis University, and Miss Mary Aloyse Foster of St. Louis staged a fight to enter Webster College, a corporate part of St. Louis University.

APPEALED TO STUDENTS

In February of last year, the Rev. Claude H. Heithaus, S.J., a member of the St. Louis University faculty, delivered a sermon to the students of that educational institution, calling on them "to join with those who are seeking permission for Negroes to attend the Catholic University."

Quoting Testament of the Bible, the Rev. Mr. Heithaus told the students that "in the eyes of God and the Catholic Church a Catholic Negro has exactly the same rights in justice and charity as have Catholic whites."

He later said the purpose of his sermon was to educate the students, and through them their parents, as to their duty in the eyes of the Lord.

Exposing the biased policy at Webster College for The Courier was Ted Le Berthon, a Catholic and a Courier columnist. It was he who revealed that in Sept., 1943, the Council of Motherhouse unanimously decided that the time was not propitious for admitting Negroes to Webster College. "This decision," he wrote, "terminated the efforts of Mary Aloyse Foster, a Catholic Negro girl, to obtain a Catholic education near her own home." 10-13-45

He stated further that this decision also terminated the efforts of the Most Rev. John J. Glennon, Archbishop of St. Louis; the authorities of St. Louis University, operated by the Jesuit Fathers; the president of Webster College and nineteen priests who petitioned the archbishop in behalf of the Negro girl.

Mr. Le Berthon's protest was in form of an open letter, addressed to the Rev. Mother M. Edwards, superior general, Sisters of Loretto at the Foot of the Cross, Motherhouse, Nerinx, Ky.

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249 Freshmen Are Enrolled At Negro College

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
10-10-45

Frankfort, Oct. 9 (AP)—Kentucky State College's enrollment of 425 students this year includes 249 freshmen, the largest number of incoming students in its history.

In announcing the totals today, President R. B. Atwood commented that the large number of freshmen demonstrates the "post-war determination of high school students to enter college."

There are 124 men and 301 women in this year's enrollment at the state's highest institution of learning for Negroes, and 312 come from Kentucky and 113 from other states. 10-10-45

In contrast to the large number of beginners, the senior class numbers 45, the junior class 46 and the sophomore class 77. In addition there are eight special students.

Frustrated College Graduates

Black Dispatch

An interesting sidelight regarding what is in the back side of the heads of many Negro youths graduating from college was exposed recently when Mrs. Rosa Brown Bracy, field organizer of the National Negro Business League, visited a certain land grant college in the Southwest.

Following an address to the students, during which time Mrs. Bracy sought to unfold the hidden and unexplored economic potentialities within the Negro group, a number of college students gathered around her and made this astonishing statement:

6-9-45

"We did not know that there were any legitimate and worthwhile possibilities within the Negro's economic structure before you shocked us into knowledge of the challenges that stand out before young leaders," said the leader of the group. "You would be surprised," the young lady confidentially continued, "when I tell you that in our discussions around the college we had all reached agreement that the only thing for us to do when we complete the courses here, was to start some sort of racket and exploit and take advantage of the meager funds coming into the hands of working class Negroes."

If the picture we have drawn above, or which you glean from this conclusion reached by a frustrated Negro girl, is representative of the vision of young Negroes, and especially those who complete college courses, the future is indeed dark. Before one delves into a discussion of the possibilities and opportunities obvious and present for the Negro college graduate, we feel that some attention should be given to discussion of how students completing university courses "get that way." What is there wrong with the atmosphere in which Negro students have exposure that blinds them to the unlimited advantages they have not only to help their racial group but make a decent, inspiring place in the world for themselves?

What we shall say here may not be pleasing to Negro educators, but we shall utter it nevertheless. We do not believe that Negro teachers give enough time and attention to education in its applied sense. From the kindergarten to graduation the Negro student is kept wholly and solely in the academic and theoretical. For example, we recall a group of newsboys we used to quiz years ago when the Black Dispatch was smaller and this writer had much more time on his hands. Occasionally we'd line the boys up and shoot the mathematical works to them.

6-9-45

"How much is twelve times eleven?" we would ask. Almost every one of those kids would shout "132." "How much is twelve times twelve?" "144" would come the almost universal answer. One might race backwards and forwards through the multiplication table and those kids, like parrots, would have the answer almost before the question was asked.

But one might the next minute whirl on the same boys and say: "If I had twelve piles of apples and there were twelve apples in each pile, how many apples would I have?" Silence would immediately reign and seldom ever was there a lad who could tell us how much twelve times twelve was when those numerals were tied to an every day life situation.

Now this is the thing fundamentally wrong with Negro education. There is no endeavor to teach children specific tasks and tie those things found in school books to everyday life problems. As the child gets older and problems of maturity quite naturally obtrude, instead of developing vision and understanding, the mind becomes frustrated and sterile. Instead of education organizing and disciplining his life, it disorganizes and aborts real progress.

Beginning in the grades, Negro students should be taught the basic economies relating to food, clothing and shelter. They should be indoctrinated with the thought that every racial group to be prosperous must cultivate, develop and control its own economy. Gradually there should be unfolded the hidden possibilities within the group and the methods to be adopted in harnessing this economy. If this were done across a period of from four to six years while students remain in a college atmosphere there would be blocked into the mind of the student body knowledge of rich and inspiring possibilities ahead. Of course there are those who operate rackets in every race, but common, ordinary reason should teach anyone that organization, development and control of the spending power and the capital gains of the Negro here in America could reach fantastic and almost unbelievable figures.

6-9-45

We do not have the exact figures before us, because we are out of the office where our records are kept, but nevertheless it should be kept in mind that the annual spending power of the 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States is greater than the yearly foreign trade of the United States with any single foreign nation. America has fought wars for foreign trade, when all that is necessary for Negroes to control something, measured in dollars and cents, larger than the foreign trade with England, can be secured with a little organization.

Statistics show the American Negro spends four billion dollars each year to clothe, feed and shelter himself, and at the same time the United States Department of Commerce records show the annual turn-over in the Negro business structure is only $110,000,000. If the young Negro graduating from college would organize and control the difference between four billion dollars and $110,000,000 we are sure no one having discourse to reason would feel that such a group were engaged in a "racket." Such a program would be infinitely more colossal than the "numbers racket" in which Negroes have poured millions, and out of which Negroes as individuals have squeezed tidy fortunes.

Control of this spending power would definitely increase the job opportunities of Negroes almost four-fold, so that in controlling the original spending power Negroes would through increased job opportunities in administering this annual living budget spiral upwards overnight to almost dizzy heights. Someone may think that this is a fabulous and fantastic statement, but when it is recalled that the handful of Chinese in America do business annually to the tune of $89,000,000, our economic chart is fully exposed.

And then there is a still higher economic field, over and above the spending power that is so fascinating in its potentiality. We refer to the black man's capital gains. Apparently none of those who teach in the classrooms give any thought to training Negroes to organize the vast savings of black folk, today lying idle in banks, and many times in worthless utility investments. If the black man ever reaches his place in the sun this stupendous pile of dollars must be put to work for the race.

6-9-45

Recently this writer was in the city of Memphis. In one evening we saw the Negroes of that city place a million dollars on the table in the purchase of war bonds. Do you for one minute assume that the Negroes in Bluff City placed all of their savings in war bonds? You know they did not even tithe. If the blacks of the community placed a million dollars on the table on one night, it is conservative to assume the 180,000 Negroes in that city have a minimum of $20,000,000 in Memphis banks.

Now if 180,000 Negroes have twenty million dollars lying idle in white banks it should be easy to determine roughly the capital gains of 13,000,000 American citizens. A mere approximate of such figures will reach astronomical heights, and again offers a challenge to the Negro college graduate to do something towards sensibly organizing and putting into economic action this gigantic hoard of dollars lying static at the present time.

Negro college graduates should leave academic halls knowing that the horizon of opportunity is only limited by the mind. In the field of experimentation, research and readjustment there is no room for rackets and morbidity of spirit. Fundamentally, the Negro college graduate should realize, understand and remember the admonition of Booker Washington who said, "We shall rise in proportion as we raise the standard of the common masses." How different was the philosophy of Washington to that of baffled, foiled souls who enter adult life with the complex of buzzards. Are our schools producing parasites who believe they should live at the expense of their own blood? Should not our schools create an atmosphere that is just the opposite?

College Mixing Urged by Embree

Afro-American

7-14-45

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(ANP)—Citing several openings in staffs of white universities for colored professors, Dr. Edwin R. Embree challenged colored schools to set a forceful example by appointing more white professors and seeking white students for their classrooms.

Dr. Embree, president of the Rosenwald Fund and rated one of the country's outstanding authorities on race relations, delivered his critique on the American school system before the annual Institute on Race Relations of the American Missionary Association at Fisk University.

The American school system, he said, is turning out students who are "emotionally committed" and too stubborn intellectually to cope successfully with changing world values. Frequently the product of the system is an "over-educated student, one who thinks he knows all the answers," he asserted.

Perpetuating Discrimination

Charging colored colleges with perpetuating discrimination by doing away with white professors, he said it is "unfortunate" that a colored student should undergo an entire school career without coming "into friendly and scholarly contact with white teachers."

He then issued his challenge to colored schools to appoint more white professors and seek white students for their student bodies, after citing several openings which have been made for colored professors in white institutions of learning.

7-14-45

Dr. Embree, author of several books on colored Americans and the color problem, is also a member of the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations of Chicago.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
TIMES
Circ. D. 419,447 - S. 805,967

JUL 16 1945

St. James
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colleges att
y" meeting
at the St. Ja
Church, 141st Str
olas Avenue. Rela-
the Negro college
graduate to the returning veteran, social work as a career for university women, new techniques in adult education and post-war economic problems were discussed.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
HERALD-TRIBUNE
Cir. D. 356,512 — S. 539,023

JUL 16 1945

Negro University Day

25th Annual Celebration Is Held at Church in Harlem

Negro university graduates look with hope to the United Nations Charter, as drawn up at San Francisco, Cleveland G. Allen, Negro journalist, said yesterday at the twenty-fifth annual Negro University Day celebration, held at St. James Presbyterian Church, 141st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

"The hopes of the Negroes, along with the rest of the world, lie in a workable solution to the world's problems," he said. "The Negro in particular has much to gain from a peaceful adjustment of economic and racial differences."

Only fifty Negro university students and alumni attended the meeting, owing to rain which began shortly before the meeting convened at 3 p. m. Representatives of New York University won the silver loving cup offered annually to the college group with the largest attendance.

The Regents' Budget For Negroes

Atlanta Daily World

The Georgia Board of Regents approved budgets totalling $202,334 for its three Negro units for the scholastic term, 1945-46, as against a similar budget of $126,000 for the same units during the year just ended. This represents an increase of upwards of $75,000 to the three state colleges for Negroes.

7- 19-45

Broken down to the individual units, the current budget figures divide themselves as follows: The Albany State College received a total of $67,784 for the current scholastic term as against $42,000 in 1944-45; the Fort Valley State College received a total of $78,806 for 1945-46 as against last year's budget of only $49,000, and the Georgia State College was voted a budget of $55,744 for the year 1945-46 over against budget of only $35,000 in 1944-45.

At first glance, these figures are rather impressive and betokens a sort of new interest in Negro education on the higher level. But if we should attempt comparisons, it will become apparent at once that the increases are not as encouraging. For example, the Georgia State Woman's College, a senior unit at Milledgeville, enjoyed a budget of $202,500 for the year ending June 30, 1944, a sum representing more than the combined total for the three Negro units for 1945-46. Add to this, the fact that the total for this same unit has been increased from its 1943-44 total $202,500 to its 1945-46 total of $299,589, we get a picture of what is being done for the Negro units, each of which is a senior unit. Better still, let us take the Georgia State Woman's College, another senior unit, situated at Valdosta, Georgia. The budget there in 1943-44 was $68,905, this year, the Regents approved a budget of $102,963. Or, if we should carry the comparisons a step further, here is what we get: $106,490 for the North Georgia Junior College at Dahlonega; $70,582 for the West Georgia College at Carrollton, another Junior College; and $48,539 for the South Georgia Junior College at Douglas.

7- 19-45

Viewing these figures from any standpoint, one cannot fail to reach the inescapable conclusion that instead of decreasing, the inequities between white and Negro units' appropriations are on the increase. For the first time, the Regents set apart a scholarship fund for Negro students, desiring to carry on studies outside of the State. The sum, taken together with the amount being approved for study at Atlanta University, approaches the average being spent by other southern states. But it must not be presumed that what is being done in this State and elsewhere in the South, is sufficient implementation to the Supreme Court decision in the Lloyd Gaines case. Some small degree of progress has been made, both in the matter of equal salaries and in scholarship grants. But the surface has not even been scratched in the matter of equal facilities for Negro schools. And make no mistake about it, equal educational opportunities for Negro youth in the South far outrank the struggles to equalize Negro teachers salaries.

7-9-45

4,829 Negro Graduates Shown In Year 1944-45

Philadelphia Tribune, Penn.

8-18-45

NEW YORK— A grand total of 4,829 Negro graduates from colleges in the school year 1944-45 has been received by the annual survey conducted by The Crisis, official organ of the NAACP.

Of the total, 4,145 graduates received either the AB or, BS degree; 423 received various prefessional degrees 244, the masters degree; 13, the PhD; and 4, the degree of doctor of education.

Of the Negro colleges, Howard university graduated the largest number, 477. Of these, 170 were AB or BS, while 307 earned various professional degrees including 73 doctors of medicine and 18 doctors of dentistry. Meharry Medical school graduated 107, of whom 59 were doctors of medicine and 16 doctors of dentistry.

The largest enrollment among Negro colleges was at Howard, with 4,780. Virginia State college, Tuskegee Institute, Prairie View State college and Tennessee A. and I. all had enrollments of more than 1,000.

8-18-45

Among the institutions with both white and colored students, Ohio State university graduated 21 with bachelors degrees, and Western Reserve, Boston and Indiana each graduated 11 with these degrees. Western Reserve reported the largest enrollment of colored students, 187, and the University of Illinois was second with 147.

Many mixed universities do not keep enrollment of students by race so that no report was secured from Columbia, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of California, Pennsylvania, Wayne, and a score of others which customarily have a substantial number of Negro students.

7

Colleges

Birmingham, Ala., News
May 31, 1945

Negro Education

Gov. Sparks' stature was never more unmistakable than in the contribution he made Tuesday to the discussion of Negro education in *The News-Age-Herald* forum broadcast by Station WSGN. Adhering squarely to the principle of economic and educational equality of opportunity for the Negro, the governor made it equally plain that the State of Alabama is moving toward that goal as fast as its resources will permit. He draws no color line where education is concerned. It is as vital to the Negro, he believes, as to his white neighbor. "Ignorance is a disease—to cure it is as necessary as to cure and stop an epidemic."

This heartening attitude on the part of our governor is already reflected in the interest he has shown in the development of regional resources for the higher education of Negroes and in the support the state is giving, at his instance, to Tuskegee Institute. Gov. Sparks is a working liberal. He is less interested in fine words than in performance. He is therefore leaving nothing undone to have provided all available funds for raising the level of Negro public education. That, in his philosophy, is an integral part of the frontal attack his administration is making on school problems in Alabama.

One of the other speakers pointed out a danger even in wholehearted efforts to improve standards of Negro education. It is a danger inherent in paternalism. He, therefore, urged greater representation of qualified Negroes on policy boards. That is what has happened in Kentucky, one learns. In any event, the time cannot be far distant when the contributions Negro leaders can make to the solution of problems affecting their people will be sought, as relations between the races come to be more and more solidly grounded in mutual understanding and cooperative effort for the building of a happier common life.

One point brought out in the discussion deserves special attention. Negro teachers have been discriminated against, and many of them have had to carry on in makeshift schoolrooms. But judicial decisions are forcing school authorities to provide equal pay for equal qualifications. This is being backed up by a fresh sense of moral obligation among the whites. A great outlay is about to be made for new Negro schools. It would be a pity if Negroes were now to muddy the waters with demands for an instantaneous equalization all along the line. Given the money available, such an overnight transformation is quite impossible.

Alabama Negro Education

The responsibility of the state toward education of the Negro was the subject of a radio address made during the past week by Gov. Chauncey Sparks. Because of the widespread interest in the subject and its importance, the governor's speech is printed in full below:

Education is essential to the proper development of all races. However placed, together, in different lands, or as joint occupants there cannot be that adequate development so necessary for total welfare without education. Slavery, actual or constructive, is of the past. To have a uniform and even development of a people, though a mixed people, there must be equal economic and educational treatment. To retard part of a people is to retard all. To raise our economy without consideration of the lowest level of our people is to build on the sands. An ignorant and poor class is no asset, nor does it improve the educated and wealthier class. To keep one down does not help me to rise.

The Negro's education is not only vital to him but to his white neighbor also. A hewer of wood and a drawer of water is not nearly as valuable an asset as a home owner, an industrious bank depositor. Ignorance is a disease, an uncured mind. To cure this disease is as necessary as to cure or stop a physical epidemic.

* * *

Alabama and the South are doing a great job in educating their people. Tremendous strides have been made since the dark days of reconstruction. We have Negro colleges in Alabama doing a good work for the race. We have a larger enrollment of Negroes in high schools in Alabama today than we had white enrollment some years back. We have public schools for Negroes all over the state, taught by teachers of their own race who have been trained by our Negro colleges. We haven't all the resources we need for doing the best job with white and Negro education, but we are going forward rapidly.

In the field of higher education, the South is about to undertake a new and, I believe, a successful experiment — regional education. While it may be true the Supreme Court has held a similar undertaking not adequate, I do think if the court had taken the bigger and broader view of economic necessity and advisability rather than the narrow view of assumed race discrimination, the conclusion would have been different.

* * *

The regional idea stems from both inadequate facilities and the economic undesirability of constructing more facilities in the face of a limited demand. Professional, trade, vocational and graduate training can be offered on a higher plane and with better facilities and teachers by a group of states pooling their efforts than by each state undertaking to provide facilities for too limited a load. The place at which it is offered should make no difference provided equality is established. An illustration is readily at hand. Alabama hasn't now adequate medical training facilities. There is in Tennessee, I am informed, a good medical school for Negroes. What is wrong with Alabama making academic and financial arrangements for the Tennessee school to assume Alabama's demand for Negro medical education? Other examples are graduate work in home economics, rural education and agriculture, now offered in Alabama. Different courses are offered in other states. What is wrong with interstate education where it reduces the burden and improves the quality? This not only applies to the Negro, but to the white race as well.

I am anxious for the men of good will in the South to be given the opportunity of adjusting race relations—in every field—freed from preachers and uplifters whether on courts or on street corners. If given this, I have no doubt that our educational, economic and political problems will be solved rightly and realistically instead of theoretically. I have that faith in the leaders of the two races in the South to believe nothing less will be done.

Regional Plan For Educating Negro Weighed

Montgomery Advertiser

3-10-45

Under It Southern States Would Pool Facilities To Improve Standards

Proposals for regional educational facilities remained the principal business before the interim committee on constitution and legislative procedure as it recessed yesterday for the week-end.

Tentative plans for the establishment of such facilities and opportunities to serve several States have been discussed by Gov. Sparks and other Southern executives in recent months, along with their educational leaders.

One admitted purpose, though not being emphasized, would be to provide regional colleges or additions to existing institutions, supported cooperatively by various States to provide higher education for negroes on a par with that now offered white students.

3-10-45

Discussed informally in Alabama's executive and legislative circles also have been plans to offer subsidies to both whites and negroes who desire to obtain training not now available in Alabama.

College Heads Asked to Agree Upon Strategy

AFRO-AMERICAN 7-14-45

NEW ORLEANS—White deans of Southern graduate schools, meeting soon, will ask in colored college heads for a conference on facilities, character and administration of colored colleges.

One of the items may be what to do about the equalization of university education in Dixie and the white South's program to set up regional colored universities to serve several States.

As a result of court decisions, each State is required to provide higher education for all within its borders.

Wesle Urges Conference

Carter Wesley, Houston editor and president of the colored group which stands for educational equality, has written colored college heads suggesting that they have a meeting and an agreement of what they shall say before they meet with the conference of Southern white deans. 7-14-45

Mr. Wesley says this pre-conference meeting, designed to set up an educational platform for Dixie, is more important than the conference with the deans itself.

The deans, he said, have had their conference and know thoroughly the projects they wish to put over. Colored educators should familiarize themselves with the angles and the issues, Mr. Wesley said, so they will singly not make any ill-advised decisions.

Atlanta, Ga. 12-2-45

Daily World

CALLS SCHOOL MEET-- Dr. Felton G Clark, president of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes, and head of Southern University, announces the annual meeting to be held at Fisk University, Nashville Tennessee December 6th and 7th. Theme is: Conversion and Opportunities with special reference to (1)re-definition of the function of education of Negroes; (2) improving inter-racial relationships, (3) educational use of surplus war properties. The organization is composed of the country's approved Negro colleges and secondary schools.

25b-1945

Fisk University

Fisk Given Fund for Race Works

AFRO-AMERICAN
Baltimore, Md.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Formal presentation of a fund establishing the E. R. Alexander Collection of Negroana was made to Fisk University last Thursday at an assembly of trustees, alumni members, faculty and students attending the sixteenth annual festival of music and art.

The fund will enable the university library to acquire rae treasures of literature and history including musical scores by colored composers. 5-5-45

Mrs. E. R. Alexander of New York City who established the fund in honor of her husband, E. R. Alexander, specialist in derratology at Harlem Hospital, and a trustee of Fisk from which he graduate in 1914, said in her presentation: 5-5-45

Library Great Asset

"The library of a university is its heartbeat, its guide, its information bureau, its content of knowledge, its inspiration to seek for knowledge, its cultural laboratory through which to build men. 5-5-45

"We are not collecting books rare only in age, but books that reflect their times, so that Fisk students may learn, that there has been no time (especially in America) when the colored man has not kept pace, culturally, with the culture of the times."

Fisk's Interest in Book Disclaimed

AFRO-AMERICAN
2-24-45-Md-(Balt.)

CHICAGO — Dr. Mark H. Watkins, visiting professor in anthropology at the University of Chicago, formerly on the faculty of Fisk University, said that neither Fisk nor its president, Dr. Thomas E. Jones, had any connection with a proposed auto-biography of Princess Fatima Massaquoi.

The princess, two weeks ago, obtained an injunction in a Nashville court enjoining the university or any of its officials from publishing the story of her life.

According to Dr. Watkins, Princess Fatima was writing the story to be presented as her thesis. Leter, he took the notes that she had written and re-wrote a part of the story in his own words. It was never completed. 2-24-45

At no time, he said, was there ever any contention as to her right to publish her own story. "Therefore, he could not have won a suit against the university," he concluded.

Denies Fisk Planned to Publish Manuscript by African Princess

Afro-American
2-17-45 Balt. Md.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(ANP).—"Fisk University is not and never has been interesting in publishing what Miss Fatima Massaquoi, "African princess," terms as her autobiography, a partially finished thesis," Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president of the university, said this week.

Miss Massaquoi, who sued the university and won last week, received some assistance from Dr. Mark Hanna Watkins in preparing the thesis, undertaken in the normal process of acquiring an M.A. degree. He described her work as "unacceptable and unpublishable."

Dr. Thomas E. Jones' Resignation Was Suprise To City

Nashville Globe
Nashville, Tennessee

Just about the liveliest topic for discussion in Nashville this week and possibly in educational circles in many parts of the country, was the resignation of President Thomas E. Jones as president of Fisk University, which was announced on Sunday. The announcement of President Jones' resignation came as quite a surprise to most people here, however among Fisk alumni, there were some who appeared not to have been taken greatly by surprise. 10-26-45

Dr. Jones resigned to accept the presidency of Earlham College in Richmond, Indiana, from which he graduated in 1912. He is to take over the presidency on July 1, 1946. He will succeed President William Cullen Dennis, who has resigned to enter the practice of Law.

In local discussions of President Jones' resignation there was much speculation regarding his successor, with considerable belief that the next president of Fisk University will be an alumnus, there being several outstanding educators in the country who graduated from Fisk and are now doing splendid work as presidents of colleges.

Those here who believe, or at least hope, the next president of the university will be "one of its own" point to the fact that President Jones, himself is going back to his "Alma Mater' 'to be its president; they also point to the fact that famed Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, which like Fisk is one of the oldest educational institutions in the country devoted to the education of Negroes, this year installed Dr. Horace Mann Bond, a native of Nashville, but a Lincoln graduate, as its president, to become the first member of his race to hold that exalted position.

It has been reported that the Board of Trustees of the University will meet on Friday of this week in New York to take action with regard to a successor to President Jones. 10-26-45 However, it is believed that a special committee of the Trustee Board will be assigned the task of canvassing eligibles for the presidency and it may be next year, or certainly not until a future meeting of the Board is held, before the public is informed of the Board's selection.

Several Fisk alumni are members of the University's Board of Trustees. These include such well known professional and business leaders as Mr. Calvin L. McKissack, architect of Nashville; Dr. Charles Wesley, president of Wilberforce University; Dr. William Lloyd Imes, president of Knoxville College; Dr. William N. DeBerry noted minister of Springfield Mass.; Carter Wesley, newspaper publisher of Houston, Tex.; and James Cashin, lawyer of Chicago. 10-26-45

There are close to thirty members on the Board, the larger number coming from New York, where live the beloved chairman, Mrs. William F. Gibbs, daughter of the late Paul Cravath who was chairman for many years, and Mr. L. Hollingsworth Wood, the vice chairman.

Besides Mr. McKissack, there are six other Nashvillians on the Board. They are Messrs. P. D. Houston, Sr., Edward Potter, Jr., William Hume, Vernon S. Tupper, Bernard Fensterwald and Dr. M. Don Clawson, president of Meharry Medical College.

Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones has been president of Fisk for a period of 19 years. He succeeded Dr. Fayette McKenzie whose administration brought on a crisis that nearly wrecked the university, when local police went on the campus and roughly handled some of the students for engaging in a protest against some of the president's policies. In a short while after Dr. Jones took over in 1926, he had brought peace out of confusion, confidence among alumni was restored. They began to cooperate with the new president in rebuilding the student body. The increased enrollment encourage financial support from the friends of the university, North and South, and as a result Fisk is said to be on a stronger financial base now than ever before. Throughout his administration, President Jones had the support the popular Andrew L. Allison, native Nashvillian who did a splendid public relations job for the university and whose departure from the institution two years ago, to accept a position in Chicago, was deeply regretted by Nashvillians and the alumni in general.

It is not known 10-26-45 whether the trustees will consider any of Fisk's present faculty members for the presidency. Several, however, are among the most noted of the nation's educators. These include Dr. W. J. Faulkner, Dr. A. A. Taylor, the dean, and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, all of whom are not only popular at the university but also among the people of Nashville. 10-26-45

25b-1945

Claflin College

Claflin Accepted to Southeastern

The Afro American
Baltimore, Maryland

COLUMBIA, S.C. — Claflin College was granted membership in the Southeastern Athletic Conference at its meeting here last week.

In addition to this action, the body agreed to return to a full-scale athletic program, arranged a tentative gridiron schedule, heard new football rules discussed and clarified and certified the following officials:

9-29-45

Johnnie Martin and J. D. Reynolds, Booker Washington High School, Columbia; Leroy Scott, W. W. Lawson, T. V. Swinton, Allen University, Columbia; L. L. Smith, J. T. McCain, Morris College, Sumter; L. N. Stallworth, Benedict College, Columbia; H. D. Smith, C. H. Dubra, Claflin College, Orangeburg;

J. D. McGhee, P. R. Webber, H. W. Crawford, J. H. Birnie, O. C. Dawson, State College, Orangeburg; J. W. Brown, Paine College, Augusta; L. D. Perry, Savannah, Ga.; L. L. Cain, Athens, Ga.; John Tutt, Augusta, Ga.; S. P. Bradby, Aiken, S.C.; I. E. Washington, Augusta, Ga.; W. C. Conyers, Florence, S.C.; H. Bowman, Augusta, Ga.

25b-1945

Delaware State College

Dr. Gregg Placed On State Board

Journal & Guide

5-19-45

DOVER, Del. — A recent bill passed by both houses of the legislative and signed by the Governor makes the president of the Delaware State College a member of the State Board of Education. This progressive bit of legislation is being hailed by Negroes throughout the state and country.

5-19-45

It was brought out at the "hearings" on the bill that since the president of the University of Delaware is a member of the board, the president of State College should be accorded the same opportunity.

Dr. Howard L. Gregg, who becomes the first Negro member of the board, is a graduate of Lincoln (Pa.), Yale, Columbia, and a Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Pennsylvania. He has been successively professor, research scholar, dean, editor, and college president.

25b-1945

Dillard

The Call Kansas City, Mo.

7-20-45

HEADS DILLARD MUSIC DEPARTMENT.—Orrin Clayton Suthern, recognized as one of the leading musicians in the country, will become in September the new head of the music department at Dillard university, New Orleans.

Mr. Suthern's specialties are the organ, and choral direction. In both he has won national recognition. He is a graduate of Western Reserve university with additional study at Columbia university. He was formerly an organist and choral director at Tuskegee institute, Florida A. and M. college and Bennett college.

Mr. Suthern is a member of the American Guild of Organists, the Music Education National conference, the Association of Music Teachers in Negro Schools.

SCHOOL AND SOCIETY
(NEW YORK CITY)

AUG 25 1945

A "WORKSHOP" AT DILLARD UNIVERSITY STUDIES NEGRO VETERANS' PROBLEMS

A WORKSHOP for high-school principals, recently conducted by Dillard University (New Orleans) is summarized in a mimeographed report just released by A. W. Dent, president of the university.

In attendance at the workshop were nearly 50 administrators from high schools in 13 states. Under the covering title, "A Workshop on Problems and Opportunities Confronting Negro Youth," the group took cognizance of the fact that nearly half of the Negro men between 18 and 38 will have seen military service by V-J Day. Some 700,000 Negroes from the South are in the Armed Forces.

Relatively few of these men have finished high school, hence under the provisions of the GI Bill of Rights large numbers are expected to seek further training on the secondary-school level. Even greater numbers will need expert guidance and wise counsel in fitting back into civilian life. For those veterans out of school as well as those that enroll for formal training, the Negro educational leaders see great responsibilities in their local communities devolving upon them.

Dividing into small working units, the principals thoroughly explored four major areas of the immediate scene: (1) Economic and Social Readjustments of the Returning Veterans; (2) Opportunities in the Professions; (3) Opportunities in Business and Industry; (4) Integration of High-School and College Curricula for the Purpose of More Effectively Directing Negro Youth.

Each group was presided over by one of the principals, democratically chosen, but the university made available for each of the groups a nationally known authority to serve as consultant and a member of the Dillard faculty to serve as secretary.

Dillard Professor First to Write In Noted Review

Washington Tribune
Washington, D.C.
11-6-45

Dr. Benjamin Quarles, professor of history, and chairman of the Committee on Instruction at Dillard University, recently had an article published in The Mississippi Valley Historical Review.

The title of Dr. Quarles' article is "The Sources of Abolitionist Income, and is said to be the first by a Negro scholar to be accepted for publication by the scholarly journal dealing largely with the historical events touching the Mississippi Valley

New york amsterdam News, N.Y.C.

Sunday morning, November 4, the Fisk University Choir of 100 voices, directed by Prof. John F. Ohl, opened a series of four programs over CBS which points up the growth of their choral work since the days of the first Fisk Jubilee Singers, organized 78 years ago. In the new group formed of selected students with trained voices, the purpose and intent, the fervour and spiritual quality, were intrinsically the same but the sonority and beauty of the ensemble, along with new harmonies and arrangements expressed the evolution of form and musicianship that have been carried on in their school of music, without which any art must of necessity remain commonplace or decay.

11-17-45

FISK 'U' TO CONTINUE AERONAUTICS COURSE

Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The curriculum in aeronautics education, inaugurated at Fisk University during the 1945 summer session, is being continued this fall in cooperation with the Tennessee Bureau of Aeronautics, the State Board of Education, the City of Nashville, and Tennessee A. and I. State College.

TRAINING FLIERS AT FISK UNIVERSITY—The flight training program at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., is attracting men recently released from military service. Left to right: James Taylor Jr., director of aviation and flight instructor; Alvin Barnwell of Fort Worth Tex.; Woodfin Lewis of St. Louis, Mo., and Charles Call, Lexington, Ky.

Students from Tennessee State College and Fisk University have been granted twenty flight scholarships of $100 each by the Tennessee Bureau of Aeronautics. Five of the twenty students are returned servicemen, four of whom are enrolled at Fisk and one at Tennessee State. They are Alvin Barnwell, Forth Worth, Texas; Woodfin Lewis, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles Call, Lexington, Ky., and Joseph Reyes, Corpus Christi, Texas, all of Fisk University, and Marshall P. Bryant, Tulsa, Okla., a student at State College.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

President Walter Davis of Tennessee State College and President Thomas Jones of Fisk University have appointed a joint committee on aviation which is responsible for the organization and development of a cooperative program using the personnel and facilities of both institutions. Members of the committee are Messrs. P. V. Jewel, W. V. Harper, J. A. Welch and Dr. George Gore from Tennessee State and Messrs. James E. Taylor Jr., I. T. Creswell, Drs. George Redd and James R. Lawson of Fisk University.

This program also includes the provision of flight instruction for twenty-one students from Pearl High School in Nashville. Pearl High School is the only Negro school in the State of Tennessee and the only high school in the city of Nashville providing such instruction.

These students have been awarded scholarships by the Tennessee Bureau of Aeronautics which defray one-half the cost of eight hours of dual flight training. Their courses in ground training are taught at Pearl High School by R. H. Harris, an instructor, who took the course at Fisk this past summer.

TO AWARD CERTIFICATES

Under the plan special students may take courses in flight training leading to either the private or commercial pilot certificate.

A curriculum which will teach all phases of aviation is proposed by Tennessee State College and Fisk University—both from the standpoint of general and vocational education.

Teachers responsible for the ground training at Fisk are Dr. James R. Lawson, Dr. David Bender and James E. Taylor Jr. Mr. Taylor, assisted by Nathan A. Sams and Cecil M. Ryan, is in charge of all flight training for both schools.

The aviation curriculum at Tennessee State College will complement the general education courses at Fisk by stressing the vocational aspects of aviation.

Now Look At Florida

Atlanta Daily World

Whatever else may be said of the evils practised upon Negro citizens in Florida, and there are many of them, let it be said to her credit, she has demonstrated a consistently wholesome interest in Negro educational advancement. Negro teachers there have always enjoyed a slightly higher than average salary schedule above those throughout the majority of the Deep South. Since the United States Supreme Court decision in the Lloyd Gaines case, sixteen counties in the state have accepted and placed into operation, equal pay salary schedules. The Florida A. and M. College, under the leadership of the late Dr. J. R. E. Lee, has shared generously in the legislature's appropriations to education each year, both for operation and building purposes. Now comes the announcement that a million dollars has been appropriated to the institution, $600,000 for operational expenses and the remaining for plant expansion.

7-8-45

Ostensibly impressed with the work and leadership of its new President, Dr. Wm. H. Gray, the legislature not only substantially increased the appropriation, but likewise, hiked the President's salary to $5,000. All of this is better than average, we repeat, among the great majority of states in the Deep South. But, if we may be pardoned for the criticism we would like to observe a trend there, which to all intents and purposes, is a healthy omen. As a means of implementing the Gaines decision, too many of the states are resorting to the practice of introducing Graduate courses within the existing state colleges for Negroes. That, according to the assurance of the State Superintendent, is the trend in Florida. We hope it will be discouraged unless they provide adequate buildings above those already in existence and a competent staff of highly trained teachers to mann them. 7-8-45

Florida A. & M. Pres. To Get $5000 Salary

Philadelphia Tribune

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—(ANP)—The Florida legislature has appropriated more than $1,000,000 to Florida A&M college here this year, with $633,230 of the money going toward the current budget for operation and $375,000 to be used for construction of new buildings. 7-14-45

The salary of the president, Dr. William H. Gray, Jr., has been increased to $5,000.

egents Release Dr. Bond; efer Action On Successor

Atlanta Daily World

Ft. Valley Prexy To Go To Lincoln In September

Atlanta, Ga.

The Georgia Board of Regents at its meeting here Wednesday, accepted the resignation of Dr. Horace Mann Bond from the Presidency of Fort Valley State College, thus releasing him to accept the Presidency of Lincoln University, his Alma Mater in Chester County, Pennsylvania. 7-12-45

In their acceptance, Board members paid high tributes to the work and achievements of Dr. Bond and for his leadership at the college over the past six years. Dr. Bond was personally presented to the Board and read an illuminating impressive account of the achievements of the college under his leadership, accompanied by statistical analysis of the institution's financial assets private and public; its faculty preparation and attainments, together with a statement of immediate objectives of the institution for postwar years, comprising a million and a half dollars outlay. 7-12-45

Meanwhile, the Regents deferred action on a possible successor for Dr. Bond until its regular meeting on August 8. Members would give no hint as to whom they were considering for the post. Neither would Dr. Bond undertake to suggest whom his successor might be. It is understood that he made on specific recommendations to the Regents.

Nevertheless, in wholly unofficial circles, speculations center about three ranking members of the institution's faculty, who served directly under Dr. Bond's administration. Named in this order as preferences and strong possibilities include: C. V. Troupe, Registrar at the Fort Valley institution for the past several years; W. E Blanchard, who is dean of instruction there; and Dr. Spellman, also of the faculty at Fort Valley. Others speculate that the Regents are considering transferring Dr. Aaron Brown from the Albany State College, and electing Mr. Troupe to that post. There seems little likelihood that such a course would be followed, inasmuch as it has been against the wisdom and practice of the Board to strengthen one of its units by weakening another. Finally, there is literally no end to speculations outside of this sphere. All sorts of names have been mentionel, ranging from school principals in the small rural Georgia communities, up to favorite sons of the college.... But there is not even a bare possibility that the Regents will extend beyond some individual who is already in the service of the Regents. 7-12-45

Since Dr. Bond's acceptance of the presidency of Lincoln was subject "to the convenience of the Regents," it is altogether likely now that he will take up his new duties at the opening of the scholastic term, in September, and that he will take leave from Georgia late summer, say at the end of the Summer Session at the college.

The Regents approved budgets for the three Negro units as follows The Georgia State College, located at Savannah, $55,744; The Fort Valley State College, $78,806; and for the Albany State College, located at Albany, $67,784.

In addition to these items for the specific colleges named, the Regents voted a flat sum of $15,000 for the availability of Negro applicants for Professional and Graduate instructions outside of the State. This sum, it is understood, is temporary and voted out annually, on the conditions that Negroes make use of it. At present there are two specific types of scholarship aid being extended to Negro students; out-of-state aid, to which the above $15,000 is to be applied; and in-state scholarships, which permit teachers in the state to attend and pursue courses at Atlanta University. Several hundreds are understood to be in attendance at the current Atlanta University summer school under this arrangement. A complete list of instate scholarships being granted by the Regents, together with those being given for out of state study will be published in the near future. 7-12-45

19-Year-Old Dies In Chair

The Informer

Houston, Texas

HOUSTON—Calm and apparently unmoved, Julius Harper, 19, is reported to have gone to his death in the electric chair at Huntsville, as nonchalantly as he had gone to the witness' chair when being tried for his life eight months ago.

Harper died six minutes after he was strapped in the chair, Saturday, July 7, for the slaying here, of Clarence Edwards (white) in October of last year. 7-14-45

Two other boys, both juveniles, Joseph Davis and Ernest King, arrested with Harper for the slaying are confined in the Gatesville reformatory and according to reports, both will be tried for the crime when they become 17.

Clemency for Harper who claimed at his trial that he was drunk and smoking marijuana when Mr. Edwards was killed, was denied by the board of pardons and paroles Friday, July 6, the same date on which the board was giving consideration to a clemency application for Albert Klander, scheduled to be executed Sunday, July 8, but who was given a life sentence instead for the raping of a colored woman. 7-14-45

Clemency for Klander was applied on the grounds that he was a mental case, and under the influence of marijuana when the act was committed, it was reported.

Bond Presents Regent$ Million And A Half Fort Valley Request

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

By V. W. HODGES

In his sixth and final annual report to the members of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia here Wednesday, Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of the Fort Valley State College, presented an impressive review of the achievements of that institution since it became a State unit six years ago, and in turn proceeded to present the Regents with a request for a building program totalling one and a half million dollars.

7-12-45

The huge program, described in a specially prepared pamphlet for the Legislative Committee appointed by Governor Arnall, was so impressive that the Committee has already given endorsement to each item requested, among which are cited needs of three kinds as follows:

Purely educational needs to meet present program; purely educational needs for future expansion, and housing for faculty and, students, present and future, ,

Citing the growth of the Fort Valley institution, which has exceeded the fondest dreams of those responsible for its transfer from a private to a state unit in 1939, Dr Bond told the Regents that progress had been made in every phase save buildings, — which could not be erected because of wartime restrictions. Finances — comprising income for current expenses for educational purposes only — room, board, and outlay not included, President Bond presented figures showing income from the Regents; income from private grants, and from student fees, for the six-year period, 1939-1945.

Counting income for room and board and other sources, declared the retiring Fort Valley president, the "institution now operates on a budget of $250,000 annually, as compared to a $90,000 during its last year of private control. Income from student fees has increased 401 per cent; from the state 315 per cent while private income has increased 32 per cent.

Like its finascial chart, the enrollment gain of the college was shown to be equally as definite and encouraging. He cites these figures in support of his assertion: The scholastic year 1930-40, only 73 men and 152 women were enrolled. in the same year the summer school boasted of only 317 students. In 1940-41 101 male and 223 women were enrolled, whereas 1,053 attended its summer school. The current enrollment, said Dr. Bond, includes nine veterans, and he predicted Fort Valley will probably have the largest enrollment of veterans of any institution in the state, if domitory facilities are provided.

July 12, 1945

Perhaps the most unique feature of Dr. Bond's report to the Regents included his brief description of the Fort Valley "Study Plan" for its teachers. In 1993-40, only two held the Ph. D. and M. D. degrees; none with as much as two years work above the Master's degree, one with one year's work above, one with the Master's degree only, and 10 with the Bachelor's degree only. In contrast, the college boasts now of six with the Ph. D. and M. D. degrees, two with a year's work above the Master's; 12 with the Master's only, with only six with the Bachelor degree. 7-12-45

In addition Dr. Bond told the Regents that three members of the faculty had completed all requirements for the doctorate save for the thesis: these include C. V. Troupe, Catherine J. Duncan, and W. W. E. Blanchet; and that two other persons received their doctorate as a result of Fort Valley's study program, including Aaron Brown, president of the Albany State College, and Dr. W. H. Pipes, recently elected president of the Alcorn A. and M. College. "In all," he added, "23 Fort Valley teachers have studied for advanced degrees in the last six years; three have earned doctorate, five masters, and others are well on the way toward the highest degree. 7-12-45

The institution, now nationally famous for its educational innovations, has evolved a system for actually measuring the achievements by the students, of the objectives of the institution. Almost all educational institutions, Dr. Bond told the Regents, have broad educational objectives; but they are tied down by custom to the assumption that when a student has accumulated so much credit in certain academic subjects, that he has thereby achieved the objectives of the institution and is accordingly "an educated man or woman." Realizing the fallacy of this assumption, the Fort Valley device measures the total educational progress of the student by giving credit for out-of-class living exeprience, as well as credit for the "dry-as-dust", dead, and irrevelent academic subjects. 7-12-45

$1,025,000 Asked by Solons To Enlarge Negro Schools

Atlanta, Ga. Constition

8-20-45

Declaring the state has not spent a dollar for new buildings or new facilities since Fort Valley State College became a state institution, a special legislative committee has recommended a $1,025,000 building program for this Negro institution.

In a report to be filed today, the committee said:

"With four times as many regular college students as in 1938 (when it was a private school), with one-half more high school students, with three times as many summer school students, with a faculty three times as large, it is very evident that this institution has outgrown its present physical plant and also its faculty."

The legislators recommended constructing the following: Library, science, health and physical education building, central heating plant, agriculture facilities (dairy plant, poultry plant, and silo), dormitory for men, dormitory for women, infirmary, graduate building, arts and crafts building, homes for employes and faculty, purchase of farm land, and repairs to the present building.

8-20-45

There are no dormitories for boys at present, all space being taken by the girls.

The solons said the institution has won a reputation throughout America as a high-class school for Negro youth. The regents have authorized the college to develop new and advanced offerings on the graduate level in education, home economics and agriculture. Facilities are lacking for such work, the legislators reported.

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$1,025,000 Asked by Solons to Enlarge Negro Schools in State

Atlanta, Aug. 20—Declaring the state has not spent a dollar for new buildings or new facilities since Ft. Valley State College became a state institution, a special legislative committee has recommended a $1,025,000 building program for this Negro institution.

In a report to be filed Monday the committee said:

"With four times as many regular college students as in 1938 (when it was a private school), with one-half more high school students, with three times as many summer school students, with a

Graduate Courses Requested in S. C.

Afro-American

4-21-45

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Palmetto State Teachers' Association last week voted to request the immediate admission of colored persons into State institutions offering graduate courses, H. B. Butler, vice-president announced.

Moreover, he declared, refusal of State officials to comply with the request would result in court action to force establishment of graduate facilities for teachers wishing to attain highest rank under the recertification plan.

At the same time, he said that the the association, which last year contributed $1200 toward the fight for the equalization of teachers' salaries, would ask colored representation on groups dealing with State education affairs.

In order to push the fight for salary equalization, he announced the house delegates of the body has formed a seven-man committee to work with the NAACP legal action committee.

Other issues considered by the group last week included procurement of equal school terms and transportation and equal enforcement of laws regarding attendance at schools.

Bigger Negro Colleges Urged By Broughton

Montgomery Advertiser

4-19-45

NEW YORK, April 18—(AP)—J. Melville Broughton, former governor of North Carolina, said tonight negro colleges "must be improved and enlarged" to give the million negroes in the armed services "the educational opportunities to which they are entitled under the bill of rights."

Opening a campaign to raise $1,550,000 for 32 negro colleges Broughton said such institutions were "doing a type of work that cannot well be done in state institutions." Broughton is vice-chairman of the fund.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute president and fund chairman, said that "on no other group in our nation will the burden of adjustment fall with more telling force than on the negro people." 4-19-45

"It is essential," he said, "that negro youths be given every opportunity that education can afford to measure up to the demands of a changing world."

Scholarship Exchange Among Negro Schools In South Proposed

Birmingham News

1-21-45 Ala

BY FRANK E. TAYLOR

RICHMOND, Va.—(AP)—Virginia's governor, Colgate W. Darden, Jr., proposes that Southern states team up to give their Negroes greater educational opportunities and to utilize more fully their Negro colleges. 1-21-45

The plan calls for a state exchange of scholarships under which a Negro student desiring a course not offered in any Negro college of his state would be able to go to an institution in another state participating in the exchange.

Gov. Darden's suggestion was broached more than a year ago to a couple of fellow executives of Southern states. It received favorable comment and was placed before the Conference of Southern Governors in November at Biloxi, Miss. Now it is being considered by a committee of governors conducting a complete study of the South's educational problems.

"It will help in equalizing education for Negroes in the South," Darden said. "It might result eventually in developing educational opportunities in this section to such an extent that Negroes from other sections will come to the Southern states for higher education."

1-21-45

OPPOSITION TO THE PLAN, he added, has come principally from those who fear such a move would place further stress upon race segregation.

"Some feel," he said, "that it would be emphasizing segregation. They feel, too, that the probable courses of study would not be as broad or as high as those offered in the large universities."

Darden said he believed the plan should be started on a "regional" basis, with small groups of adjoining states exchanging students.

For example, he explained, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia could cooperate as one group.

"North Carolina, for instance, has a law school for Negroes; Tennessee a medical and dental school, and we plan a technical school here in Virginia." 1-21-45

The 1944 session of the Virginia General Assembly authorized the governing board of the Virginia State College for Negroes to contribute to the education costs of a maximum of 25 medical students and 10 dental students at Menarry Medical College at Nashville, Tenn.

* * *

AT THE BILOXI CONFERENCE, Gov. Darden, Gov. Chauncey Sparks, of Alabama, and Gov. Thomas L. Bailey, of Mississippi, were appointed on the committee to study the South's educational problems. 1-21-45

Need for better educational opportunities for Negroes in the South was emphasized by W. McCaddin Pritchett, of the University of Virginia in a new study of 13 Southern states.

Pritchett concluded that lag in Southern higher education is confined primarily to non-white and rural-farm population groups.

Rural Sociology

N.Y. Times 3-18-45

Negro College Prepares Students for Life They Will Lead

What Southern Negro colleges are doing to prepare their students for broader service in the region is typified in a new course in rural sociology at Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.

While the college numbers students from twenty-nine States, the majority of them are Southerners and, placement records show, most will accept positions in small towns and rural communities. 3-18-45

The course will give practical experience and training with less emphasis upon theoretical aspects. Experience is possible through the correlation of classwork with the extended health education service being conducted in two rural communities under a grant from the General Education Board.

Use of Graduate Facilities by All Urged in Virginia

Afro-American Md.

RICHMOND—Utilization by the State of Virginia of its present facilities for the training of all students desiring professional education has been suggested by the Committee on Colored Education of the Denny Education Commission. 2-3-45

In its report, released last week, the committee cited the need for correction of the inadequate provision made for professional education of colored citizens in medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, nursing, law and social work.

Colored Supervisors Urged

The committee also urged the adoption of the policy and practice of naming at least one colored citizen to the State Board of Education and recommended the early appointment of qualified colored educators to the following positions in the State Department of Education: 2-3-45

Assistant supervisors of libraries, health and physical education, vocational education and elementary education; additional supervisors of colored education and home economics education, and an additional high school counselor.

Stressing the heavy expenditure involved in maintaining facilities for elementary, secondary and undergraduate education, the committee declared:

"Logical and Economical"

"When we consider further the tremendous expense required to develop professional schools in which only small numbers of additional students will require services of highly technical personnel, it does appear that the State of Virginia would find it logical, economical and advisable to utilize its present facilities for the training of all students desiring professional education.

"The training of colored nurses at the Medical College of Virginia may provide a helpful experience from which this whole matter could be considered."

Such nurses are trained at St. Philip School for Nurses, a unit of the Medical College of Virginia.

Make "Equalization a Fact"

The committee urged that equalization of education of colored pupils be made a fact on all levels and in all areas and that this program be supported by adequate State appropriations.

Numerous proposals for overall improvements in the graduate and undergraduate field at Virginia State College were submitted.

Other Proposals

Other salient recommendations included: 2-3-45

Textbook materials which include cultural contributions of colored Americans be provided in all schools;

Twelve-year school system and free text books for all pupils, and

Basic minimum salaries of $1200 for nine months' work in all public schools in the State, with single salary scales on a State wide plan based upon training and experience of teachers and administered without regard to race, creed, color or sex.

Members of the committee were:

J. Earl Moreland, white, president of Randolph-Macon College, chairman; Fred M. Alexander, white, supervisor of Secondary Education and Colored Education, State Department of Education; Luther H. Foster, president of Virginia State College; William H. Barnes, head of Manassas Training School, Manassas, and Gordon B. Hancock of Virginia Union University, Richmond.

Negro College Students

N.Y. Times

On the eve of our entry into the First World War, less than thirty years ago, the Negro colleges had a total enrollment of 2,637. Twenty-five years later, in 1941 the students were more than 45,000 If one remembers that the Negroes are 10 per cent of the population, this would be equivalent to a college enrollment of something like half a million for all our people. Actually, as we know, the nation's college population is three times that number; so that the college ratio among the Negroes is only about one-third of the national average.

100 Years Ago

If we wish to call the Negro people underprivileged on the basis of this comparative low rate of college education we are, of course privileged to do so. But it was the opposite point which Virginius Dabney chose to stress in his story, two or three years ago, of Negro educational progress from which our figures are derived. "In other words," said Mr. Dabney, comparing the Negro college figures for 1916 and 1941, "the enrollment in these institutions increased more than seventeen times in two and a half decades; it is still going up." N.Y. Times

There is another interesting comparison. At the time that Mr. Dabney was writing about Negro educational progress, there was comment in the New York newspapers on the centennial of the city's Board of Education. It was stated that in the year 1842 New York had almost exactly 48,000 children in the public schools. In the centennial year 1942 the enrollment had increased considerably more than a million. 5-13-45

The number of children in the New York schools increased twenty times in the course of a century. The number of Negro college students in the country increased more than seventeen times in the course of a quarter of a century. Roughly, Negro college education in the country has grown four times as fast as public schooling in New York has expanded in practically the entire history of free public education.

Briton To Speak To Graduates of Negro Colleges

Atlanta Constitution

Dr. Edwin Ewart Aubrey, president of Crozer Theological Seminary, will preach the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating classes of Atlanta University, Morehouse College, Spelman College, and the Atlanta University School of Social Work Sunday, June 3, in Sisters Chapel at Spelman.

The speaker is the author of "Religion and the Next Generation," "Present Theological Tendencies," "Living the Christian Faith," and "Man's Search for Himself."

5-21-45

A native of England, he was educated at Bucknell University and the University of Chicago. In his wide experience, Dr. Aubrey has served on the faculties of Union Theological College, Carleton College, Miami University, Vassar College, the University of Chicago, Vanderbilt University and Union Theological Seminary.

Commencement activities in the Atlanta University System will begin Saturday, June 2, with the annual meeting of the Atlanta University Alumni Association in the exhibition room of the library, and the reception of the presidents to the graduating classes at the University dormitories.

Monday, June 4, Atlanta University will conclude the year's activities with the annual commencement exercises and conferring of approximately 105 degrees in the Library quadrangle, and the alumni banquet in the evening at the University dormitories.

5-31-45

Tuesday, June 5, the commencement exercises of Morehouse College will take place in Sale Hall chapel and 15 degrees will be conferred by President Benjamin E. Mays.

Commencement activities for the affiliated institutions will be concluded on June 6, when degrees of bachelor of arts and bachelor of science will be conferred on a large class by President Florence M. Read at Sisters chapel, Spelman.

Insisting Upon The "Law"

Atlanta World

From The Columbia, S. C. Lighthouse and Informer

Near the close of last week the governors of Alabama and South Carolina made announcements on a new problem of the South. It is unmistakably clear now that in perhaps a matter of weeks, a campaign to obtain graduate training opportunities in publicly operated schools will be opened by Negroes.

The Alabama governor's announcement was a proposed cooperative action among southern states, under which Negroes seeking this training could select the institution from any of these states and obtain it at the expense of his native state. Reference was also made to Regional Colleges, under consideration by southern governors for several months.

5-26-45

Governor Williams of South Carolina announced that this summer courses in graduate work would be offered Negroes at State College in Orangeburg, an announcement which follows a few days after the state NAACP conference announced it as ready to take the matter into court and, about the time a high state officeholder announced only visiting "chairs" would be operated at State College.

There is little question but that the South shall be hard pressed for funds were it required to establish duplicates for Negroes in such training fields as are now operated for whites but this should, too, be the South's problem. No one conceived the "separate but equal" mandates enforced within its limits and Negroes are certainly entitled to equal training opportunities and, are insistent upon provisions whites enjoy.

5-26-45

The Gaines decision says in effect thot no state can resort to the "chair," regional or cooperative plans now under consideration. Negroes are saying the same thing.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS
Cir. D. 30,550

MAY 31 1945

NEGRO COLLEGES

Education is the key to opportunity. For American Negroes, from too many of whom ~~the key~~ has been withheld, it is a form of emancipation no less vital than the political form proclaimed for them by Abraham Lincoln more than 80 years ago. The economic and cultural progress of the Negro people has gone hand in hand with the growth of their institutions of learning. Out of these institutions has come the responsible Negro leadership which seeks a betterment of inter-racial relations, along with the advancement of Negro interests. In the South, where segregated schooling is a part of the mores, a number of splendid Negro colleges have developed and have rendered invaluable service not only to the men and women they have educated but to the whole Nation as well.

Thirty-two of these colleges — the outstanding institutions of their kind, all of them accredited by the Southern College Association — have banded together in a fund-raising [illegible] which is now entering its final week. Their appeal is a modest one in view of their urgent and tremendous need. They have set a national goal of $1,550,000 to be divided among them. This sum will not be used to construct new buildings or for endowments, but solely to meet operating deficits and for teachers' salaries, libraries, scientific laboratory equipment and scholarships. All Americans have an interest in furthering the work that these colleges carry on.

In a recent issue of the American Mercury, an article by Zora Neale Hurston, "The Rise of the Begging Joints," warned philanthropic citizens against contributing to the mush-room hordes of rootless, feckless and studentless "colleges" which have sprung up through the South, peddling "education" without any scholastic standards. If you wish to do something for Negro education, she says, "why not look into things and give where it will do some good?" The United Negro College Fund is the answer. It embraces the best of the Negro higher education institutions. They need, and deserve, the full encouragement of the whole American public.

—Washington Post

TULANE—Negro P. G.'s

New York Times

Plans for alleviating problems of graduate education for southern Negroes will be discussed at a series of regional conferences this summer, Dr. Roger P. McCutcheon, dean of the Graduate School of Tulane University, has announced. The conference was made possible by a grant from the General Education Board to the Conference of Deans of Southern Graduate Schools. Leaders in higher education from both the white and the Negro institutions of the southern region will meet to survey the present facilities for graduate work and its acute needs.

5-27-45

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12 College Presidents Urge Peace-Draft Delay

Courier Journal Louisville, Ky.

1-31-45

Washington, Jan. 30 (AP)—Twelve university presidents have asked President Roosevelt to delay consideration of the "highly controversial question" of universal postwar military training "at least until complete victory over Germany is achieved."

"We suggest that experience with the Prohibition Amendment indicates the unwisdom of attempting to determine long-run revolutionary policies in wartime," they said in a letter to the President made public today.

6 Reasons Presented.

Signers of the letter, which presented six reasons why they consider "present commitment of the nation to a year of military service unwise" are:

Oliver C. Carmichael, Vanderbilt; James C. Conant, Harvard; Edmund E. Day, Cornell; Harold W. Dodds, Princeton; Rufus C. Harris, Tulane; Robert M. Hutchins, Chicago; Frederick A. Middlebush, Missouri; Deane W. Malott, chancellor, University of Kansas; Robert G. Sproul, California; Donald B. Tressider, Stanford; Herman B. Wells, Indiana, and Henry M. Wriston, Brown.

The reasons presented:

"1. The proposal is not related to successful prosecution of the war; it is for peacetime conscription.

1-31-45

Policy Change Unwise Now.

"2. The adoption of peacetime conscription would be a revolutionary change in fundamental American policies; to effect such a change under stress of war is unwise.

"3. The basic issue is not compulsory military training but adequate national defense; peacetime conscription is only one element in a rounded defense program under modern military conditions.

"4. Clearly no one can forsee the international situation when the war is over; it is therefore impossible to determine intelligently the extent of defense measures which will be needed.

Call Arguments Unsound.

"5. The American people are fighting the war with high hope it will eventuate in an enduring peace. If Congress should now prescribe a year of compulsory military training, the action together with the necessary accompanying measures for mobilizing industry and science would be interpreted as meaning that we must continue to live for an indefinite period in an armed camp.

"6. The decision of peacetime conscription should be taken strictly on the basis of military requirements after the war; as educators we believe that arguments in behalf of collateral educational and social values of military training are unsound."

Defiance, O.
Crescent-News
Cir. D. 4,221

JUN 21 1945

Approach to History

Western Reserve University has recently embarked on something new which deserves to be copied. This is a graduate course in American culture, which has just awarded its first degree to Leslie Collins, a Louisianan of Negro, white and Indian ancestry. He has been studying the part played in American life by three Negro artists, Marian Anderson, the singer, Katherine Dunham the dancer, and Paul Robeson, the star of concert and stage. This involves knowledge not only of their arts, but of their social and historical background as well.

American history for a long time was kept in a separate compartment. The books about it left out religion, economic, social and cultural factors. Western Reserve's action is a step toward study of American life, not in segments, but as it should be—a rounded whole.

Legislature Puts $317,000 Saved By School In Treasury

Nashville Globe Tenn.

2-23-45

Amount "Recovered" Nearly Equals All State Ever Gave to Erect Buildings at College; Officials Make No Explanation

The past week the Tennessee legislature completed the "legalizing" the grab of the more than $317,000 trust fund built up under the administration of President William J. Hale at A. and I. State College, and at the same time gave no hint as to what use will be made of the big sum of money, after it is salted down in the state treasury.

Persons here who saw the bill pass through both houses of the legislature and then win the signature of Gov. Jim Nance McCord, were very general in their appraisal of the act of the officials as being just another one of those things: just another case of "They shall TAKE who have the power and they shall KEEP who can."

The sum taken and put into the treasury represents just about as much money as the state of Tennessee has spent from its treasury in 30-odd years for buildings at A. and I State College and it represents that much of the more than Three Million Dollar valuation A. and I. State College had at the time Dr. Hale was forced out of the presidency in 1943. 2-23-45

But where the colored citizens have a legitimate kick over the apparent ruthlessness of the state in taking the trust fund, is that practically none of it is money which the state, itself, put into the fund. There are documents extant which account for the entire fund—showing from what sources it was accumulated. These sources were money received from faculty members, from student activity funds, from the Federal Government, from philanthropic gifts, from dormitory rents and from interest on deposits.

In 1941 under a ruling by the State Attorney General the fund was transferred to the state. At the time the fund was "discovered" by state auditors and a big ado made over the "discovery" Gov. Prentice Cooper expressed his pleasure in knowing that the excitement was over finding a surplus instead of a deficit. 2-23-45

President Hale was bitterly condemned by some and applauded by many for accumulating a trust fund for the college. But if the critics of his action only knew how niggardly the state had been in appropriating money to erect suitable buildings and how necessary it had been for the school to have constantly on hand sums of money with which to "match" proffered sums from the General Education Board and other philanthropic agencies, they would have seen, as ever so many of Dr. Hale's friends of both races saw, good judgment in his actions.

The bitterest critics President Hale had for his system of building up a trust fun, very naturally were teachers; some of these however have falsely charged that ALL of the money in the trust fund belonged to them, whereas, a much larger share of the money came from operating the cafeteria and buying-profits, according to documentary statements.

At the time he transferred the money to the state, President Hale made a request that it be used to help establish a retirement fund for teachers. Whether or not this is to be done has not been stated, it appears. 2-23-45

It is held that unless somebody interested in A. and I. State College getting the benefit of the big sum of money saved by President Hale becomes watchful the whole sum may get into the general treasury and be used for some other purpose than that for which it was savde. 2-23-45

It is a certainty that no protest is likely to come from officials of the college or the State Board of Education. But some organization of citizens could make inquiry about the fund and if it is found out the money is to be used for general expenses and not SPECIFICALLY for State College, a decent protest could be made and with good effect, it is believed, among citizens of both races who oppose letting the state take advantage of a Negro institution which had no "friend at court" when the grab of the big trust fund was legalized.

Eight Negro Colleges Are Now Cooperating In Oratorical Contest

Birmingham News 2-4-45 Ala.

Negro colleges of three states are now cooperating in the oratorical contest sponsored by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald with Negro high schools of Jefferson County, through the awarding of scholarships to county finalists.

The latest of these to announce that it will award a scholarship is Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.

Announcement of the award of a one year tuition scholarship valued at $84 was made by Dr. William Lloyd Imes, president of the college, to E. Paul Jones, supervisor, Jefferson County Negro schools, who is chairman of the oratorical contest committee.

2-4-45 *

KNOXVILLE COLLEGE operates under auspices of the Board of American Missions of the United Presbyterian Church of North America and is a member of the Association of American Colleges and of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes.

Its students come from many states. At present there are enrolled students from Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, South Carolina, Mississippi, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Michigan, North Carolina New Jersey, Florida and West Virginia.

Graduates of Knoxville College are to be found on the faculties of many educational institutions of the country as well as in many other important positions.

2-4-45

SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY ANNOUNCED are as follows: State Teachers College, Montgomery, $72; Miles College, Birmingham, $70; Morehouse College, Atlanta, $100; State A. & M. College, Normal, $50; Talladega College, $100; Daniel Payne College, Birmingham, $50, and Tuskegee Institute, $150.

Members of the contest committee in addition to the chairman are Mrs. Odessa McKinney, supervisor, county schools and Carol W. Hayes, supervisor, Birmingham schools.

All of the competing schools will select their representatives on or before Feb. 16. Tentative dates for competitions between schools are the nights of Feb. 27 and 28 and March 2.

The basic subject for the contest is "Planning for the Postwar World."

Each contestant reaching the county finals, March 2, will be awarded a scholarship by one of the colleges named and will also receive a cash prize from The News-Age-Herald.

The contest is directed by Artemus Calloway, News-Age-Herald oratorical contest director.

Princess Fatima Massaquoi Made Sole Owner of Her "Brain Child"

Nashville Globe Tenn.

Chancellor Thomas A. Shriver of Chancery Court I brought great joy to an African princess on Saturday of last week when he granted a permanent injunction against Fisk University, President Thomas Elsa Jones and Dr. Mark Hanna Watkins, a professor, now on leave from the university.

The injunction was in favor of Miss Fatima Massaquoi, a graduate of Fisk, class of 1940 and a brilliant linguist, whose father, Momolu Massaquoi was educated at the old Central Tennessee College (later Walden University) which was located here. 2-9-45

The African princess had gotten a temporary injunction against the university, President Jones and Dr. Watkins last June, preventing them from publishing a manuscript she had written, her allegation being that information in her manuscript was to be sold for profit. The case had been postponed repeatedly since last June, but was to come up for a hearing on Monday of this week. However on Saturday. Attorney William Hume, a recently appointed trustee of the university and its attorney, went before the chancellor and gave the consent of his clients to a decree, granting a permanent injunction. 2-9-45

The action of the defense came as a big surprise to many who had been following the case and had been led to believe that there would be plenty of "fireworks" when the lawsuit was tried.

But even the quiet way in which the case was terminated, failed to suppress public interest in it. On Sunday, the Tennessean gave a long story on the case, setting forth the young woman's contentions, in which she said that it was against her traditions to have her manuscript published for profit.

On Monday President Thomas Elsa Jones gave out a statement, intended, apparently, to refute the Tennessean's Sunday story. President Jones called the young woman's manuscript, which contained her autobiography, a "fragment" and said it was unsuitable for publication. He stated that the young woman's plea for the injunction was a "needless gesture inspired obviously by misguided advice. For even if her present efforts at writing an autobiography had recognizable merit, the university would have no interest in publishing it as its own, or in any financial returns from it. 2-9-45

When interviewed Tuesday on the published reply of President Jones' contention were true, that was very strange, if President Jone, the princess stated that it the defendants waited from last June to February of this year before going before Chancellor Shriver and giving consent to the injunction.

Princess Fatima has been in the United States since 1938 and is well known to a host of people in Nashville as well as to students and former students of Fisk University. Owing to the favorable way her case was presented in the Tennessean and other facts connected with her struggles here, she had the sympathy of the public.

She entered Lane College when she first came to the United States and won the friendship of the late President J. F. Lane and Mrs. Lane. She has traveled extensively in Europe and lived in Germany. She is a member of the Massaquoi tribe of Northern Liberia and speaks eight languages and four dialects. 2-9-45

She has a splendid command of the English language and little credence is put in the charge that she could not write a biography in English acceptable for publication.

She expects to return to Liberia when the war ends and plans to open a school which will be devoted to the preservation of African culture.

The princess was represented in her successful legal battle by Attorney Coyness L. Ennix, who also was pardonably happy over the decree issued by Chancellor Shriver. Attorney Ennix all along has been confident of winning the case for the princess and apparently was not anxious for the defense to let the case go uncontested.

Regional Colleges Fail To Satisfy Gaines Case Verdict

The Informer Houston Texas

BY CARTER WESLEY

Perhaps a word ought to be said here about the movement of Southern governors to set up regional colleges for Negroes. An insurmountable bar against this regional idea is the fact that it does not satisfy the Supreme Court decision in the Gaines' case, requiring each state to furnish equal educational opportunities for whites and Negroes. Since Negroes are increasingly demanding post-graduate study as well as improved under-graduate study, it would seem the sensibe thing for the legislative committees to contact Negro and white leaders with a view to adopting an adequate response to the Supreme Court decision in the Gaines' case.

1-27-45

It may be accepted as a fact that none of the Southern states is able to supply adequate education on either the undergraduate or the graduate level for both whites and Negroes separately. The most simple solution would be to let Negro graduates go to the one graduate school with whites, especially since there are comparatively few Negroes in this group. But the Southern whites will probably resist this simple solution and insist upon a dual plan.

1-27-45

In Texas the possibility of voluntarily letting Negroes enter the graduate school is remote, because both the Constitution and the statutes require separate schools. So the only way it could be achieved would be to have the Constitution and statutes attacked in the Federal court, in the light of the Gaines' decision, and nullified.

Watched Patiently

Most of the saner Negro leaders have been patiently watching and to see what the Legislature and the white citizens would do toward satisfying the Gaines' decision for equality of opportunity in education for Negroes. We are not anxious to force Negro students into the white schools, if adequate qualities for Negro graduate and undergraduate students can be found otherwise.

Recently the daily papers carried stories of a movement to set aside about $150,000.00 to establish graduate schools at Prairie View. While some hailed this as a good sign, most of those familiar with the difficulties of establishing graduate school work counted it a dangerous move. Prairie View is inadequate in undergraduate work as compared to either A. & M. or the University of Texas. Naturally, a make-shift effort to add to the otherwise overloaded teachers and poorly equipped facilities at Prairie View, and place there an over-all graduate school with a small amount of money, is not a satisfaction to the Gaines' decision for equality.

1-27-45

For the South this problem of education is a difficult one, if they insist upon segregation. It is a simple one if they open the graduate schools to the few Negro graduates, and concentrate funds on building up the land-grant schools, and other colleges to make them equal to those of whites in undergraduate work. Unfortunately, all of the money on the graduate level is committed to the white school, and they just don't have any money for a graduate school for Negroes. So the only means for properly defending segregation has been used up and consumed, now they stand challenged before the bristling significance of the Gaines' decision without a penny in their hands.

Spent In Vain

To sum up, regional colleges for Negroes are out as a part of the requirements of the Gaines' decision: funds for out-of-state study are out for the same reason; grafting graduate schools on inadequate land-grant colleges and undergraduate schools will be out, because as soon as the question of equality is raised in the Supreme Court, it will be found that the money is spent in vain; the idea of getting a few Negroes to agree to inadequate educational facilities is out, because no few Negroes can now speak for the body of the Negro race, unless their position is representative; and so it looks like the Southern states are going to have to bring a rabbit out of a bag that does not seem to be there.

Incidentally, the predicament of the Southern states is illustrative of what I mean when I question the wisdom of the Southern Regional Council or other Southern organizations making frontal attacks on segregation, instead of insisting upon equality. The South made and maintains segrega-

tion laws, I think in most instances Negroes should insist upon the equality that goes with any separation laws. There may be instances where, in order to get equality we may have to impugn or sometime attack segregation, but I don't think that Negroes should take the abolition of segregation as their goal today. I think they should take equality as their goal today, for I believe segregation will fall of its own momentum, once equality is shifted out of the one side so that it goes justly to both sides.

Miss. On The Move

Start Study Of Higher Education For Negroes

Informer 1-6-45

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — A group of leading white and Negro educators, together with Negro citizens, under the auspices of a committee recently appointed by the State Board for Institutions of Higher Learning, held its frist meeting Wednesday at Jackson college to begin the study of the needs of higher learning for Negroes in Mississippi.

1-6-45

The committee under whose direction the study is being made is composed of Dr. H. M. Ivy, chairman; Messrs. Backstron and Henley and Mrs. Swep J. Taylor Jr.

Following lengthy discussion, covering a wide range of subjects relative to the question, the committee was authorized to obtain the services of Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Fort Valley Ga., State college as consultant on Negro education in Mississippi. A committee was also appointed to plan further meetings.

Among those present at the Wednesday meeting were Dr. Joseph E Gibson, commissioner of higher learning of the state of Louisiana who is conducting the study and Dr. J. W. Broulette, director, extension service, Louisiana State university, who assisting Dr. Gibson.

CHICAGO 'Y' COLLEGE PRESIDENT RESIGNS; CHARGES 'Y' BOARD FOSTERING RACE PREJUDICE

Black Dispatch 4-28-45

White Educator Has Violent Clash With Board Members of Treatment of Negro

STUDENTS BEHIND PRESIDENT

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Race hatred is being fostered and fomented by local white YMCA officials. That charge was made last week by Dr. Edward J. Sparling, liberal white educator, when he resigned the presidency of the Central YMCA college following a series of violent clashes with board members about the school's liberal policy toward Negro students. Most conspicuous among the known Negro haters and race baiters sitting on the YMCA board of directors is Newton C. Farr, local real estate tycoon, who led the various attacks against Negro enrollment at the 'Y' college. Farr, who openly admits his deep antagonism for Negroes and leads a restrictive covenant crusade against them, demanded that Dr. Sparling reveal the number of Negro students to the board on Nov. 11, as a prelude to setting up a racial quota system.

4-28-45

"At this same meeting another director asked for the number of Jewish students in the college, which question I ignored," Dr. Sparling said. "When demanded by complete board action to reveal those figures, I said that I would have to resign if they were used in discrimination against any student because of race or creed."

Battles Negro Haters

Dr. Sparling pointed out specific instances of racial discrimination and how he had to battle the evil. The most outstanding instance was his discontinuation of physical education at the college as a means to maintain his policy of racial equality among the students.

4-28-45

Negroes are not allowed to swim at the Central YMCA. vet each student, Negro and white alike, was taxed $2.50 for gym privileges, something Negro students could not enjoy. Dr. Sparling eliminated that jimcrow evil by merely refunding the fee to his ....egro students and banishing the physical educational program.

"If Negro students can't swim," he said, "no one will swim."

Here are the four reasons why Dr. Sparling resigned:

1. His pro-labor stand in the Montgomery Ward fight.
2. His refusal to permit racial quotas for students in the college.
3. His opposition to all interference with academic freedom.
4. His part in the publication of the "AMC's of Scapegoating," prepared under the direction of two professors of psychology at Howard university.

4-28-45

Negro enrollment at the Central YMCA college has grown by leaps and bounds. Not only is the tuition fee low, but they enjoyed freedom from racial prejudice under the school's liberal policy. They are fully integrated into all phases of the school.

"During my eight years as president of the college," Dr. Sparling said, "I have resisted all discrimination within the college as well as all attempts to limit academic freedom.

"However, recent developments have made it impossible, in my opinion, to continue an unhampered spirit of inquiry or the spirit of democratic freedom which have been the distinguishing characteristics of the college."

Dr. Sparling's friends, including the student body and labor unions, have come to his rescue. Marion Davis, white, president of the student council, committee of the faculty voted 62 to 1 for separation of the college from the YMCA on April 9.

4-28-45

Labor Strikes YMCA

The first among the powerful labor pnions to come to the white educator's defense was the International ladies Garment Workers union. Their spokesman, Morris Bialis, said "we have withdrawn from the YMCA because of race discrimination.

"We are, as contributers to the Community fund, protesting to that body which gave $185,000 last year to the city's YMCAs. (This money was not given to the YMCA college.)

4-28-45

"The money we contributed to the Community fund is the money of all members who are composed of all races and nationalities," Bialis stressed.

Meanwhile, organization is said to be underway for the opening of the Thomas Jefferson college, with Dr. Sparling as possibly the head. A charter is reported to have been granted by the state and officials will be elected soon preparatory for a full opening. The new school will feature instruction in the liberal arts, in scientific, technical and vocational subjects.

HOWARD—College Survey

N.Y. Times 4-22-45

Student enrollment in Negro colleges and universities has increased 27 per cent over the same term a year ago, according to a survey conducted by Dr. Martin D. Jenkins of Howard University. Ninety-seven institutions report a total of 34,033 resident undergraduate college students during the fall term of 1944-45. An enrollment gain is reported in almost every institution. Reflecting wartime conditions, male students constitute less than one-fifth of the college population whereas in pre-war years they were 45 per cent of the total.

THE GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE

Savannah Tribune

Five or six months ago we had hopes that a thorough investigation of certain conditions at the college would be made. A "cursory" investigation was made and as a result two things have happened: the president of the college was "exonerated of the charge of dictatorship" and two members of the college staff were summarily dismissed. The dismissal has had two effects: it has warned the rest of the employees that complaint about doings at the college will mean dismissal without recourse, and it has aroused questioning among the citizens who are interested in the education of Negro youth. Some of the unpleasant rumors have been given currency by some of the members of the faculty who are afraid for reasons of security to make official complaint about them. Probably, they are not to be blamed for being afraid. May be they escape their share of responsibility for carrying out the purposes of education in such an institution. We believe if even such rumors were afloat about a white institution as are current about this school, those whose injudicious conduct give rise to them, would be asked to leave at once. The students, as would be expected, are afraid also to say anything officially, but they have written and posted an anonymous letter complaining of certain irregularities. In the last issue of their magazine, an item was published cautioning two girls, sisters, about their rivalry over the attentions of one of the instructors. This may be merely an indication of a little indiscretion on the part of an instructor, but it is also significant, because it raises the question as to whether rumor of other indiscretions may not have a basis of fact. It does the institution no good to have such things said, and it is tragic for the education of Negro youth that any influence is powerful enough, or indifferent enough to prevent an investigation into the conditions which make it possible for such things to be said. 6-28-45

UNUSUAL INSTRUCTOR DISMISSED

Savannah Tribune

We believe it is not improper for us to state that Prof. A. C. Curtright is one of the instructors who was not reappointed to serve on the Georgia State College faculty. We are a bit puzzled that the college can afford to lose instructors when other institutions are finding it somewhat of problem to get along with teacher shortages, staring them in the face. Prof. Curtright is a man of broad training and wide experience in the teaching profession. He brought to the college nine years ago recognized scholarship and character that gave high hopes to the friends of Negro education, and everybody expected to see the instructional organization of the college become unified as a result of the contribution Mr. Curtright was capable of making.

Moreover, he has kept abreast of educational thinking by frequent attendance at summer sessions of such universities as Chicago and Minnesota from which latter institution he has won the M. A. degree. Furthermore, his diligence, and his ability to interpret his courses to his students, on both college and post-college levels, made him a popular instructor whose advice was eagerly sought and disinterestedly given. His uncompromising interest in the moral and spiritual atmosphere of the college is well known to everybody who knows anything about the life on the college campus. An equally important contribution which Mr. Curtright made to the college were his extra-curricular activities by which a wholesome inter-action between the college and the community was being developed into something valuable to both. Without any loss to the college, but with something of personal sacrifice to himself, Mr. Curtright has become a valued factor in the civic, fraternal and religious life of the community. He is part-time pastor of the First Congregational Church—a service which the college did not encourage, Past Ill. Potentate of Omar Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Chaplain of Mu Phi Chapter of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Chaplain of The Hub, a business and professional men's club, a member of the board of directors of Greenbriar Children's Center Inc., and a member of the Associate Board of the Chatham-Savannah Tuberculosis Association. He was recently elected to the Board of Trustees of Charity Hospital. At no time during these nine years has any complaint been filed against him as to improper student-teacher relationship, or for failure to meet his classes, or for lack of proficient preparation of his subject-matter, or for failure to attempt creative projects. Such an instructor was released "because of a decrease in enrollment and" a contemplated "reorganization of the instructional program" of the college. 7-5-45

OUR POSITION

Savannah Tribune

In the matter of Georgia State College our position for fifteen or more years has been merely one of hoping that something would happen to bring about a change in conditions at the college. This sitting by and hoping for something to happen has characterized the attitude of Negroes generally on most matters. In all of these years, however, a subtle and shrewd policy has attracted influential support of white people, of some sincere but naive Negroes, some of whom were taken in by flattery. One well informed citizen puts it this way: "the policy seems to have been to deceive white people and mislead Negroes." This intrenchment has more than once defeated our hopes. We have learned that, if our youth are to have the best opportunity to use the best of what the state is willing to provide, we must do more than hope. And so we shall continue to ask for an investigation of the rumors which will destroy the usefulness of the college, if nothing is done about them.

Savannah, Ga

Moreover, we believe an investigation will reveal that there is good reason for an important difference of opinion as to the instructional organization of the college (some one doubts that we have a college) and as to what constitutes worthy leadership on the part of members of the faculty. This difference of opinion is the cause of the disunity which the dismissal of one, or two members of the faculty will not dissolve. A part of the story at the bottom of the whole thing is as follows: About one year ago five members of the faculty became so sick and tired of things that they got together, authorized the forming of a citizens' committee, outlined a long list of complaints, raised a fund and sent a prominent citizen to Atlanta to confer with the Chancellor. Between this time and the visit of the Chancellor something happened to some of the faculty committee who changed their faces. 8-2-45

To inject the notion that jealousy and envy account for factions or sides in the matter, is a handy way of ignoring some dissatisfactions, that may not work here. Our position is that an investigation should be made. We believe the college should welcome it.

A SMALL CLIQUE

8-23-45 The Savannah Tribune: Georgia

To claim that "a small clique at the college is at the bottom of complaints that are made about the college is by no means a new way of attempting to becloud an issue or to avoid rendering a just decision. It does not answer the questions involved in conditions complained of to make this claim. Is there any truth behind the rumors that the college is not doing a good grade of college work? What is the proof that it is? If it is doing a good grade of college work, "a small clique" could not influence official opinion to the contrary. "A small clique" can be liquidated, but that would not make untrue the charge that state contracts were withheld from teachers at the college for six years. Is a wrong to be excused and defended because only a small clique is aware of it and protests about it? Perhaps, one would call five instructors "a small clique." If so, see how important a clique they are. They are the treasurer, the chairman of the discipline committee, the dean, Ed Maxwell and A. C. Curtright. If any persons should know what goes on in a college, these should. From the way things are turning out, we are about to conclude that a large number of people, not in the "small clique," believe that those who have been fired from the college are the real "sinners" because they dared to remove the "clothespins" from their noses. 8-23-45

And after all we have tried to arouse attention and action on the part of the public, and parents of youth, and other people who ought to be interested in providing a good school for Negroes. Maybe these people do not care, but it is hard to believe that a father would want to send his daughter to a college where it is possible for her to leave her dormitory at the request of an instructor and stay out till some early morning hour, or until sometime the next day. Whether this is true or not, the conduct of an instructor should not be such as to make a report like this possible. We have been trying to imagine what reason there could be for such a thing, but no reason that bobs up seems to make sense. Now honestly, we do not relish being alone in thinking a thing like this is important. Is this a mole hill that should be passed over as the fiction of a "small clique?"

WHAT IS THE RECORD?

Savannah Tribune, Ga.

It is interesting that no one has thought to compile a statement of the fields of useful and outstanding endeavor of the graduates of Georgia State College. It might not settle anything but it would, at least, serve as a sort of evaluation of the job the college has done in fifty-five years to justify the money the state has put into the institution. Such a record should tell how many students trained in agriculture have become farmers or teachers of agriculture, how many who trained in carpentry have become first class carpenters, draughtsmen. Followed through all of the courses given at the college, such a record would be enlightening indeed. At various times the college has emphasized education in the trades, education in agriculture and in courses allied to these. It has placed emphasis also on teacher training. There are those who believe the college has done a good job, but there are also those who believe it has not done what it should have done with the facility and the teaching personnel it has had, certainly within the last 20 or 25 years. The turn over of forty-eight or fifty instructors in eight years is sufficient warrant for their belief. This turn over would have been larger but the fact that some of the instructors who remained, feared they could not make good in some other institution where instructors have to work. This is an open secret. Further-more, there was a feeling among some instructors, that any person who went "beyond the set requirements" was a trouble maker, i. e. he was making trouble for those who did not have the disposition to work. For instance, it is reported that an instructor made a survey of several nearby counties, with a view to relating his claassroom instruction to community life and needs. This study received favorable notice from the State Department of Education, to the extent that it was made into a bulletin for the use of other teachers. The same instructor began the development of a museum of Georgia resources which won commendation from the chancellor. Both the surveys and the museum were allowed to be destroyed. This is the sort of thing which has hindered progress at the college. If good work can be done in this sort of atmosphere, then our thinking is all wrong. 11-22-45

55

Savannah Tribune

We have been asking for an investigation of rumors about Georgia State College. Some of the rumors are old, some are new. Some are very probably without foundation. We hope they are, for goodness knows if they are not untrue, imagination balks at trying to picture what things could be like. .There are some which the best interest of the college would be served by running them down, or at least by denying them. On the contrary about all that has happened is to confirm the opinion of many people, that it will take something terribly tragic to make an investigation seem necessary to the administrative authorities. Ga. The truth is, they have missed the issue entirely. They have given authority to "get rid of disgruntled" employees, and so far not one of those fired this year has ever contributed in any way to the cause of the things or the rumors which have stirred the community and do the college no good. The right thing to do, it seems to us, is to root out those whose conduct gave rumor something to feed on. To fire those who complain about such conduct is obviously merely palliative. To date six persons have been let out this year, the last one having been let out last week. Others may expect to follow. So, they are let out separately because they complained (?) separately.

11-22-45

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25b-1945

Hampton

Hampton Student Cut, Another Held On Bond

The Journal And Guide

Norfolk, Virginia

Staff Correspondence

HAMPTON, Va. — While officials of Hampton Institute early this week continued their investigation into a cutting affray last weekend involving two male students, police officials of Elizabeth City county went ahead with plans to hold a preliminary hearing for one of the students who is out on $500 bond charged with felonious assault. 11-3-45

Lloyd Robinson, whom investigating officers have charged with feloniously cutting John Jenkins, another student, is scheduled to be given a preliminary hearing on Monday, Nov. 12.

PRESIDENT BRIDGMAN ISSUES STATEMENT

In a statement to the Journal and Guide Tuesday morning, President Ralph P. Bridgman, of Hampton Institute, deplored the fact that the incident was not reported promptly to Elizabeth City county authorities, but warmly commended his colleagues "for the manner in which they cooperated with one another and used sound professional knowledge in dealing with all aspects of this case."

"In my judgment this case was handled with commendable care and precaution, with professional counselling procedure, and with a sound educational approach to other students," Dr. Bridgman said.

FULL TEXT OF STATEMENT

The full text of his statement is as follows:

"With regard to the altercation between the two freshmen students on the Hampton campus Thursday morning, Oct. 25, I find the relevent facts to be as follows:

"For some days there had been friction between these two students; on the morning of the 25th when they met one another alone in a corridor of their dormitory, the larger offered provocation and the smaller used a knife; no other persons were involved.

"A dormitory custodian in performing his regular duties, heard the confusion and went to the scene; he took the wounded boy in his car to the college infirmary; the college physician attended him, and for precaution sent him to the

"The freshman who used the knife went at once to the office of the dean of men and confessed; the associate dean and the assistant used sound counselling procedure in helping this freshman get hold

"The injured student was ordered discharged from the Dixie Hospital 72 hours after admission and returned to the college infirmary; in the opinion of the college physician he could have been discharged after 48 hours, but the policy of taking every possible precaution with injured and ill students led to the extra day.

"The office of the dean of men has dealt with the other freshmen in the dormitory in which the two students lived, many of whom knew that friction had been rising between these two, in such a way as to increase feelings of responsibility for getting differences settled in more manly ways.

"Neither the office of the dean of men nor the college physician, nor Dixie Hospital authorities notified the commonwealth attorney. After talking with all concerned, I believe that they did not do so because they did not think that the case was of a serious nature.

"In my judgment this case was handled with commendable care and precaution, with professional counselling procedures, and with a sound educational approach to other students.

"In view of the legal requirements that all injuries, however slight, received in an altercation be reported to the civil authorities, I regret that such report was not made promptly.

"I wish to commend my colleagues for the manner in which they cooperated with one another and used sound professional knowledge in dealing with all aspects of this case."

He has been at liberty under $500 bond since the altercation on Thursday in which Jenkins allegedly sustained deep knife wounds in the back.

MOTIVE NOT REVEALED

The motive for the altercation has not been disclosed by investigating officers.

Robinson was surrendered to local police by Hampton Institute authorities, and a warrant obtained by Elizabeth City Couny Officer R. E. Palmer was served on him.

The fight, it was stated by county police, occurred in front of a campus dormitory, and Jenkins was taken to Dixie Hospital. Neither the college or the hospital reported the affair to police, according to records at the office of Sheriff A. A. Anderson.

It was this circumstance which prompted the Newport News Daily Press to censure Hampton Institute and Dixie Hospital officials editorially on Saturday.

TEXT OF EDITORIAL

Under the caption, "Obstructive Taciturnity," the Daily Press editorial said:

The proper authorities in Hampton and Elizabeth City county should check thoroughly into the failure of both Hampton Institute and the Dixie hospital to notify the police of the affray Tuesday morning on the institute's campus in which one student suffered deep knife-wounds. The enforcement authorities first learned of it late in the day through a newspaper reporter.

It is difficult to penetrate the psychology of institutional officials who attempt to cover up untoward occurrences within their domains. This is based, of course, on the phobia of injured reputation. But we think it can be said without qualification that all such institutions experience physical combats or other lawlessness within their walls at one time or another.

These things leak out in distorted form despite the most careful attempts to suppress or conceal them. Of much more import is the fact that concealment opens an avenue of escape for the malefactor, and this—especially in consideration of the fact that the laws are designed to protect institutions as well as individuals—should outweigh any qualms about reputation or prestige; indeed, cooperation with the forces of the law is the best possible means of upholding reputation.

In any event, the reticence of the persons involved in the Hampton Institute affair was misguided.

Ex-Hampton Institute head now at UCLA

Los-Angeles

Tribune

A former Hampton Institute president, Dr. Malcolm MacLean, is now professor of education at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Leaving the Institute after three years to enter the Navy's military-government service, Dr. MacLean, as a lieutenant commander, saw service in North Africa, Sicily and Italy, "as far as we had captured them," before returning to Washington to assist in planning for the occupation of Okinawa and Japan. He was also sent to Saipan and Guam on official business. He retired a full commander.

11-12-45

Interviewed by the TRIBUNE Monday, Dr. MacLean commended the spirit of democracy observed on the Westwood campus. "It strikes me as being an extraordinarily democratic institution," he said. a Calif.

No crusader, Dr. MacLean said he had not accepted the position at Hampton because of any desire to better the Negro. "It was purely an educational venture," he said.. "They (the Hampton officials) had a problem to be worked out." The "problem," he said, was one he had similar experience with at the University of Minnesota.

Commenting on Negro colleges generally, Dr. MacLean said they were younger and not bound by tradition, which offers educators an opportunity to experiment and improve techniques of higher education.

"At the same time, however, they suffer from being young" he said. "All young things suffer from a lack of money for one thing. They suffer, too, from the lack of highly trained personnel. But I do feel they are achieving higher standards of instruction as time goes by."

Students at UCLA do not appear to be any different from his Hampton collegiates, Dr. MacLean said. "One wouldn't find anything but individual differences anyway,' he added.

Asked if he thought Negroes preparing to teach in southern colleges should attend Negro schools, he conceded they ought to have some experiences, but said "The wider their range of experience, the better."

Flemmie Kittrell, Hampton Alumnae, On Trustee Board

Brooklyn, N.Y.

New York Age

11-10-45

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. — In accordance with a statute adopted not long ago by the Board of Trustees, providing for four alumni members on the board, three graduates of Hampton Institute, nominated by the alumni in a written ballot have been elected by the trustees to membership on the board. They are Dr. Flemmie P Kittrell, '28, of the faculty of Howard University, Robert L. Brokenburr, '06, of Indianapolis, Ind., a member of the Indiana senate, and Saul M. Perdue, 33, principal of the Carver Memorial Vocational School in Baltimore.

The fourth alumni trustee, Dr. J M. G. Ramsey of Richmond, is already an incumbent.

Dr. Kittrell ,who was elected for a five-year term, is a graduate of Cornell Universiey as well as of Hampton Institute, and was dean of women at Hampton and Bennett College before being appointed head of the home economics division at Howard University. She is a past president of the National Association of Deans of Women and Advisors to Negro Girls, a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Pi Lambda Theta, and Omicron Nu, national honor societies, and a member of the National Scientific Society, the Southern Regional Conference, and the Southern Commission on Education in College and Secondary Schools.

25b-1945

[redacted] - Hampton

New Job Courses Set For Hampton Institute

Richmond Times 1-7-45 Va.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Jan. 6 —(AP)—New free vocational courses will begin in the trade school Monday, William S. Mann, supervisor of war production courses here, announced today.

Citing the need for workers skilled in the building trade during postwar years, Mann announced the classes will include courses in carpentry, blueprint reading and drafting, electric refrigeration, pipefitting, bricklaying, furnace building and others.

The courses will be sponsored by the United States Office of Education through the Virginia State Department of Education and in conjunction with the vocational training for war production workers program.

Townsend Elected Hampton Trustee

Baltimore, Md. Afro-American

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Willard S. Townsend, president, United Transport Service Employees of America, CIO executive board member, and a National Urban League director, was elected to the Hampton Institute board of trustees at the recent board meeting in New York City.

The trustees adopted a new statute governing appointments, salaries, and tenure of educational staff members, including teachers, professional library employees, and student personnel workers.

P. B. Young, Sr., Resigns

The board accepted the resignation of P. B. Young, Sr., publisher of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, and voted unanimously to send a letter of appreciation to R. O'Hara Lanier, former dean of faculty, who recently resigned to join the UNRRA staff in Washington. 5-5-45

Chosen in the Schomburg Collection Poll as one of twelve outstanding leaders in race relations, Mr. Townsend began his career as an elected labor leader in 1936, when made vice president of an interracial AFL redcaps' union in Chicago.

With CIO Since 1942

He subsequently became president and, a year later, headed a new independent union, the International Brotherhood of Redcaps, which broadened its jurisdiction to include other railway service employees, and adopted the name, United Transport Service Employees of America, affiliating with the CIO in 1942.

A native of Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Townsend is a veteran of World War I and was later commissioned a lieutenant in the Ohio National Guard. He holds a degree in chemistry for studies at Toronto University and the Royal Academy of Science, and an honorary doctor of laws from Wilberforce University. 5-5-45

Hampton Adopts New Staff Code

Afro — Balt, Md. 5-5-45

HAMPTON, Va.—A statute or code of practice governing appointments, salaries, and tenure of educational staff members at Hampton Institute has been unanimously adopted by the board of trustees and the faculty.

The educational staff includes teachers, professional library workers, and student personnel workers. 5-5-45

Salary Scales

The statute or code provides for yearly salaries ranging from a minimum of $1,900 for instructors to a maximum of $5,000 for full professors, the range within the individual ranks being as follows: Instructor, 1,900-$2,400; assistant professor, $2,400, $3,480; associate professor $3,200-$4,320; professor, $4,000-$5,000.

Temporary Assistants

Provision is also made for temporary assistants, to be employed in laboratory work, in assisting senior teachers with large classes, and in tutoring and remedial work.

Temporary assistants are not to assume full responsibility for classroom instruction, their salaries will range from $1,200 to $1,500. 5-5-45

Full professors of long and distinguished service may receive salaries upto $6,000.

Academic Freedom

The statute or code continues the practice of written contracts between Hampton Institute and members of the educational staff, setting forth terms of employment and describing the services to be rendered.

It defines qualifications for appointment, reappointment, promotion, and tenure in the ranks of assistant professor, associate professor, and professor. 5-5-45

It includes a statement of the principles of academic freedom as adopted by the Association of American Colleges, of which Hampto Institute is a member, and sets up a procedure for appeal to the faculty and trustees, in case of dismissal for cause.

Hampton Students Plan Demonstration for Rights

Afro-American Baltimore, Md

Special to the AFRO

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Unless the demands contained in their "Petition of Rights" are met, students at Hampton Institute plan a V-Day demonstration here Tuesday. 5-5-45

The petition, bearing the signatures of 701 of the student body's 729, and drawn up by the newly formed Student Action Committee, was given to President Ralph Bridgman on April 21.

May 1 was the deadline set for meeting the demands.

What Students Want

These include: 5-5-45

Library privileges for freshman women until 9:30 p.m.

An investigation by food experts of the food service and its management. 5-5-4

Stoppage of interference by campus supervisors (Gestapo) into the personal lives of the students.

Establishment of a "workable" counselling service for students.

Student-Faculty Board

Immediate resignation of the white head resident of Kennedy Hall (girls' dormitory).

Thorough study of the trade school crediting system.

Establishment of a committee composed of five students and faculty members to be elected by the student body, whose decisions shall be final.

Campus Paper Crusades

The Script, semi-monthly student publication, whose editor-in-chief is O. Rudolph Aggrey, carries in its April 28 issue an editorial headed: "Gullibles No More," which addresses itself to the cause of greater student privileges and more democratic campus practices.

In the April 14 issue, an editorial headed "Road Blocks," deplored the fact that the Hampton faculty does not contain "as many 'big name,' as many competent and highly trained professors and instructors as some of its poorer sister institutions."

Reason given was that many educators find "conditions antagonistic to their best operation" and leave for other schools where there is greater freedom.

Dr. S. J. Wright Named Dean at Hampton

Richmond Times Va. 4-12-45

HAMPTON, April 11—(AP)—Dr. Stephen J. Wright, professor of education and director of the division of education at Hampton Institute, has been appointed dean of the faculty at the college here, President Ralph P. Bridgman has announced.

Dr. Wright succeeds R. O'Hara Lanier, who is to assume duties in Washington as administrative assistant in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. He had served as dean at Hampton since 1940.

Hampton Adopts Vets' Program

Richmond Times Va. 4-12-45

HAMPTON, April 11—(AP)—A program adapted to the needs and interests of veterans of World War II will go into effect this Summer at Hampton Institute, it was announced today by President Ralph P. Bridgman.

A three-point program has already been adopted by the institute. It includes: 4-12-45

(1) Short pre-employment sequences in various branches of agriculture, leading to certificates.

(2) Accelerated individual work in regular trade curricula, leading to diplomas. 4-12-45

(3) Accelerated individual work in courses regularly required for degrees.

Hampton Institute is one of the 32 private Negro colleges and universities currently seeking $1,550,000 in support of Negro education.

Hampton Sets Up Veterans' Bureau

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

HAMPTON, Va. — A special Veterans' Bureau has been established at Hampton Institute with George C. Cooper, former ensign and personnel officer in the U.S. Naval Training School at Hampton. 9-22-45

The bureau has been set up to advise veterans and execute Federal and State policies regarding the rights and privileges of returning veterans under the G.I. Bill of Rights, and Public Law 16.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
TIMES
Circ. D. 419,447 - S. 805,967

JUN 17 1945

HAMPTON—Adult Education

Believed to be the first of its kind in any Negro college, a course in the history, scope and techniques of adult education in the United States will be offered at Hampton Institute this year, during the summer session of the college which opens on June 19. Open not only to teachers but to ministers, extension workers, community leaders and all others interested in working with adult groups, the course will give an over-all picture of the development of adult education in this country, in addition to presenting various types of programs, instructional aids and other techniques helpful to persons engaged in work with adults.

At least 40 returning servicemen are registered at the college for the fall term, with a greater number expected to enoll later in the year.

Besides participating fully in all the educational and recreational phases of campus life, the veterans will be represented on the advisory committee to the Veterans' Bureau. 9-22-45

Last year, when 17 World War II veterans were enrolled, the dean of students served as counsellor-in-chief to them, aided by the advisory committee of staff members and enrolled veterans.

Hampton Opens Vets' Bureau

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier 9-22-45

HAMPTON INST., Va. — Based on study and experience with the educational problems of the returning veteran, and geared to the particular needs of the veterans who are expected to enroll at the college this year, a special Veterans' Bureau has been established at Hampton Institute, President Ralph P. Bridgman announced this week. 9-22-45

George C. Cooper, former ensign and personnel officer in the United States Naval Training School at Hampton, will serve as director of Hampton's Veterans Bureau, which has been set up to execute Federal and State policies regarding the rights and privileges of returning veterans under the terms of the GI Bill and Public Law 16, and which will also provide special counseling and other services for veterans at Hampton.

MUSIC: Hampton Institute Dancers Coming Friday

Courier Journal Louisville, Ky. 4-15-45

By DWIGHT ANDERSON, Courier-Journal Music Editor

NINETEEN young men and women students from Hampton Institute will appear at Memorial Auditorium at 8:15 p.m. Friday, when the Creative Dance Group of the college is presented in recital by the Hampton alumni of Louisville.

Continuing the tradition established by the first appearance of the group 10 years ago, the young people from Hampton will present a danced picture of the culture of the Negro race, some of the sources of that culture, and the race's emergence as a significant contributor to American art and American life.

It has long been a common belief that the Negro is the master of the cruder forms of dancing, but it is not so well known that Negroes are also artists in other forms of dancing, and that they create dances as well. This is what Hampton Institute has been demonstrating for over a decade, since it first put at the disposal of its students facilities for the development of creative dancing. 4-15-45

Folk dances of Africa, and dance interpretations of Negro spirituals and work-songs will be featured in the following program Friday:

African Dances
Middle Passage
Labor Rhythms
Southern Design
Study in Rhythm
Conga Bara
Characteristic Dance Rhythms
Cutting the Sugar Cane
Negro Spirituals

Miss Miriam Williams Takes Up Duties At CHS

St. Croix Avis virgin Islands

Miss Miriam E. Williams, recent graduate of Hampton Institute, arrived here by plane on Saturday last, and has taken up her new duties as instructor at the Christiansted High School. She will teach commercial and social subjects. 10-16-45

Miss Williams, a resident of Frederiksted, graduated from the St. Patrick's School and went to New York where she finished her high school training. She received her B. S. degree from Hampton Institute last spring.

THE STORY BEHIND

Hampton Institute's Near Explosion

afro American 6-9-45 Baltimore, Md.

(Editor's Note: Students at Hampton Institute last month threatened a school-wide srike unless certain demands were met by the new president, Ralph P. Bridgman. After an interchange of letters and several conferences, the students' demands were met by the May 1 deadline they set. In the following article, the first in a series of two, writer John Jasper gives the inside on what happened at the Virginia college.) 6-9-45

By JOHN JASPER

Here is the situation as it seems to be at Hampton.

The president of Hampton is neither liked nor trusted by students and a surprising percentage of staff members. In the fall, he made a speech to a group of colored ministers in Newport News in which he was reported to have said that in his administration the students at Hampton would not be taught to fight for their rights, race-consciousness was an evil, and race-radicalism a disease, etc. 6-9-45

Confronted with the newspaper reports of his speech, in a mass gathering of students he denied the truth of the reports. Following his denial, the ministers stated publicly — that is, in print — that the speech as reported in the AFRO was substantially the speech the president made.

It was the this matter of charge and counter-charge that focused student and faculty attention upon the president and brought to light certain circumstances which have been under the student body's skin almost from the opening of school. Some of these circumstances as told to me are:

Preudiced Text Book 6-9-45

1. The attitude of a white teacher of sociology (engaged by the president on the recommendation of the white head of the department) who, against the protest of students and an older, better-trained teacher of sociology, selected as a textbook (Problems of Modern Society, by Paustian & Oppenheimer) one that is definitely prejudiced, and who was at pains to ridicule colored persons in his classes, writing the designation "Negro" with a small "n," casting aspersions upon his colored colleagues, and denying the validity of the work of some of the most outstanding colored men and women.

History Credits Cut 6-9-45

2. The cutting of credits in Negro history from three to two hours as the beginning step in a policy to eliminate Negro history altogether. (No one seems to know who ordered this cut or who set the policy, but it is pointed out that such a step would be taken by one who believes as the president believes, if the newspaper accounts and the word of the ministers — 31 of them — are to be taken on the Newport News speech.) 6-9-45

Lanier Squeeze

3. The squeeze that was put on R O'Hara Lanier—a squeeze which grew so vicious with time that the administrative powers of the dean of faculty were practically wiped out. His recommendations were ignored; the work he had done as interim head of the school was somewhat discredited; and his security was definitely threatened.

Subterfuge Charged

4. The use by the administration of various kinds of subterfuge and the unwillingness to make definite commitments until drastic pressure was brought. Students and faculty alike say that no one has ever heard the president give a definite yes or no to anything, and that he purposely makes statements that can be interpreted in more than one way.

When he is faced with an interpretation not to his liking, he always says he was misunderstood and that he meant to say so-and-so.

Obnoxious Director 6-9-45

5. The engagement of a man as Director of Personnel who seems to be personally and professionally obnoxious to everyone except the president.

Petition Significant 6-9-45

These circumstances, along with some of less importance, were all current from September to Thanksgiving, or thereabouts Following the Newport News speech, the students organized for the settlement of their grievances. They drew up a petition. It was signed by a little more than half of a seven-hundred odd body.

The things petitioned for did not amount to much — greater library privileges for freshman women, over-all improvement of boarding facilities, and more living conveniences in certain dormitories — but the petition was significant for two reasons:

1. The introduction to the petition, which said in part: "We also believe that if we, as Negro College Youth, are to take our places in a world of strife, we must begin now to assume mature positions againts existing injustices."
2. The fact that the Dean of Students (sometimes called Director of Personnel), Leander Boykins, tried, apparently with the knowledge and co-operation of the president, to give the student petitioners the brush-off.

George C. Cooper To Direct The Veterans School At Hampton

The New York Age N.Y.C. 10-6-45

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Announcement of the appointment of George C. Cooper as director of the Veterans' Bureau at Hampton Institute was made Wednesday coincident with the announcement of the establishment of the Veterans' Bureau. The bureau will execute federal and state policies regarding the rights and privileges of returning servicemen under the terms of the G. I. Bill and Public Law 16, besides providing special counseling and other services for veterans at Hampton. 10-6-45

Mr. Cooper, who comes to his new position highly recommended by naval officials, has just been honorably discharged from the U. S. Naval Reserve. He was one of the first group of 12 Negro enlisted men who were commissioned as ensigns in the Navy after completing officer's training at Great Lakes in February, 1944. Assigned shortly thereafter to duty as supervisor of Instruction at the Naval School at Hampton, Mr. Cooper was subsequently appointed personel officer of the station, handling in this capacity the personnel problems of the station crew and trainees. He also served as company commander and welfare officer, Red Cross and Navy Relief officer, assistant to the training division, acting legal officer, and as a member of the Summary court martial board and of the auditing board

Hampton Students May Strike If No Changes Made in Campus Life.

Journal & Guide 5-5-45

Hampton, Va.- Hampton Institute faced an impending student body strike Tuesday morning. Students, insisting upon consideration of all points in a petition recently presented President Ralph P. Bridgman asking certain changes in rules governing student life, were heard by a faculty committee.

According to a statement by an authorized student council spokesman, the institute president had referred certain of the points in the petition to a faculty committee, but had withheld consideration of others.

WANTS RULES OVERHAULED

The students called for an overhaul of the rules and regulations covering student behavior; an investigattion of food service; and a study of the personnel and administrative policies. Stemming from a disturbance on Sunday night, April 15, in Kennedy Hall, senio girls dormitory, the students went on record as demanding the removal of Miss Maude A. Cavanaugh, white, house director, and an immediate change in the powers and duties of the campus police (the Campus Supervisory Force, commonly called by students "Gestapo").

GIRLS PROTEST

5-5-45

According to a report of the April 15 incident, a young woman was reported ill to the house director, who refused to take any steps to send the patient to the hospital dispensary. The girls protested and started what some termed a mild demonstration. It is said the young women slammed doors and otherwise moved to show their disapproval of this action.

The campus police were called to restore order, it was said, and acted in such a manner that the students have demanded "an apology for the unpardonable conduct" of the police. No report was made on the name of the ill student or whether she was given hospitalization.

In addition, the student petition asks that the supervisory unit be given specific powers and not the generally defined duties as they appear in the student handbook. The faculty committee on Tuesday morning recommended that this be done.

EXTEND LIBRARY HOURS

5-5-45

Two other behavior problems were included in the petition. The faculty committee is said to have recommended the request that freshmen women be allowed library privileges until 9 p. m. Second point called for the establishment of an appeal committee to hear cases involving alleged infractions of student rules. The faculty committee is reported to have agreed in principle to the request, but to have held the position that no such appeal board could have final authority as this rested with the administrators and the trustees. The student petition called for a board of five, students and faculty members elected by the student body.

FOOD CONSULTANTS

A section of the petition dealt with the food situation, asking that expert food consultants be brought in from outside the institute to make a survey of the food and the management policies as related to food quality, quantity, preparation, and variety. A pay-as-you-go cafeteria plan was suggested.

In a vague statement the students asked that the "entire personnel service and administrative force be studied." Reflection of this view was included in an editorial which appeared in the student paper, "The Hampton Script" in its April 14 issue.

QUESTIONS TURNOVER

Entitled, "Road Blocks," the editorial questioned the rapid turnover of top flight instructors at the institute and called upon the student body to help make the decisions which can make Hampton an institution where men of this calibre "might freely express their ideas, maintain their integrity, and at the same time achieve status in their field of interest."

The full text of the editorial follows:

5-5-45

"There is an ever-growing caravan of sterling quality educators who have come to Hampton, who have lingered for a while and — find condition antagonistic to their best operation — have passed on to other positions, to other schools where they might freely express their ideas, maintain their integrity and at the same time achieve status in their field of interest.

"This is not as it should be. This exodus does Hampton much harm and little good. It is most unfortunate that students must study in departments whose chairmen are changed each year, it is not well that the flow of research and scholarly literature that comes from Howard, from Atlanta, from Fisk is not accompanied by a comparable amount from Hampton. It is strange that the faculty of Hampton does not include as many "big names," as many competent, and highly trained professors and instructors as some of its poorer sister institutions. If is unfair for students to study under curricula that are constantly changing.

"The truth cannot be cloistered. More and more people are daily coming to realize that this is a critical period in the history of Hampton. Today this institution stands at the crossroads. It has but to take the right road. We must help make this selection."

A STUDENT SAYS REAL TROUBLE IS

Afro-American 6-30-45

Hampton's Uncle Tomism

By LEE IRWIN

The recent explosion at Hampton was a long time a-borning—it is still ready to let go with slight provocation—and the statement of grievances drafted by the students does not explain it

I was with the students in their secret meetings when these petitions were drawn up. They were not rebelling against poor food, lack of library privileges, living conditions in dormitories, and similar unpleasantnesses, although they were bad enough.

The grievances were but slogans, tangible failings of Hampton Institute around which the more subtle and pervasive grievances could collect.

Encouraged Inferiority

The students at Hampton Institute were demonstrating against the systematic encouragement of feelings of inferiority in the student body.

They could have put up with poor food and inadequate living conditions generally if they had been respected as mature men and women who were devoting four years of their lives to improving their own status and that of their fellows.

But instead of this—which is the only justification for the school—no efforts were spared to turn the students into fawning handkerchief-heads. The head of the English department of one of our largest colleges told me that there was always a market for Hampton-trained teachers in the South because Hampton teachers knew how to do what they are told and how to keep their mouths shut.

Pays To Uncle Tom

This is what the students at Hampton were striking against. Almost the entire administration and much of the faculty penalize independence and reward subserviency. It still pays to Uncle Tom at Hampton.

One of the elected student officers became ill and went to the infirmary each time theer was a major direct clash between the students and the administration, thus depriving the student body of "legal" leadership.

6-30-45

This young man has a fairly good-paying job this summer, working for a faculty member.

This environment has not been created by the present president and his aides-de-incompetence. They are too weak to change what they find, and so they simply develop further what was already present when they arrived at Hampton.

Faculty Uncle Toms

It is a tragic fact, but it is an uncontestable fact nonetheless, that too many of the faculty have made a career out of second-class citizenship, and over a period of twenty-five or thirty years, have made a comfortable place for themselves by selling their self-respect for a few thousand dollars per year. As these shining lights put it, they know how to get along.

Fortunately, while these alleged teachers are numerous and dominate the faculty, they are neither generally respected nor accepted by the students.

Arm-Chair Liberals

The really menacing faculty members are the arm-chair liberals, who talk about militancy, and democracy, and independence, but all they ever do is talk—and they will not even do that if their department or division head would disapprove.

6-30-45

This was the group that, when the students were looking for guidance this last spring, devoted their energies to talking about liberalism — and mixing another highball (the radicals, of course, took their whiskey straight.)

This radical group is particularly dangerous because it is younger, better educated, and because it talks the language of the students.

Consequently the students do look up to such teachers for guidance, and follow their examples—right back to a more sophisticated Uncle-Tomism. These two groups make up about 85 per cent of the teaching staff and they are as responsible as the president and his aides for selling out the students.

Liberals Few

There is a small—a very, very small, part of the faculty who are real men and women, who teach what they believe in the classroom and out, and who make their actions fit their words. This group is small and it is getting smaller.

For the most part, they are competent and highly respected teachers who either were forced out by the administration because the president and his aides fear competent and well trained faculty members who are popular with the students, or who leave because conditions are intolerable.

6-30-45

With their exodus the campus will be given over to the Toms—new and old style.

The students on May 1, demonstrated that they do not want to be part of a training-school for second class citizens—and they felt that this is what Hampton Institute has become.

Hampton Gets Vet Bureau

The Defender Chicago, Ill. 9-22-45

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Based on study and experience with the educational problems of the returning veteran, and geared to the particular needs of the veterans who are expected to enroll at the college this year, a special Veterans' Bureau, George C. Coopper, director, has been established at Hampton institute, President Ralph P Bridgman announced Wednesday.

New Gym Means Swimming At Hampton

Journal & Guide

Over Hampton way, they're playing the Navy field house situation quite casually. To hear them discuss the matter, as I did last Friday, you'd think that they were not the least bit enthusiastic about the fact that the Hampton Naval Training School is pulling out on or about August 13th and dropping a half-million dollar field house—swimming pool and all—right in their laps. My good friend, Gideon E. Smith, veteran Hampton coach, spent quite some time pointing out the good points about the old, outmoded, wood-structure gymnasium at Hampton and the bad points about the relatively brand, new Navy field house.

GRAVES

I suppose the folks at Hampton hope to knock down the transfer price on the facility by remaining unenthusiastic about it. That is smart trading, especially in view of the fact that Hampton holds the best cards in the deal. After all, the giant structure is pretty firmly planted right in the Hampton terrain and the Navy is bound by a previous commitment to hand the building over at a nominal figure.

And besides, the Navy would look "kinda" foolish carting a great big field house around in its arms trying to find a buyer. (Since Union's discouraging experience of finding that it cost more to move a "free" gymnasium than it does to build one from scratch, buyers would be few and far between.) But the Hampton folks are not taking any chances. They are acting like they'd just as soon not be bothered with the thing. 7-21-45

Once the deal is settled, just watch 'em break all out in smiles. That field house, located as it is adjacent to the football stadium, is a first class "find" and Coach Smith isn't kidding anybody when he turns up his nose at it.

If the Navy gets out on schedule in mid-August, Hampton will be able to move its physical ed department in in ample time for the fall semester. A few changes will be made to accommodate classrooms, offices, and much-needed, additional shower space. With slight renovations, the gym is ready to support a first class collegiate physical education program.

One of the most important things the field house will make possible for Hampton is the inauguration of intercollegiate swimming. The Pirates will be able to join Howard, North Carolina, West Virginia, and Virginia State in CIAA swimming competition. Hampton does plan, I learned, to begin swimming as a sport immediately, and to launch compulsory swimming for every student as soon as it is possible to organize such a program.

Investigation revealed that the physical education staff at Hampton this fall will include C. H. Williams, Gid Smith, Sylvius Moore, and Buck Neilson and that Jimmy Griffin will be added to that lineup as soon as he gets out of the Army. Now, if Hampton could just find some athletes to match that star-studded coaching roster, they'd be hard to beat. It's too bad coaches aren't allowed to play in the CIAA.

While they didn't hesitate to list the staff, the Hampton folks were definitely non-committal about who is who! They promise to release that information later.

Just for fun, let's guess how it will work out. I figure it to go like this: Mr. Williams will head the physical education department, Syl Moore will remain nominal top man in the football set-up although the nature of Hampton's tradition in this sort of thing will probably mean that football will be a co-operative enterprise with Moore, the veteran Gid Smith, and the returning prodigal Buck Neilson, working together in harmony. They're all true Hampton men and no friction is anticipated.

Buck Neilson, the logical choice, will draw the basketball spot—held down heretofore by the veteran C. H. Williams. Buck's successes with Phenix High and Florida basketball teams recommend him for such a position. Buck is also likely to draw boxing and wrestling, which he handled before at Hampton.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Williams, who together built Hampton's distinctive reputation in athletics, will oversee the whole program and will work toward developing a strong staff of youngsters who can carry on Hampton's unique traditions when the veteran coaches reach the retirement age. When Griffin gets his discharge from the Army—which is not imminent now—it will be time enough to speculate on how he will fit into the picture. 7-21-45

Incidentally, Hampton will definitely not scrap its old gymnasium. It will be converted into a girls' gymnasium and a full program of physical education for women students will be developed. Hampton has not revealed who will head this department.

Vet Students at Hampton Dissatisfied With Policy

Baltimore Md.

Administration Sets Up Committee to Handle Services for Their Integration

Afro-American

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. — Veteran students enrolled here under provisions of the GI bill, told the AFRO on Friday that, while members of the faculty are very "co-operative and congenial," certain administrative officials are "unsympathetic and inconsiderate" toward them.

Of the twenty-three veterans on the Hampton roster, 11 are in the trade school and 12 are pursuing general studies. Five are taking electrical courses, two machine shop, and the others, printing, furniture trades and bricklaying.

Nine applications have been received from veterans for the fall semester. Herbert Alford of Atlantic City, N.J., graduated last May in education.

Vets' Grievances

Thomas Lloyd, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Lloyd, Washington, D.C., spokesman for the veteran students' campus organization; Warren A. Sanford of Portsmouth, Va.; and Calvin Thornton of North Brookfied, Mass., listed their grievances as follows:

Dissatisfaction with certain charges for supplies; failure of the administration to appoint a veteran as counselor, and to recognize their campus organization.

They said that no honest effort was made to arrange a conference for them with a representative from the Veterans' Bureau regional office in Roanoke, Va., sent to hear their grievances on three occasions, at their request, the excuse being that they could not be found when he arrived.

Service Committee

The administration has set up a Committee on Services to Veterans which is functioning with Dr. B. A. Turner of the trade school as chairman.

Other committee members are Dr. Stephen J. Wright, director of education and dean of the faculty; Leander L. Boykin, dean of students; Don A. Davis, comptroller, and Miss Lois Taylor, public relations director.

This committee on June 6, considered certain problems presented by veteran students on May 24, involving housing, counseling, hospitalization, food, curriculum and tutoring, and confined their decision to the policy adopted by the Administrative Council on Oct. 10, 1944.

8-4-45

Policy Outlined

They recommended that housing for veterans be referred to the dean of men; that a person from the dean of men office be appointed counselor to veterans; and that information on hospitalization come from the veteran counselor, the college physician, and other officials concerned with veterans.

The committee recommended further that veterans be subject to the regulations governing the feeding of all students; that the question of curriculum be referred to the dean of the faculty, and that the college cannot afford to provide special tutoring services.

The students do not challenge the administration's rulings on charges for supplies, but assert that they are unfair since they were selected as "necessary" with guidance from instructors. The administration co-operates with the Veterans' Bureau in all student affairs.

Hampton Institute Will Graduate 81

8-22-45

Richmond Times-Va.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Aug. 21—Hampton Institute will hold its fifth Summer school convocation Wednesday, when a graduating class of 81 men and women will receive degrees in Ogden Hall at 10:30 A. M. Dr. Ambrose Caliver, senior specialist in the United States Office of Education, will deliver the convocation address.

Mrs. Carrie Jones McCoy, of Norfolk, is the only Virginian in the group of 21 candidates for the master's degree, who form the largest group of graduate students ever to receive degrees from the college. Mrs. McCoy completed her undergraduate studies at Hampton in 1941. 8-22-45

Of the 60 graduates who are scheduled to receive the bachelor of science degree at the convocation exercises this morning, 29 are from Virginia.

Hampton Names Four Department Heads

The Washington Post
Washington D.C.

Hampton, Va., Sept. 19 (AP).—Dean Stephen J. Wright has announced appointment of four new department heads at Hampton Institute. 9-20-45

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Dr. Frederick D. Inge, will be chairman of the biology department, succeeding Dr. T. W. Turner, who retired this month. He formerly taught at Southern University, Florada A. & M. and Bennett College.

James A. Cotton, formerly on the Virginia State College staff, will be head of the tailoring department. Arthur E. Burke, associate professor of English, will be acting chairman of the communications center.

Dr. Herbert F. Mells will be acting chairman of the music department in the absence of Miss F Irene Sanders, who is on leave of absence.

25b-1945

Higher Education

The Voice of The South

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

By CARTER WESLEY

Must Have Equal Schooling For All

LAST summer a Conference of Deans of Southern Graduate schools held five meetings throughout the South with Negro educators for the purpose of procuring an overall picture of the graduate work among Negroes in the South. The meetings were held under a fellowship from one of the institutional funds, and all of them were chairmaned by Dr. W. D. Funkhouser. After the report back to the CDSGS, Dr. Funkhouser made the following public statement: 12-29-45

"For a long time we have been sidestepping a very important issue in American education," but there is little doubt that "in some regions of the South we shall be forced in the near future to face this issue squarely and realistically.

"Unless the university faculty and the state legislature adopt some definite policy very promptly, I fear that we are due for some embarrassing experiences and unfortunate publicity . . . .

"The Negro educators, as was to be expected, were very well informed regarding the existing conditions in their institutions; they had the facts and figures at their finger tips; the white deans, however were woefully ignorant of the situation which existed in the Negro colleges . . .

"The great discrepancy which exists in opportunities for and support of graduate work in Negro institutions as compared with the white colleges and universities" was one of the facts brought out by the papers presented by Negroes.

"It developed, for instance, that there is not a single Negro institution in the United States in which a student can secure a doctor's degree. Again, there are very few Negro institutions in the South that can offer even the master's degree, except in a very limited number of fields. The monies allotted to Negro institutions in most of the southern states are far below any proportionate figure based on relative Negro and white populations."

He also added that the salaries paid in Negro institutions of higher learning are generally far less than those in white institutions.

On the basis of this factor alone (he is speaking here of libraries) . . . there are not more than a half dozen Negro institutions in the South which can honestly be recommended for general graduate instruction.

Dr. Funkhouser also said he was convinced that "practically all Negro educators firmly believe that eventually Negroes will be admitted to all state institutions now admitting only white students. They base their hopes and expectations directly and confidently on the Gaines decision of the U. S. Supreme Court.

"They point out that the supreme court ruling leaves only two choices—either to admit Negroes to state institutions, or to set up for Negroes institutions within the state equal in all respects to those provided for white students. They argue that this dual system of education will entail a financial burden which most southern states could not bear. They realize that the dual system satisfies the legal requirements, but they are nevertheless unalterably opposed to it on social and patriotic grounds. They make a great deal of the argument that there is no place in a democracy for distinctions based on race, creed or color."

It is indeed difficult to understand how any Negro leader would lend himself or his influence in support of this finagling. The problem is crystal clear. It is the solution which is difficult but imperative. The thing needed today is realistic approach to some method to shake off inertia. 12-29-45

The more costly way to settle it is by a series of lawsuits. The more economical and sensible way to settle it is by a series of conferences with both Negroes and whites, who will face the issue and make plans for orderly improvement in the light of actual existing assets.

(Distributed By ANP)

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS
Cir. D. 62,187

JUN 7 - 1945

College for Negroes

For 18 years the Houston College for Negroes has made its way unaided until today it has 662 students enrolled, 140 being returned war veterans taking vocational training.

The college has saved $125,000 after meeting all expenses without assistance from the Houston Independent School District. Its only source of revenue has been from tuition and fees.

A drive among Houston's 140,000 Negroes has brought a collection of $85,000 to date with the goal of $100,000 in sight. White friends of the school already have subscribed $150,000 over the years. Now a committee of the University of Houston's Board of Regents, also the governing body of the Negro College, is out to raise $150,000 more.

With its own savings, the college has purchased a 53-acre site across from Cuney Homes, large Negro housing development. The $400,000 is to be expended for two college buildings.

The Houston College for Negroes throughout its experience has "made do" in Jack Yates High School building as a night school. But so many young Negroes of the city want higher education a day school is becoming a pressing necessity and this requires a separate campus.

The State of Texas has fallen down miserably on its constitutional requirement to provide equal educational opportunities to its Negro citizens.

No such obligation rests on the citizens of Houston, but they must not and can not shirk their moral and social duties.

Our Negroes deserve an opportunity for self-advancement and improvement intelligently offered to them.

The quickest way to help them attain it is to subscribe to the building fund for the Houston College for Negroes through the Regents' Committee, of which H. O. Clarke is chairman.

25b-1945

Howard University

Sidelights on Howard's Founder Revealed to AFRO by Son, 76

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

8-11-45

Dear AFRO:

Thank you for your paper containing the article by my friend, the Rev. Ritchie Lowe of Johnson, Vt.

We were rather amused at his flattering remarks, on our simple and small home here, although it contains many souvenirs and furniture of my beloved parents.

I also thought it kindly of your editor to state under General (O. O.) Howard's picture taken when he was president of Howard University that he then had black hair and beard.

He did have his beard dark brown, but his great responsibilities as one of the U.S. Army's commanders brought him from the conflict in 1865 with his hair streaked with gray at the early age of 35.

When he commanded the first day's battle at Gettysburg, he was only 32. So I think he was the youngest of the great military leaders of the Civil War.

49 Descendants

He and mother had seven children and only my sister, Mrs. Grace Howard Gray of Portland, Ore., and I are now living, but they left 49 descendants to the present date.

I always enjoy Howard University, where I was born 76 years ago on June 25.

HARRY S. HOWARD
Attorney-at-Law
Burlington, Vt.

Howard U. Prexy Loses Battle Against Union

The Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—Howard University employees broke the anti-union tradition of this institution by wresting the right to bargain collectively from a reactionary Board of Trustees this week. 11-3-45

The smashing victory by the non-teaching staff of the institution paved the way for further unionization of the school's teaching staff held back by years of bitter conflict.

Elections are set at Howard within the next 30 days to determine whether Local 10 of the United Federal Workers of America will be the bargaining representatives of the non-teaching staff at the institution.

Meanwhile union representatives have served written notice on university officials that any attempt to intimidate employes will be in violation of the Wagner act.

Morale of the Howard teaching staff, said the lowest of any Negro institution due to low-wages and a rigid dictatorial policy of school officials, was expected to improve here as instructors visioned a "new deal" for the school.

Submit Demands

Already organized for the coming elections are the medical, law and dental school and a great percentage of the liberal arts division.

The show-down against this institution's inner labor policy came when the Howard University Board of Trustees, of which P. B. Young of Norfolk, Va., is chairman, met to consider a request by Local 10 that it be recognized by the school as the collective bargaining agency.

The Union's demands had been submitted to the Board of Trustees last April, but the board deferred final action until this week despite vigorous protest by the union that the delay was unwarranted.

Preceeding the Union committee, a salary committee of the college of liberal arts presented a petition to the Board of Trustees signed by its faculty members asking for restoration of salary scales which existed in 1931. These depression day scales were considerably higher than those now paid at Howard.

The committee also demanded that an improved program of salary increases be provided and that regular wage increases be granted to the staff.

Depression Wages

It is reported that the following salaries existed in the School of Liberal Arts and graduate schools during the year 1944-45: 19 instructors were paid salaries ranging from $1,800 to $2,300 with an average salary falling near the $2,000 mark. Seventeen assistant professors were paid salaries ranging from $2,300 to $3,000, while nine associate professors drew salaries ranging from $3,000 to $3,700. Twenty full professors were paid from $3,400 to $4,000.

The Salary committee contended that these wages were below those paid district school teachers and despite higher qualifications demanded by the university.

Following the presentation by the union and the committee, the Board of Trustees directed the president of Howard to take some action on the wage demands.

Low Morale 11-3-45

Even more serious than problem of immediate salary adjustment in the school is the steady undertone here that at no time during the history of the institution has morale among the total personnel been so low.

It is reliably reported that many Howard classes have an enrollment **from 50 to 60 persons including** some language classes which have as many as 40 to 50 enrolled. A normal class lead for college and university classes fall between 20 and 30 pupils.

It is reported that the caliber of the Howard staff cannot be maintained at the present wage level and that unless the school remedies this and other deficiencies which are inconsistent with the College Association standards, it may lose its present rating.

Howard Board Lists 12 New Appointments

Washington D.C.
Tribune
10-30-45

The Howard University Board of Trustees, in its semi-annual meeting held here October 23, announced this week the appointment of twelve new members and fifteen promotions on the University staff.

The appointments and promotions are:

Washington, D.C.

New Appointments

Dr. W. Mercer Cook, professor of romance languages; Dr. Lloyd N. Feryuson of the A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C., assistant professor of chemistry; Dr. J. F. E. Einaar, of the University of Leiden (Holland), visiting professor of anthropology; Dr. Virginia Woods Callahan, visiting professor of classics; Dr. Anne M. Cook, professor of drama; Dr. Kurt Braun, University of Breslau, visiting professor of economics; Dr. Aaron Director, visiting professor of economics; Dr. Tage U. H. Ellinger, University of Copenhagen, professor of zoology; Dr. Geraldine P. Woods, instructor in zoology; Dr. Merze Tate, visiting professor of geography and geopolitics; Dr. Franz Rapp, University of Earlangen, professor of history and appreciation of art; E. Horace Fitchett, assistant sociology.

Promotions

Dr. R. Percy Barnes, from associate professor of chemistry to professor of chemistry; Dr. Stewart R. Cooper, from assistant professor of chemistry to associate professor of chemistry; Dr. Frank M. Snowden, from assistant professor of classics to associate professor of classics; Dr. Edward E. Lewis, from associate professor of economics to professor of economics; Dr. Leonea D. Dudley, from instructor to assistant professor of English; Dr. Stanton L. Wormler, from associate professor of German to professor of German; Dr. Herman Branson, from associate professor of physics to professor of physics; Mrs. Maryrose R. Allen, from assistant professor of physical education for women to associate professor of physical education for women; Mrs. Leonie B. Harper, from instructor of physical education for women to assistant professor of physical education for women.

Miss Hazel L. Harrison, from instructor of piano to assistant professor of piano; Miss Lois Jones, from instructor of art to assistant professor of art; Thomas H. Kerr, from instructor of piano to assistant professor of piano and theory; Lt. Col. E. R. Welch, from associate professor of electrical engineering to professor of electrical engineering; Darnley E. Howard, from associate professor of mechanical engineering to professor of mechanical engineering; Dr. Williston Lofton from instructor of history to assistant professor of history.

Members Present

Present at the meeting were: Dr. Louise C. Ball, New York, N. Y.; Dr. Jacob Billikopf, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Sara W. Brown, Washington, D. C.; Atty. Harry J. Capehart, Welch, W. Va.; Atty. W. Justin Carter, Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. George W. Coleman, Boston, Mass.; Atty. George W. Crawford, New Haven, Conn.; Victor B. Deyber, Washington, D. C.; F. E. DeFrantz, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Arlington, Vt.;

Atty. Lloyd K. Garrison, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Charles H. Garvin, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. Richard W. Hale, Jr., Boston, Mass.; Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, New York, N. Y.; Lorimer D. Milton, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, New York, N. Y.; Hon. Myles A. Paige, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. C. C. Spaulding, Durham, N. C.; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, New York, N. Y.

Howard Hears Official Of Labor Department

Washington Post
Wash, D.C.

Lawrence A. Oxley, senior technician, Department of Labor, spoke yesterday on "The Role of Fraternities and Sororities in Postwar America" at Howard University. 11-12-45

His address was part of National Negro Achievement Weew, sponsored by Phi Chi Fraternity.

~~Pittsburgh Courier~~

$100,000 for New Howard U. Buildings

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) — The First Deficiency Appropriation Bill, which the House passed last Friday, carries the sum of $100,000 for the preparation of plans and specifications for the construction of additional buildings at Howard University. Pittsburgh, Pa

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Senate Votes Expansion For Howard University

The Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga

256

WASHINGTON —(NNPA)— The senate put back into the place of 1946 deficiency Appropriation Bill $81,575 the house had lopped off an item for the preparation of plans and specifications for the construction of additional buildings at Howard University. The bill as passed by the house, carried $100,000 for this purpose. A senate amendment increased the amount to $131,575. The amount originally recommended by the Budget Bureau. 12.19.45

Senator Kenneth D. McKeller of Tennessee chairman of the appropriation Committee said elaborate plans have been drawn up for Howard and the committee unanimously favored the amendment. The bill also carries a total of $183,000 to increase salaries of all university employees, non teaching and teaching.

The increase will be retroactive from July one last the senate also restored $1,324,420 in appropriations for public works in the Virgin Islands the house had approved the sum of $5,554 for this purpose as passed by the senate. The bill carries $1,878,420 for the Virgin Islands. 12.19.45

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Former Dean of Women Honored at H.U. Dinner

The Afro American Baltimore, Md.

754

11-17-45

The 23nd annual Howard University Women's Dinner, Friday evening, honored Miss Marie I. Hardwick of Savannah, Ga., former dean of women from the early 1900's until the appointment of the late Lucy D. Slowe. Seated at the honored speakers' table are, from left to right, Miss Dorothy Green of Charlotte, N.C., who accompanied her aunt to the affair; Miss Hardwick (with glasses), Mrs. Dorothy Porter, mistress of ceremonies; Miss Layle Lane of New York, guest speaker; President Mordecai Johnson, Mrs. Minnie D. Bell and Mrs. Mordecai Johnson.

25b-1945

Howard University

"Land of The Noble Free"

By LAYLE LANE

New York Age 4-28-45

MINER HALL, one of the dormitories of Howard University dating from Reconstruction days in a long, barracks-like structure. Its wide, columned porches relieve its austerity and give it a simple beauty.

In its early days young Negro women, eager to secure an education, earned a part of their board and tuition by cleaning this and other buildings of the University. Whether from the working group or later, from a middle class background, these young women contributed quite as much as the men of the reputation of Howard. They developed too an affection for their dormitory associations which lingered with them as do all pleasant memories.

4-28-45

These memories concern personalities as well as events and a personality beloved by Miner Hall girls is Marie I. Hardwick, perceptress of the dormitory from 1909-1929. Miss Hardwick was not one who ruled by domination but by tact, kindness and a thorough understanding of the strength and weakness of young women and men. Before coming to Howard she had served at Clark University in Atlanta, Ga., where she became familiar with all the problems of boarding schools and boarding school residents.

After many years of service to the young people of our race, Miss Hardwick is living in retirement near Savannah, Ga. Nearly blind she is cut off from active association with both past and present friends. As a means of making these later years more pleasant, and also of contributing a tangible expression of their love and appreciation a group of "Old Miner Hall Girls" and their friends met recently to discuss a tribute to Miss Hardwick.

It was finally decided "this tribute to take the form of furnishing a room in one of the women's dormitories at Howard to be known as the Marie I. Hardwick Guest Room." "It is hoped to have the room ready for presentation by commencement time. The plan is to bring Miss Hardwick to Howard for the dedication and a banquet. Mrs. Rosalie H. Granady, of 2588 Seventh avenue and Mrs. DeReath Beausey, 1000 Tinton avenue, Bronx, N. Y., will be glad to hear from persons interested in the project.

Of this plan Dr. Mordecai Johnson wrote: 4-28-45

"Your purpose is indeed laudable. Miss Hardwick served this institution and especially the young women in Miner Hall, in a manner outstanding both as to length and depth. Though away from the campus in recent years she is remembered here and throughout the country with esteem and affection. Howard University is happy to cooperate with its graduates in this enterprise to perpetuate her memory".

From Miss Hardwick came a letter of appreciation.

"My dear, dear girls:

"As your names were read to me, my heart bounded with joy. Shall I confess it, something warm rolled down my cheeks. It was so good to be remembered. Time rolled backwar. I could see you everyone in dear Miner Hall . . . I would write to each of you and tell you the joy you gave me but I dare not . . . I am not permitted to use my eyes but a very little . . Cannot read what I've written but hope that you can."

The letter closed with that devout, old testament parting: "The Lord bless you and cause His face to shine upon you."

4-28-45

A good deed carries its own blessing and all Miner Hall girls can secure the blessing of sharing in this tribute.

Howard U. Expands School

The Call 5-18-45

To Have Larger Division of Social Work

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Howard university has authorized the expansion of the Division of Social Work to the status of a graduate school of Social Work according to an announcement made today by the secretary of the university. The change, scheduled to take effect with the autumn quarter, 1945, will make it possible for students to achieve the Masters Degree in social work at the successful conclusion of two years work. Under the old arrangement, a certificate, only, was received after a year's basic work. Although the present program was accredited in 1940 by the American Association of Schools of Social Work, the association, as well as other professional social work groups, has expressed its approval of the organization of the new school.

The establishment of a graduate school of social work represents the culmination of ten years of growth and development. Since the Division's establishment in 1935 both the staff and the curriculum have grown in proportion to increased demands for competent social workers. According to Mrs. Inabel Lindsay, director of the New school, the school of social work will demand the services of at least five full time staff members, assisted by seven or eight experts working on a part time basis; in its earliest stage, the size of the division warranted a single full time teacher. The substantial contribution made by part-time teachers is accounted for in fact that, Washington, the seat of national government, draws innumerable authorities in various fields for federal employment.

5-18-45

Howard U Holds Annual Festival Of Arts May 3-5

N.Y. Amsterdam News

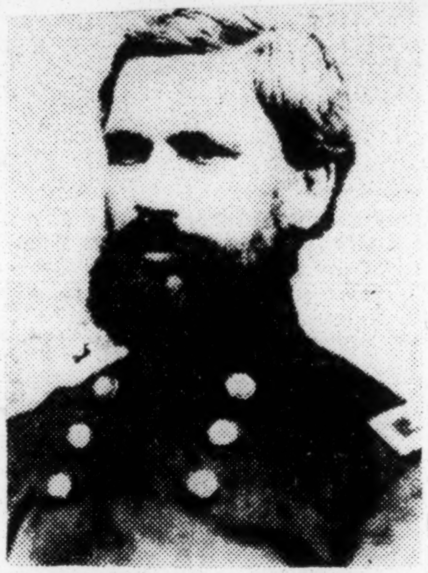
5-19-45

Famous Musicians, Artists Discuss The Cultural Arts In The Postwar World

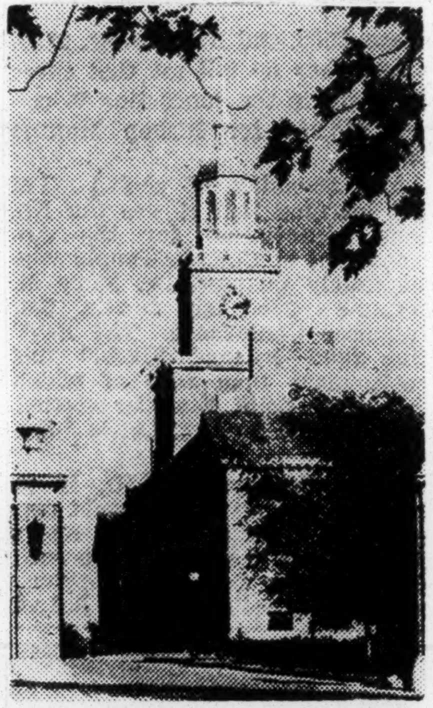
Howard University held its first annual Festival of Fine Arts, May 3-5, preceded by a seminar "Art in Religion," conducted by Dr. Wolfgang Seiferth, associate professor of German. The festival opened with James M. Nabrit, Jr., presiding, and Hershell Brickell, Division of Cultural Cooperation, Department of State, addresed the students and patrons on "The Cultural Arts in the Post-War World."

Miss Hazel Harrison, of the School of Music, conducted a seminar on "The Art of Piano Playing" and Dr. R. Augustus Lawson, of Hartford, Conn., led the seminar on "How May Church Music Contribute More Effectively to Christian Worship?" Other speakers included Olin Downes, music editor of the New York Times; Dr. Willi Apel, former lecturer on music, Harvard University, and Dr. Franz Rapp, who discussed "Scenic Design As An Art." 5-19-45

Devi Dja and her Bali-Java dancers, accompanied by a native orchestra, gave the closing program, assisted by the University Choir under the direction of Dean Warner Lawson, who headed the Festival Arts Committee. Others on the committee were Professors Sterling Brown, Cecil Cohen, James Herring and William Stuart Nelson.—N. H.



General Howard at the age of 37 when he headed the university and Freedman's Bureau. Beard and hair were black then.



Howard U. Memorial Library, 1945.

This is one of the school's 26 buildings which are valued at 10 million dollars.

Mont. Advertiser (Ala)

When Phil Murray, president of the CIO, went to Howard University to receive an honorary degree he went to his room after the commencement exercises and then appeared at the dinner. Murray was asked how his wife had liked the hood which signified the receipt of the honorary degree. "She never saw it," Murray confessed, "I left it in the president's office because I thought it was just loaned to me temporarily." . . . At the commencement dinner that night, many of the guests started to make long, impromptu speeches. Douglas Freeman, the biographer, cut them short by stating: "I'm writing a six-volume Life of Washington. I have a commitment to finish the task by 1952. I won't, if these speeches continue." 8-18-45

How Howard U. Got Its Start

Afro-American

7-14-45

By A. RITCHIE LOW

Ever since you were a youngster you've been hearing about that famous Howard University in Washingotn, D.C. In all probability some of your friends have gone there. Not only is it well known in America, it is equally famous in other sections of the world. I should be proud to call myself one of its graduates as would other liberal-minded whites.

Have you ever heard the story of Howard's early beginnings, of the struggles and obstacles its early pioneers had to grapple with?

The other afternoon, I journeyed forty miles to the city of Burlington, Vt., to look up a well-known attorney named Harry S. Howard, son of the famous Civil War General Oliver O. Howard and the founder of the university which bears his name.

When I reached the large house, with its lovely front lawn, in which the Howards live, I found Mr. Howard, now well along in years, all ready to meet a client.

His good wife, taking in the situation and knowing what I was after (I had made the appointment by phone some time before), suggested that she and I make the rounds of some framed photographs and certificates which adorned the walls of the spacious hallway, until her husband was ready to receive me.

General O. O. Howard, founder and third president of Howard University, at the age of 64. This photo was taken when he retired from active military service. Note white hair and beard.

A West Point Grad

General Howard was a graduate of West Point and the first certificate that caught my eye was his graduation dilploma signed by Gen. Robert E. Lee, then superintendent of this well-known military academy.

Other certificates and awards and decorations of various sorts, I noticed, bore the signatures of such men as Presidents Franklin Pierce, Buchanon, Lincoln, Johnson and Grover Cleveland.

I also saw the Medal of Honor, given by Congress, and letters from Senator Blaine and Gen. Sherman written by them at the time Gen. Howard had his arm shot off.

7-14-45

Won Legion of Honor

In my experience as an interviewer of celebrities, I have never come across any man with so many decorations and awards. I also noticed on the wall a neatly framed Legion of Honor certificate given him by France.

We generally think of General Howard as the founder of famous Howard University but did you know he had much to do with the early beginnings of Lincoln University in Tennessee? This school, however, was founded to meet the needs of the white mountaineers.

I asked his son how it happened that his father, who was born in Maine in 1831, became so interested in the advancement of the colored people. It's a long story and he spent the greater part of an afternoon going over it with me. Here, briefly, are the high points:

When General Howard was a young officer stationed in Florida, he went one day to the village Methodist Church where a revival was going on. A crippled old colored woman was hobbling up toward the altar and, seeing her walk up the aisle, some white soldiers began to laugh and make fun of her.

7-14-45

Angered by Insult

Their scoffing made him angry and one way he could give expression to his disapproval was to go and join her and this he did. Taking the old lady gently by the arm he went to the altar and knelt down beside her Then and there he too gave his heart to the Lord.

"Father," said Attorney Howard, "was more than a soldier, more than an educator, he was first of all a Christian. Please emphasize that. All his life he was a staunch Congregationalist."

When the Civil War broke out he was teaching mathematics at West Point and at once resigned to go into active service He was given a commission as colonel despite his youth

That he made good as a soldier is attested to by the fact that at the early age of 33 he was elevated to the rank of general. When he was 57 he was a major-general.

During hostilities in the deep South, when colored people got into any difficulties, General Sherman would tell them to go to see General Howard, that he would fix them up.

A Good Soldier

"Howard is given to piety but is a good soldier," said the great Northern strategist. Sherman knew that his devotion to God never interferred with his devotion to duty or to his fellow men, colored or white.

General Howard's son told me that when Abraham Lincoln set up the Freedman's Bureau to take care of the slaves who had been set free, his father was chosen to head it. "And that," he explained, "is how father came to be interested in schools for colored people."

This brilliant officer had just been through one war but learned shortly after his appointment that he had another on his hands! At first the going was tough, very tough indeed. Unsympathetic, intolerant whites who didn't believe in education for colored people had ways and means of letting him know it.

Early Schools Burned

Not a few of the early schoolhouses were mysteriously burned to the ground. But none of these things moved the sturdy soldier from Maine. Quietly he set about the task of building others.

By 1867 there were about 70 of these small schools in existence. While the Federal government did something to maintain them, what was done wasn't enough. General Howard figured there was no use going to Congress, for he was lucky to get what he got, and yet more money was needed if the job was to be done.

To raise the balance, General Howard used to travel about the country, relating his thrilling experiences as one of the North's youngest and most dashing army leaders. Soon, Uncle Sam was persuaded to match dollar for dollar so that in the course of time, hundreds of thousands were raised.

When the general first started out on his educational career, only 10 per cent of the colored people could read and white. Today the figures are reversed; there are only 10 per cent who CAN'T read and write!

7-14-45

Was Third President

It was a fitting tribute to his devotion that the first university for colored people in Washington, should be named for him and that he should be called on to be its third president.

Today, it is a flourishing institution, one of the best known in America, with endowments, prestige and a place in the educational world . But back in the old days, Howard University was a feeble affair with just a spark of life enough to keep it going.

There were some who would liked to have killed that spark and they would have succeeded but for the determination of this man who made up his mind it should live.

His tilts with members of Congress over appropriations were lively affairs but in the end he usually won out.

Entire Family Liberal

Some people find it difficult to overcome race prejudice but not General Howard. He didn't have to fight it for the simple reason he never had it. Nor does his son, Attorney Howard, one of Vermont's leading citizens. This spirit of goodwill toward all men runs through the entire Howard family.

The old soldier's passing from this world was both sudden and dramatic. He had gone to London, Ontario, to deliver two lectures, one on his experiences in the war, the other on the life of Abraham Lincoln.

7-14-45

Before delivering his well known address on Abraham Lincoln, a group of colored singers sang a series of spirituals including one of his favorites, "Swing Low Sweet Chariot."

After the meeting was over he went to his hotel and in the morning boarded the train for home. Two days later, October 26, 1909, he was in his office in Burlington, Vt., feeling about as usual. At noon that day, however, he complained of being ill.

7-14-45

Heart Attack Fatal

About 7:30 that night, he had a heart attack and the Sweet Chariot, of which he had heard but a few nights before, had arrived to carry him home. His work was done. His life was ended, but his influence did not cease. It lives on to this very day.

He was the last surviving commander of a Union Army and with honors befitting his high rank, General Howard was quietly laid to rest.

He is buried in a simply marked grave in a little cemetery way up in the rugged hills of Vermont, but what he did, the work he accomplished during his long, fruitful lifetime, continues in the hearts and minds of colored people of America who follow in his train.

Land Grant Prexies Plan Education Aid To Vets

Chicago Defender

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ANP) — If plans discussed here Sunday by the executive committee of the Conference of Negro Land Grant college presidents materializes, counselling centers for returning Negro GIs will be established in each southern state. Such centers have already been set up in Virginia and Alabama. 7-7-45

These centers for advice and counsel to Negro veterans will also be closely coordinated with programs of veterans education, upon which much emphasis will be placed by the colleges as the nation approaches the first fall term opening since the close of the war in Europe. Chicago, Ill.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
July 3, 1945

Counseling Centers For Negro Veterans

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 2.—(AP)—Counseling centers for returning negro soldiers would be established in each Southern State, under plans discussed by the executive committee of the Conference of Negro Land Grant College Presidents.

Such centers already have been set up in Alabama and Virginia, and the committee took up the question of extending the field at a recent meeting here.

Committee members also talked of opening a conference office in Washington and of the possibility of including aviation as a part of the postwar education program for member colleges.

Attending were Dr. H. M. Bond, of Fort Valley State College, conference president; Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Virginia State College; Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C., and President F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee Institute.

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College Heads End Session

The Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Readjustment In Post-War Era Theme

11-3-45

By FRANK A. YOUNG

One of the highlights of the twenty-third annual session of the Conference of Presidents of Land Grant colleges which closed a three-day meeting at the Wabash avenue YMCA Thursday, was the address of H. Fred Willkie, vice president of the Joseph Seagram and Sons distilleries, Louisville.

Mr. Willkie, brother of the late Wendell Willkie, Republican presidential candidate in 1940, told the conference of the work his company is doing in the elevation of workers. "The new movement in industrial sanitation means the upgrading of from 600 to 700 thousand Negroes," he declared.

He also stated that he was at loss to understand why most of the modern laundries are not owned by Negroes and operated by Negro businessmen since that line of work has been prerogative of the race since the birth of this nation.

Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo., was elected president of the conference to succeed Dr. Horace Mann Bond, newly elected president of Lincoln university in Pennsylvania. President L. H. Foster, Virginia State college, was elected vice president. Re-elected secretary and treasurer were Rufus B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State college and Felton G. Clark, president of Southern university.

The conference, in facing the post-war era, went on record for the continued program for readjustment of veterans and war workers and the adjustment of air education for the Negro. It asked the co-operation of the newspapers and the public in obtaining additional educational state and federal funds for the education of Negroes in the Southern states.

Unable to attend the meeting, Mayor Edward J. Kelly, had Federal Judge Irvin J. Mollison to welcome the delegates. Dr. Horace M. Bond presided.

Among the speakers were William H. Johnson, superintendent of Chicago's public schools; J. Steele Gow, executive director of Maurice and Falk foundation; Ambrose Caliver, specialist, U. S. office of education; G. L. Washington, Tuskegee; George F. Gant, TVA; B. F. Wilson, WMC; Bushrod W. Allin, U. S. department of agriculture; Col. Campbell C. Johnson, National Selective Service; Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, director of the social studies project and member of the Howard university faculty and others.

Tuesday's meeting was highlighted by the tour of Dunbar and Washburn Vocational schools, the luncheon at Dunbar, all through the courtesy of the Chicago board of education with Clifford Campbell, principal of Dunbar, acting as host.

Tuesday evening, the delegates and officers were guests of the Chicago Defender at a dinner given at Morris Eat shop.

College Heads Urge Education For Veterans

The Journal Guide
Norfolk, Va.

CHICAGO — (ANP) — The 23rd annual session of the Conference of Presidents of Land Grant Colleges emphasized the continuation of the readjustment and educational programs for returning veterans and southern Negroes at its recent meeting here.

H. Fred Willkie, brother of Wendell Willkie, 1940 Republican presidential candidate addressed one of the sessions at the YMCA building. He revealed that his company, the Joseph Seagram and Sons, distilleries of Louisville, has already put into operation a workers' elevation program.

"The new government in industrial sanitation means the upgrading of from 600 to 700 Negro workers," he declared.

The laundry industry should be tied up by Negro business men, he said. He expressed surprise they did not own most of the modern laundries, a business that has been closely identified with the race's history in America. 11-10-45

Other speakers during the conference were William H. Johnson, superintendent Chicago's public schools; J. Steele Gow, executive director of Maurice and Falk Foundation; Ambrose Caliver, specialist, U. S. Office of Education; G. L. Washington, Tuskegee; George F. Gant, TVA; B. F. Wilson, WMC; Blushrod W. Allen, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Col. Campbell C. Johnson, National Selective Service; Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, director of the social studies project and member of the Howard University faculty.

OFFICERS ELECTED

The conference elected Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., to succeed Dr. Horace Mann Bond, who presided over the sessions. Dr. Bond was recently elected president of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania.

L. H. Foster, Virginia State College, was elected vice president. Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College, and Felton G. Clark, president of Southern University, were reelected secretary and treasurer. 11-10-45

STRESS EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

In facing the post-war era, the college presidents stressed the necessity of continuing the educational program for returning veterans and Negroes in southern states. They issued a call for more state and federal funds to carry on the program.

Mayor Edward J. Kelly, who was unable to attend the opening, delegated Atty. Irvin C. Mollison, recently appointed U. S. Judge to the New York Custom court, to welcome the delegates.

Dr. Scruggs Heads College Presidents

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Elected at Land Grant Conference

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—When the election of officers was held at the 23rd annual meeting of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges, in session in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 23-25, Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln university (Mo.) was chosen president.

The newly elected officer has most modestly avoided placing himself in a position to have received such an honor before because, as he expressed it, "I felt I had many services to perform within my own institution. Even now, I realize that to carry on the work and to give it the leadership which it deserves, it will require some sacrifice so as not to affect the present program within the institution. However, because of the fact that somebody must do this job, I am willing to extend myself to the limit to serve the large program of Negro Land Grant colleges in that capacity." 11-9-45

Dr. Scruggs, who has previously served as vice president, and member of the executive board and nominating committees of the organization, will be assisted in carrying on the work of the organization by Presidents Luther H. Foster, Virginia State college; R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State college; and Felton G. Clark, Southern university, as vice president, secretary, and treasurer, respectively. 11-9-45

Dr. Scruggs Heads The Land Grant College Group

St. Louis
Argus, Mo.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 3—When the election of officers was held at the 23rd annual meeting of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges, in session in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 23-25, Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, President of Lincoln University (Mo.) was chosen president.

Dr. Scruggs, who has previously served as vice-president, and a member of the executive board and nominating committees of the organization, will be assisted in carrying on the work of the organization by Presidents Luther H. Foster, Virginia State College; R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State College; and Felton G. Clark, Southern University, as vice-president, secretary and treasurer, respectively. 11-9-45

25

25b-1945 Langston ~~College~~

AGLAND WARNS THAT SOONER EGROES MAY SEEK ENTRANCE AT UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

Black Dispatch

6-2-45

Governor Joins With Harrison in Asking For Adequate Funds For Langston University

SALARY SCHEDULE ATTACKED

Members of the Board of Regents for Higher Education suddenly lifted their heads and began to listen Monday when George R. Ragland, one of the committee appearing before them to discuss appropriations for Langston university, made a very surprising statement.

"Negroes are not attempting to break up the separate school system," said Ragland, "but I warn you now that they are disturbed respecting the inadequate condition at Langston university. Unless more adequate appropriations are made I have it on reliable authority that the NAACP is going to seek enrollment of students at the University of Oklahoma and the A. & M. college, and I am also informed that the NAACP is prepared to spend a half million dollars in the legal battle that will follow."

President Harrison, along with Principal F. D. Moon, State High School Inspector J. W. Sanford, Joe Johnson, Cushing; William Frasier, Wewoka, A. H. Fuhr, Contact Representative of the AAA appeared before the regents at the state Capitol at 1:30 Monday, at which time discussion surrounded the inadequate allocations made for Langston.

President Harrison presented figures to show that while the increase for his institution over last year was only 3.1 per cent, the over all increase for all of the schools of higher learning was 32 percent.

6-2-45

Board members were confused respecting the actual proposed appropriation made for Langston until President Harrison had made a detailed explanation showing that when the amounts appropriated by the Federal Government, and the sum allocated from the revolving fund is deducted, the administrative assistant of the board of regents had arbitrarily set up a salary budget that is less than the amount allowed last year.

Governor Kerr joined with President Harrison in convincing the Board that Harrison is correct in his contention respecting the decrease in salary allowance. Kerr further expresed his desire that the regents allocate adequate funds for Langston comparable with the plea made by President Harrison.

Others who spoke for the increase were F. D. Moon, chairman of the legislative committee of the Langston Alumni Association and the OANT, and Joe Johnson, president of the Langston Alumni.

LANGSTON UNIVERSITY GETS BUILDINGS APPROPRIATIONS

Black Dispatch

Okla., Okla. 10-13-45

LANGSTON.—The Oklahoma Regents for Higher Education, which has jurisdiction over all funds of state supported colleges in Oklahoma, met in Oklahoma City Sept. 24 and completed the allocation of funds to the various state supported colleges for the 1945-1947 biennium, with the exception of funds for salaries and maintenance for 1945-1947. They made an estimate of the amount that would be allocated to the colleges for salaries and maintenance for 1946-47.

Below is the amount Langston university received each year of the biennium 1943-1945 and the current biennium 1945-1947.

	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47		
Salaries and Maintenance	$169,373	169,369	186,733	186,733	84,724	Inc.
Books and Periodicals	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	00	
Books from Gov. Kerr's Contingent Fund		4,300			4,300	Decr.
Equipment	3,500	3,500	7,500	7,500	8,000	Incr.
Live Stock	1,500	1,500			3,000	Decr.
Repair Power Plant, Gov. Contingent Fund		3,134			3,134	Decr.
Completion Vocl. Bldg Gov. Contingent Fund		1,998			1,998	Decr.
Emergency Maintenace Gov. Contingent Fund		5,908			5,908	Decr.
Agri. Bldgs.	1,500	1,894			3,394	Decr.
Repair Dairy Barn			15,000		15,000	Incr.
Repair Gymnasium		1,100			1,100	Dcr.
Power Plant And Water			10,000		10,000	Incr.
Foodq Processing Building			8,000		8,000	Incr.
Sewer System		57,000	54,200		7,200	Decr.
Auditorium-Music Building			175,000		175,000	Incr.
Total	$177,873	$251,703	$28[illegible]433	$376,233		

Total increase of 1945-1947 over 1943-1945 Biennium..................$225,090

It will be observed that the appropriation for the 1943-45 bienniuh was $429,576, while that of the 1945-47 biennium vas $654,666. Since $54,200 of the 1943-45 appropriation was for a sewer disposal system and the money could not be used because it was impossible to get priorities to secure material to construct same, this amount should be deducted from the $429,576 appropriated for the 1943-45 biennium. It will also be observed that the Governor allocated $15,340 to Langston university from his contingent fund for emergencies at the institution during the 1943-45 biennium. When these factors are taken into account the Langston university appropriation for the 1945-47 biennium is $294,630 more than the legislative appropriation that was available for Langston university for the 1943-45 biennium.

10-13-45

In 1945 the Legislature authorized the Board of Regents for Langston university, as well as the Regents for the University of Oklahoma and the Oklahoma A. & M. college, to issue self-liquidating bonds for the construction of dormitories, stadiums, student union buildings, faculty dwellings. It is necessary to secure prospective purchasers of such bonds in advance of construction work. In view of the fact that Langston university has an excellent record for paying its dormitory bonds, there should be no difficulty in getting purchasers for dormitory bonds for Langston university. It may be more difficult, however, to get purchasers for bonds to construct a stadium.

Accrediting Langston University?

Black Dispatch

The State Regents for Higher Education Monday allocated $6,443,432.82 to the eighteen institutions of college level in Oklahoma out of funds recently appropriated by the legislature. Of this amount Langston university received the inconsequential bagatelle of $186,733, which on a ratio basis is only one thirty-fourth of the total appropriation. It should be recalled in this connection that President Harrison had asked for more than a million dollars for the biennium.

But Oklahoma Negroes are not one thirty-fourth of the population of Oklahoma. Census figures show Oklahoma Negroes represent one-twelfth of the population, and if the allocations made by the regents Monday had been apportioned on a basis of population, Langston university would have received in rough figures something like $536,000. During the biennium the institution would have then received approximately, and slightly in access of, the amount requested by President Harrison. It should be recalled the Board of Regents for Higher Education and Governor Kerr have failed Negroes in the year following a study of the Langston institution, made by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, at which time the North Central officials reported to governing agencies in the state the physical plant, instructional equipment and teachers' salaries were woefully substandard and would not admit accreditation of the college.

6-9-45

It should be kept in mind that the amount allowed by the Board of Regents for Higher Education covers only maintenance and does not include any of the items suggested by the North Central, which would improve the physical plant. The amount allowed Langston covers only such overhead as salaries, wages, maintenance, communications, travel, light, heat, power, water and repairs. There are no funds approved in this budget that will permit the erection of needy buildings and the advance in salaries comparable with that paid instructors in other states doing similar work.

This should be sufficient notice to the Negroes of this state that the legislature, the governor and the State Board of Higher Education have no sincere and honest interest in the welfare of a college Negroes were told four years ago would be accredited instanter. Of course we know there have been a number of gestures made during the past thirty months, and a lot of grand talk made, but the proof of the pudding is in the eating. The last legislature in the Kerr administration has adjourned, and the Board of Regents Monday, in their allocation of a beggar's portion to Langston university, have fully exposed to all persons on the outside of an insane asylum they do not intend to regard the admonitions of the North Central Association as important, or a necessary guide in their deliberations.

Of course every one who has visited the Langston campus knows any administrative board acting with integrity would understand that Langston university, to be brought up to the norm set by the North Central, would require an appropriation during the next biennium of at least two million dollars. All things being equal, it would be the fair thing to allow a half million dollars annually for Langston university, but to bring the institution up to a level comparable with the "mother-hubbard" of knowledge purported to be given at the institution it would take a million-dollar annual appropriation for the next five years.

The disposition of state officials is to look upon Langston as though it were a teachers' college only when appropriations are made, but beginning with the name on up to the courses offered, Langston university offers under its "mother-hubbard" not only a liberal arts course, but also mechanical and agricultural training. The school is also designated by the legislature as an experiment station. A little college at Chickasha, maintained solely for women, is given as much money as Langston university, despite the fact that the buildings, grounds and everything about the institution are modernized and need nothing but maintenance. Can anyone who believes in fair play agree that equity is done under such an arrangement? The experiment station at Stillwater receives twice as much as Langston university, and yet citizens who talk about democracy and justice, wink their eye and tell Negroes that with an annual appropriation of less than $200,000 a mechanical, agricultural and liberal arts school can be adequately maintained.

6-9-45

Decent white people should by this time realize and know Negroes have learned it is by mis-education that lags are placed in the progress of minority groups, and just at this time when the whole world is crying for higher standards of living, black people are on the alert and know precisely what is happening to them. Basicly, what is happening in Oklahoma, is the foundation of world difficulty. Too long the strong have sought to steal light and knowledge from the weak. Not only in Oklahoma but in Damascus, Bombay and Hong Kong the weak are crying out for an honest, decent approach to human problems. Hypocrisy has just about reached its row's end. We may prate and talk about democracy in Oklahoma, but the most democratic thing in all the world that government can do is to give to every citizen an equal break in the realm of knowledge.

25b-1945

Langston University

"YOU CAN SEE WHAT'S WRONG WITH LANGSTON CAMPUS BY WHAT IS NOT ON IT," SAY VISITORS

Black 'Dispatch

"Much That Is There Is Worthless And Dangerous"

12-22-45

An address describing the deplorable conditions at Langston University, delivered by Editor Roscoe Dunjee, Dec. 3 at the First Presbyterian church, Norman, Oklahoma, elicitated so much interest from University of Oklahoma students in the audience that a group from the Norman institute made a personal visit to Langston.

Their observations are related in a letter written by Victor Wallis, member of the YW-YMCA Race Relations Committee that made the trip to the state supported college for Negroes.

The letter follows:

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dear Editor:

Yesterday, December 8, six of us made a visit to Langston University, as representatives of the YWCA and YMCA Race Relations Committee. Those making the trip were: Janelle Liebolt, Ann Sheldon, Vera Goodwin, Bill Appearson, Bob Peterson and myself.

We were met by Dr. Bellgrade, sponsor of the "Y" and head of the Foreign Language Department. He introduced us to some members of the "Y" who took us to lunch in the college cafeteria. As we were standing in line, the manager of the cafeteria honored us by taking us straight in to a nice lunch. Before we ate, Miss Audery Bell, asked the blessing.

After lunch we took a tour of the Agriculture Building which was supervised by the federal government. The gym is too small, crudely constructed, the floor is loose and there is a big hole in the roof of the building.

The music room has only three windows and leaks from a very dangerous roof are very evident in the rooms. This, the music room, contains an odd assortment of 11 types of dilapidated desks out of a total of 30.

Before we started the tour I asked Mrs. Elliott, one of our pleasing guides, what they needed most. She hesitated to answer because she knew that Langston had at least seventeen serious needs. We enumerate them as follows:

1. Construction of an auditorium and classroom building.
2. Erection of a library building, or, conversion of Page Hall into a library, properly equipped.
3. Construction of additional dormitory facilities for men and women.
4. Construction of a physical and Health Education Building.
5. Enlargement of the water system.
6. Establishment of a sewerage disposal system.
7. Construction of all-weather surface roads and additional side-walks on the campus.
8. Modernization of the power plant.
9. Modernization and addition to the Industrial and Vocational building.
10. Erection of a fire station with equipment.
11. Provision of funds for adequate equipment.
12. Provision for adequate salaries.
13. Provision of funds for operation of Agricultural Experimentation.
14. Adequate funds for a Recreational Building.
15. At least 15 faculty cottages to accommodate married teachers and provision for married veterans.
16. Funds to maintain building repairs.
17. Construction of much needed farm buildings.

With the above needs and many others, we readily saw why our guide hesitated in replying to our question. The need for recreational pursuit is probably the greatest immediate need at Langston.

12-22-45

There is a small fountain, but seating facilities of this room are far too inadequate. There are two charge movies a week and one free movie given once a month in the auditorium, where fully half of the 800 seats are broken almost beyond repair. This makes for a most deplorable situation. Further, most of the end seats that are usable, are poorly arranged, obstructing the view of the attendant. The auditorium was probably designed long before the day of silent movies.

The Home Economics Department presents fair appearance and we were very favorable impressed with Mrs. Washington, the head of that department. Most of the girls we met were studying Home Economic as a major.

That fact would be commendable if all of them are to have the jobs they merit. But will some of them become household servants and others unemployed because their school is not accredited? Another question in our minds: "Why is Home Economic the largest department at Langston?"

I am not a tetchnical man, but there is something missing in the workshops. There is no comparison with those of other state institutions I have visited.

After our tour of the campus we went to the "Y" for a forum, which was marvelously conducted by Miss Birdye Franklin. The president of the "Y," Mr. Mitchell Southall, was too ill to preside, but he came up to see us off.

We were honored by the presence of Dr. Mozele C. Hill, who has just returned from Chicago where he recently received his degree. He is professor of sociology at Langston and is well qualified to discuss race relations.

Our observational trip to Langston gave us the realization which can be summed up as follows: "You can see what's wrong with Langston university's campus by what's not on it." Further, it must be remembered that much which is there is worthless and dangerous.

The forum meeting was an interesting and enlightening experience for our group. Those present at the "Y" cabinet meeting were: Dr. Bellgarde, Dr. Hill, Mrs. Dillon, Miss Washington, Mrs. Lydia Elliott and Misses Birdie Franklin, Imogene McIntyre, Juanita Session, Lillian Harper, Audrey Bell, Hazel Crawford and the committee from Oklahoma university.

12-22-45

After the forum we were served coffee, cocoa, cookies and other delicacies which were enjoyed as much as the informal discussions. I must say that Mrs. Dillon, director of trades and industry, prepared some of the best cookies any of us have ever eaten.

When we left Langston university about 5 p. m., we felt that we were leaving friends. I hope to see them again. But most of all, I hope something will be done to provide the Negro an equal education within the state, as required by law.

25b-1945 Langston University

The Inferiority of Langston University Exposed

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Open confession is good for the soul. P. E. Harrell, chairman of the Board of Regents for Oklahoma Colleges, when he was advised that the Oklahoma Conference of Branches, NAACP, planned to institute court proceedings against the State of Oklahoma, in fighting for educational equality, last week admitted: 11-17-45

> "We have anticipated that the Negroes would agree to attempt to place members of their race in both the university and the college at Stillwater."

Now the question occurs on why Chairman Harrell and his board have previously felt Negroes would attempt to enroll at Norman and at the Stillwater institution? What set of circumstances cause them to have such a guilty feeling? You know it has been said "the wicked flee when no man pursueth," and prior to Friday in the city of McAlester, there has been no design, plan or arrangement on the part of Oklahoma Negroes to enroll students in these two white colleges.

The answer is, that the Board of Regents of Oklahoma Colleges knows that Langston university is a worthless educational makeshift, and that if Negroes do not revolt against the open defiance shown by state officials to the state and federal constitutions and its interpretation by the Supreme Court, they are too dumb to be classified as citizens.

There is only one constructive expression to be found in the Harrell interview, and that is when he says the board is going to do something about the condition of which Negroes complain. The chairman, we feel, is only offering lip service to an ugly situation, but even so, we want him to be given full credit for what after all may be but the murmur of a dissembler. 11-17-45

We are brought to this conclusion when we read further down in the interview that the board has already laid claim to a paltry $20,000 which Dr. Harrison was able to secure through the General Education Board. Mr. Harrell does not tell an anxious public that this money offered by the General Education Board must be matched, and that several members of the regent board he heads have already objected to matching this philanthropic grant. From here on out the Black Dispatch is going to call a spade a spade, in court and out; but the most of our argument is going to be in court.

Chairman Harrell shouts about the paltry $20,000 just as though the regents have actually been out scouting for funds, and no one knew about it. The Black Dispatch published a statement respecting this General Education Board grant last Thursday in the city edition of the Black Dispatch, and we suspect when Chairman Harrell says "we can't tell all the details of the gift at the present time," he is reluctant to state that the board of regents up to Saturday had refused to request $15,000 from the governor's emergency fund to match the money.

All of the beautiful teachers cottages that dot the Langston campus result from a General Education Board grant former President Zack T. Hubert secured for the institution almost twenty years ago, and Sanford Hall was erected by the federal government and the building is being paid for out of dormitory rentals. The state has not appropriated money for a single building as substantially built as Sanford Hall because all of the appropriations made for building on the Langston campus, prior to the erection of Sanford Hall, were so reeking with graft the completed building was only a shell. The building program at Langston has for years stunk to high heaven. By the time the contractors had taken their pound of flesh, and the folk who let the contract had grasped their "thirty pieces of silver," there was nothing left with which to construct buildings. The only reason why Sanford Hall is substantially built is because the engineer of the federal government stood near by during the construction period seeing to it that federal money was not entrapped in the rapacious hands of grand larcenists. 11-17-45

All who know anything at all regarding the disgraceful condition of the physical plant at Langston university realize it will take a million dollars to start bringing the institution up to standard, and yet Chairman Harrell rests his case with the public, rambling around talking about a $20,000 grant secured by Dr. Harrison. He talks about a music hall, a sewage disposal and a water system. He does not tell the public that Langston university was sold down the river a quarter of a century ago when the pumping station was moved off the campus to the town of Coyle in order that a white municipality—not Langston—could have an abundant supply of water. A calloused, unsympathetic regent board many years ago filled up the well on the campus and moved the pump station to Coyle, and for years, since the days of Dr. I. W. Young, the presidents of the institution have been unable to comprehend or understand the unconscienable gas bills each month tied like a millstone around the institution's neck.

In every direction one turns Langston university is the victim of graft. When the Black Dispatch began to peep around and stick its nose into the situation several years ago, it was discovered that eighty per cent of the ground employees at the institution had actually been named, and were the patronage of one state senator. Other legislators controlled the remainder. Card files, indexed, were kept, showing whose patronage so-and-so was. Several of these underlings exercised more power on the campus than the president. It will be recalled at one time one of these underlings took his pistol and ran the president off the campus, to which the president never returned. While we're on Langston's history let's tell all of it. 11-17-45

The NAACP will pay slight attention to what Chairman Harrell says, or what his board intends to do. He says with some finality that the state, nor his board, does not intend to build the Negroes a medical or law school, and he knows also that the Supreme Court of the United States has said "educational equality must occur within the state," so that if the whites have a law and medical school and the Negroes do not, discrimination in educational opportunities "within the state" is obvious. Chairman Harrell is skating on thin ice when he admits whites have a law school while the Negroes have none, and avers the state has no intention to provide such educational facilities for Negroes. It does not add up to make sense, and surely Chairman Harrell does not assume the NAACP will be favorably moved by such slush.

The argument that Missouri has done nothing since the Lloyd Gaines decision respecting education will not hold water. Missouri spent the first year of that fight almost a million dollars on Lincoln university, and established a law and journalism course.

But Oklahoma Negroes are not going to be satisfied with a synthetic graduate setup capping an unapproved undergraduate school. This is the type of taffy that is today attempted down in Texas. If Governor Kerr, Chairman Harrell and those who guide the educational destinies of this commonwealth, have any integrity and sincerity in their approach to current problems, Langston will be given due consideration, and if it is not, no fair-minded white man has a right to be dismayed if Negroes apply for enrollment at Norman and Stillwater, and call upon the federal government to back up this demand. 11-17-45

Ten Million Dollars Filched From Langston University

The black dispatch Oklahoma City Oklahoma)

White students who polled sentiment respecting Negroes enrolling at the University of Oklahoma and the A. & M. college last week are apparently overlooking a great moral and realistic gap in their thinking. The majority of them are reported as saying Negroes should have equality in education, but this some majority oppose Negroes attending the University of Oklahoma of any other school attended by white students. 11-24-45

These students know the State of Oklahoma has not, during its existence, provided educational equality as Langston university, or anywhere else in the separate school structure from the primary grades up through the various educational stratums to the university. What practical, realistic plan do these white students have for educational equality in Oklahoma? Surely no upright citizen of the state assumes he has absolved himself of responsibility by simply offering lip service to an ideal. How is the Negro student to secure educational bread in Oklahoma?

In this connection these idealistically inclined white students should keep in mind if the people of Oklahoma were by some magic turn of mind decide they would spell educational equality out at Langston university in terms of mortar and stone, curriculum, instructional equipment and improved faculty personnel, it would take at least ten years to build and equip such an establishment comparable with the whites. In the meantime two generations of Negro youth would have lost their opportunity to secure what these white students so glibly talk about, but who call a violent halt between ideal and practice. The average student spends from four to five years in college. What protection and opportunity would be given to Negro students at this present moment at Langston university, to see that they are given educational equality? The challenge for integrity of purpose begins at this very moment. 11-24-45

Is it that while the whites pet their selfish selves in seclusion at Norman and Stillwater, the next ten years is to see the tax for education misappropriated and illegally spent on white children and withheld from blacks? There is either an unintentional gap in the thinking of these youths, or a blunted ethical or moral attitude exposed. Let us turn this proposition around. Suppose someone were to appear at Norman and suggest that higher education be halted there for a period of ten years. Ten years is a long span to take out of the life of any human being. We imagine there would be a righteous revolt on the campus at Norman immediately following such proposal and that the originators of such an idea would be verbally lynched. The whites would justly rebel against any such unfair proposal, and yet this is the realistic approach they make to the education of Negro youth at this present moment attempting to secure higher education at Langston. What relief do we have for students now at Langston university? That is the basic issue.

And while we are discussing education we think it would be well to show our white friends who have been whipped to fever heat over the thought of Negroes enrolling in white schools, to secure something in actual figures dealing with educational inequalities in Oklahoma. A great many whites discuss this subject without access to the naked truth, which is so condemning.

Listen to this. The last legislature provided a lump sum of $6,433,432 to be distributed by the Coordinating board to the institutions of higher learning. It should be kept in mind that there are 17 state supported institutions for higher education of the white youth and only one for Negroes in Oklahoma, and it should also be kept in mind that according to the last census Negroes constitute 7.2 per cent of the population. 11-24-45

If the coordinating board, which allocates the money appropriated by the legislature for higher education had allotted Langston university 7.2 per cent of the $6,433,432, Langston university would have received $463,927.10. But the record shows something entirely different. The coordinating board allowed Langston university only a paltry $196,391, which means that Langston was in actuality denied her rightful share of the tax for education this year to the tune of $267,536.10.

Using the figures given above as a rough basis upon which to compute what state government has denied Negro youth during the past forty years, it can be seen that Langston has been filched out of ten million dollars. Every four years of the kind of thievery as exposed above means more than a million dollars vanishes from funds for Negro education.

The truth is, more money is paid each year to keep the state capitol building clean at 23rd and Lincoln Boulevard than is spent on the higher education of the 200,000 Negroes of this state. Here are the stark naked figures reported in the session laws of Oklahoma 1945 respecting the amount allowed by the last legislature for grass cutting, sweeping floor and mopping toilets in the capitol building. The sum is $222,592. These figures show that state government in Oklahoma has far more interest in mopping floors and cleaning toilets than it has in the education of Negro youth. Think of this, and yet Dr. George L. Cross down at Norman thinks in terms of atomic bombs if Negroes seek to follow orderly and constitutional processes to do something about this disgrace that stinks to high heaven.

It is a peculiar coincidence, but nevertheless true, the State of Oklahoma is paying more this fiscal year to care for Negro insane than upon Langston university. The amount allowed for the institution at Taft this year is $197,124. It looks as though a black man is worth more to the state when crazy than when mentally balanced, and one pertinent fact which might faceteously be pointed out in this connection is that the only time a Negro has ever been welcomed at Norman, where the state university is located, is when the black man has lost his mental balance. The state insane asylum was for many years located there, and while no normal, sane Negro has eved been allowed to remain in Norman over night, it was the policy of this community for many years to receive insane Negroes with open arms. Prejudice is such a stupid thing. There was never any talk of dynamite on the part of any Norman citizen or the officials of the university during the many years when the State of Oklahoma was dumping all of the unbalanced, neurotic and mentally diseased black men and women into the Norman community. "Consistency, thou art a jewel"! 11-24-45

Now we have given this review of the situation in dollars and cents so that the students and faculty members at Norman may observe a more realistic problem than the one given attention last week. Someone needs to pull their philosophy down out of the clouds and ask himself this question: "What is the fair, square thing the State of Oklahoma should do for Negro students with ambition and a future who are in Oklahoma schools at this very moment?"

Something designed for next year or in the next ten years is not the answer to the question above, and while fumbling for the answer to the above question another question arises about education, just as it does about jim crow in railroad travel: "Is the State of Oklahoma financially able to maintain two school systems on equal parity and level for white and Negro children?"

Langston's Plight

Black Dispatch—Okla. City

While the Regents for Higher Education ignore the requests of President Harrison and the Alumni for sufficient financial support to require with the demands of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, a traveling representative of the university stated to this writer Friday that all over Oklahoma parents are openly telling her that they are planning to send their sons and daughters out of the state to secure college training. Never was there more serious indictment of the political structure of this state than now. 4-14-45

Prior to the report of the North Central Association respecting Langston university, it was possible for legislators and state officials to look with considerable skepticism upon demands made by Negroes in connection with the improvement of the standards at Langston. But today, despite the fact that we have a governor elected on a platform pledging the accreditation of Langston university, and a report from a rating agency which professionally graphs the defects and weaknesses of the institution, we find a recalcitrant legislature, and a governor unwilling to place his educational pledge to Negroes on his "must" program.

Of course in this blind alley where Negroes now find themselves it can be easily seen that the "Red" Phillips coordinating board is the most vicious obstacle in the path of Negro education in this great state. Under the terms of this enactment the legislature can only appropriate lump sums for higher education and subsequently the coordinating board allocates, as it sees fit, to state educational institutions. Many people have never thought to consider that the Coordinating Board has veto power. If it fails to allocate funds to an institution, or to some particular phase of institutional work, the palsied hand of death has fallen.

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This has been clearly shown by the refusal of the State Coordinating Board to provide funds for the Langston experiment station created several years ago by the legislature. The station was established without an appropriation, but with the understanding that subsequently the Coordinating Board would make provision for same. The Coordinating Board has vetoed this legislative enactment by refusal to provide funds for operating. 4-14-45

And now in the year of 1945 we find the president of Langston university preparing a budget request which is entirely ignored by the Coordinating Board. In his prepared budget, attempting to meet the requirements of the North Central, providing adequate salaries, new buildings and equipment, President Harrison asked for $934,571, 1945-46, and $927,122 for 1945-47. This would make a grand total og $1,861,893. Those in the know realize that if an honest first step is made towards bringing Langston university up to the standard it should be, the legislature this year would appropriate at least three million dollars.

Despite this request of President Harrison we find the Coordinating Board totally ignoring this request and arbitrarily cutting Harrison's budget for the biennum to $448,920. Approaching these miserly figures from another angle we find that while Oklahoma Negroes represent 7.5 per cent of the total population, the appropriation allowed for Langston university represents only 2.5 per cent of the total amount provided for higher education for all citizens in Oklahoma. This bagatelle is what Langston university is to receive during an administration pledged to accredit the institution.

There is only one construction and meaning sensible Negroes can attach to this position. It means there are powerful influences in this state determined not to give the same type of education to black youths as is given to whites. It means that Oklahoma democracy offers something else to the strong than it offers to the weak, and that the majority of those who talk about freedom and liberty offer only lip service to these empty slogans while they stand with their fingers crossed. 4-14-45

There is still time during the current week for the legislature to correct this unforgivable sin committed by the Coordinating Board. We believe that if a sufficient number of Negroes would this week write and telegraph the members of the legislature from their district, telling them how they feel about this matter, something substantial and reasonable might develop. Letters and telegrams should be sent to the governor this week reminding him of his promise to the Negroes of the state. Keep in mind, this is Robert S. Kerr's last opportunity to make good on his promise respecting education for Negroes in Oklahoma. If this legislature does not provide adequate funds for the accreditation of Langston university such funds will later have to be provided by the legislature two years hence when Governor Kerr is out of office. We repeat, this is the last opportunity Governor Kerr has to carry out his promise respecting educational opportunity for Negroes in Oklahoma.

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The Black Dispatch wishes to make this observation now. We believe the Coordinating Board is unconstitutional in its functions. We believe the constitution of this state provides that the legislative branch of government in making appropriations shall be specific and definite as to the use of such funds. It may appear justifiable for the Coordinating Board to stymie Negro education through the obstructive tactics used at this time, but one of these days when the shoe gets on the other foot, some smart constitutional lawyer is going to raise the question we suggest here knocking the Coordinating Board into a cocked hat.

Langston U. Gets Appropriation For New Buildings

Black Dispatch
Okla. City, Okla.

11-24-45

LANGSTON.—Every effort is being made at Langston university to develop one of the very best music departments for Negroes in the entire South. During the last session of the legislature an appropriation was made to the Regents for Higher Education for buildings. On July 23 the Oklahoma Regents for Higher Education allocated $175,000 to Langstone university for the construction of an Auditorium Fine Arts building. The general plan of the building calls for an auditorium that will seat approximately 2,000 persons. The remainder of the building will be devoted to music and fine arts. While the details of the building have not been completed, plans for the section of the building devoted to music hall for: 12 piano and voice practice rooms, large enough for two pianos; 6 studio rooms, large enough for 30 persons each; 1 director's studio; 1 orchestral and chorus room; 3 grand piano rooms; 1 band room, 1 library room, and 4 rest rooms. In order to secure equipment for the music department, President Harrison requested the General Education Board to give $35,000 to provide for the music library and music equipment, including a $10,000 pipe organ. The amount of equipment will be sufficient to provide instruments for a band of at least 50 pieces, and a symphony orchestra. 11-24-45

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On October 19, the General Education Board notified President G. L. Harrison that the Board of Directors had appropriated $20,000 for music equipment at Langston university on condition that $15,000 be raised from other sources, and suggested that the State might appropriate this amount or the greater portion of this amount.

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In addition to the appropriation for the fine arts building the institution also received $15,000 for the rebuilding of the section of the dairy barn that was burned; $10,000 to improve the water and heating system; $54,200 for the installation of a sewer system, and $8,000 for the construction of a building to house a modern food processing unit. The institution has received from the federal government food processing equipment valued at several thousand dollars, and the new building is to house this equipment.

University Faculty Favors Enrollment Of Negro Students

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City Oklahoma

NORMAN.— Seventy-one percent of the faculty members are in favor of permitting Negroes to enter the University of Oklahoma. A poll taken last week tells its own story.

The poll also showed that 34 percent of the student body favors such a radical change in race relations. 11-24-45

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The poll perhaps is not wholly representative of the actual view point of the students, for the reason that a few days prior to this, the president, Dr. George L. Cross, declared in a newspaper interview enrollment of Negro students at Oklahoma University is dynamite. The poll covered queries answered by more than 400 students.

In response to a question, "Do you think Negro students should be allowed to attend the university?" 34 percent said yes, 58 percent said no and eight percent had no opinion. Nearly all the students, including the "no" answers and "undecided," believed Negroes should have an equal chance at education. 11-24-45

The survey was made following a decision of a convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at McAlester last week to attempt to enroll Negroes in the university and Oklahoma A. and M. college.

A breakdown of the survey made here revealed that of 313 state residents, 32 percent favored permitting Negroes to enroll at the university and 59 percent were opposed, with nine percent not voting. 11-24-45

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Among out-of-state residents 41 percent voted yes, 54 percent no and five percent had no opinion.

A similar percent of faculty members queried indicated 71 percent favored permitting Negroes at OU and only 29 percent were against it.

A majority of a smaller group of students opposed to Negroes attending the university believed Langston University should be made into an accredited school.

One of the students polled took the position that Negroes should not be provided equal facilities with whites anywhere. Bill Epperson, chairman of the Inter-relation committee, directed the poll. 11-24-45

What's The Matter With the Langston Alumni?

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

It appears to the Black Dispatch the alumni association of Langston university is overlooking a golden opportunity to present the plight of their alma mater to the current legislature. We have called attention to this before in this column but we shall do so again this week because the present legislative session is far spent, without any obvious action being taken to bring to the attention of these solons the report of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, prepared last year following a survey of the needs of Langston university. 2-24-45

With the abandonment of the annual meeting of the state teachers association, to have been held this month, it seems to the Black Dispatch an alert, fighting group of state instructors would have had the courage, vision and understanding to know that the best proof Negroes have ever had respecting the deficiencies in high education of this state reside within the confines of the North Central report. This report can be used effectively even though the teachers do not convene.

The Black Dispatch feels that a copy of the North Central report should have been prepared at the expense of the alumni or the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers and placed in the hands of the appropriations committee of the House of Representatives. The association pays more to bring one high-priced speaker here each year than would have been the cost in mimeographing copies of the North Central report and placing same in the hands of the entire house and senate.

2-24-45

Just before we left the state three weeks ago this writer placed a copy of the North Central report in the hands of the president of the alumni association. We suggested then that the report be mimeographed and made available to the legislature. We trust that some effort will be made by the teachers to get this valuable document into the hands of our lawmakers before it is too late.

Hitherto it has been argued by legislators that perhaps Negroes were mistaken respecting the needs of the Langston school. From the statehouse on down to the most insignificant official the argument has always been that perhaps Negroes were too extravagant and radical in their demands, but when the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools made its survey last year and issued its report, it is immediately a bulwark behind which every friend of the institution may safely shelter himself. Who is it to say that this powerful and highly organized rating agency does not know what it is talking about? What state official is it who can stand on safe ground and make a different analysis of the Langston situation?

With this in mind, the Black Dispatch is at a loss to understand the hesitancy of our state's scholastics. We think the ball was muffed when no effort was made to place the North Central report in the hands of legislators last year at a time when they were candidates running for office. A little effort along this line hight have placed twoscore legislators in the house and senate committed to the demands of this survey. It would have been the politically wise thing to do.

2-24-45

In addition to placing this report in the hands of the legislators a delegation should appear with President Harrison before the appropriations committee to make oral arguments and to answer a number of questions that do not directly stem out of the survey but which should be called directly to the attention of the legislature.

Take, for instance, the question of teachers' salaries. The legislature of Oklahoma has never been willing to appropriate sufficient money to pay adequate teachers' salaries. The administration at Langston should be prepared to show that no sooner than a qualified instructor arrives at Langston university he is lured away by some of the high schools in the state where higher salaries are paid than at Langston. We think the preparation of a list of teachers who entered the state via Langston and are now instructors in high schools of Oklahoma would be a convincing argument.

The state and the Negroes of Oklahoma lose money through sabbatical leaves. The record will show that a large number of teachers given post-graduate work by the State of Oklahoma immediately upon graduation accept positions outside Oklahoma because of the more inviting salaries. All of this information should be brought directly to the attention of the legislature. University authorities should be prepared to call the names of instructors given sabbatical leave who never return. 2-24-45

The devastating waste in out-state scholarships should also be brought to the attention of the legislature. The legislature should know the appaling number of Negro students who leave Oklahoma because Langston is not an accredited school. High school principals should compile lists of students graduating from their high schools who leave the state. President Harrison should have this combined list so that he might total same and show legislators the ugly picture contained in such compilation.

Most of the students who leave Oklahoma are those of high excellence in scholarship and outstanding ability. They leave Oklahoma for from four to six years in foreign environment; they make new contacts and associations and few there are who return. Statistics covering this ugly situation should be compiled, but cannot be accurately guaged without the cooperation of high school principals in the various towns of the state. In fact a fine project for the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers would be to send out a questionnaire to all of the membership requesting information regarding the number of students completing their education outside of the state. Such a questionnaire would give an accurate picture, and this information should be available to the alumni and the administration at Langston university i nthe fight for adequate educational facilities within the confines of the state.

As we said at the outset, we cannot understand the inaction and apparent indifference seemingly pervading educational ranks in Oklahoma just now. Never before have we had a measuring rod such as the North Central has recently given us to guage the educational needs of Langston university, and never before have we seen such lack of interest to fight for a place in the educational sun.

Missouri School's Standard Not Equal To White Schools NAACP Branch Prexy Holds

Amsterdam News 1-6-45

Move Underway To Have Legislature Ban Bias Set Up

N.Y. N.Y.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (ANP)—When the Missouri State Conference of Branches of the NAACP met here December 9 and 10, Atty. David M. Grant of St. Louis proffered the suggestion that a bill be submitted to the 1945 state legislature to abolish Lincoln University.

According to Atty. Grant, who is president of the St. Louis branch NAACP, the bill will also order the legislature to admit Negroes to the University of Missouri, since educational facilities at Lincoln are not considered equal to those at Missouri U.

The principal topic of discussion at the meeting was the proposed new Missouri constitution, to be voted upon February 27. This was reviewed by the NAACP state president, Atty. Sidney R. Redmond, of St. Louis.

The conference voted its support of this constitution, since it offers more to the Negro than the original constitution. The conference will circulate literature on the measures, explaining sections particularly of interest to the Negro.

Officers elected to guide the destinies of the organization were Sidney R. Redmond, re-elected president; H. S. Davis, Webster Groves, first vice president; N. P. Barksdale, Jefferson City, second vice president; Elmer C. Jackson, Kansas City, secretary; Marshall Curtin, Charleston, treasurer; Miss Marjorie Casson, Fayette, chaplain.

GETS LINCOLN UNIVERSITY RETIREMENT PLAN

Afro-American

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — A plan to provide retirement benefits for all Lincoln University employees became effective Sept.

The Afro American Baltimore Md.

Lincoln University Takes Forward Step

Black Dispatch Okla-City, Okla.

Charlie Browning, editor and founder of "Pep" magazine, a journal dedicated to the promotion of Negro journalism, is to be congratulated because of his decision to have this imporant publication printed and edited by the Lincoln University School of Journalism, Jefferson City, Mo.

Likewise the Lincoln University School of Journalism is to commended for its far-sightedness in accepting this opportunity to give students at Lincoln practical experience in a definite field of effort. 4-21-45

If there is one criticism that will stand with reference to Negro schools, it is that in the past they have been too theoretical, idealistic and contemplative. Education in its applied sense is apparently shunned. The entire atmosphere is academic. Apparently the only province of the Negro college has been to "teach others to teach others to teach." No one ever leaves the institution prepared to produce immediate and practical results.

There is no possibility of students who monthly produce "Pep" leaving Lincoln University without definite knowledge of dead lines, proof reading and all of the problems having to do with production. It will not be the same problem as getting out the college paper, because when something goes wrong with "Pep" in connection with its prompt delivery, errors in ad copy and general makeup, some one on the outside of the college will offer criticism that may reach to the Lincoln cash register. It's the kind of experience that will be worth while and that the average Negro student does not get in school. 4-21-45

We believe our high school principals should start making contact with Negro business establishments, and should join in the effort of Negro journalism to orient more Negro youths towards the field of business. Only as Negro youth is taught education in its applied sense will America's largest minority group become economically effective in the society where they live. In the language of Harry McAlpine of the Washington Bureau of the Negro Publisher's Association, "the Negro press will have to crusade for vocational opportunity for the Negro in the post war period." Lincoln University has joined in this effort, and here's hoping every Negro college in this country will grasp the vision of his progressive educational institution.

Lincoln U. Students Strike; Take Holiday

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — All was not quiet on Armistice Day here at Lincoln university.

A student strike was staged last Monday after Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln, announced there would be classes as usual on that day.

More than 600 students "took" an Armistice Day holiday, according to a student council spokesman. Immediately after breakfast, the students, with the exception of a few, gathered in Page auditorium and proceeded to hold ceremonies. 11-24-45

Dr. Scruggs came to the meeting and advised the students that they had gone about the whole thing in the wrong way, the spokesman said, but the students refused to return to classes.

"Lincoln students are tired of being pushed around and we have decided to get our rights at any cost," he added

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Lincoln University Is Willed Prized Music Collection of Veteran Teacher

Argus

St. Louis, Missouri

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 15—Dr. O. Anderson Fuller, head of the Department of Music at Lincoln University (Mo.), recently received shipments of music to become a part of the department's library. The tonal compositions were gifts of the late 73-year-old Mrs. Stella May Hill of St. Joseph, Mo., who died in the spring of this year. 12-21-45

The gifts include music scores and books from such outstanding musicians as Mrs. Jessie L Gaynor, of public school music fame and formerly of St. Joseph; from the Sacred Heart convent, and from Miss Bernice Mitchell, leading piano teacher who had given the benefactor the fine collection of classics annotated by the masters.

In giving her library to Lincoln University Mrs. Hill, according to her penned letter, felt that "I am properly fulfilling the desires of Almighty God as entrusted to me when He is honored and glorified in the development of the music ability of the students of Lincoln University." 12.21.45

Mrs. Hill had more than 40 years of teaching experience and formerly traveled with Blind Boone, and had published many of her own compositions, some of which are included in the gifts.

THE HORIZON

Pittsburgh Courier

By P. L. PRATTIS

Bond Will Be Restricted At Lincoln, But Will Do Good Job Within Limits

RUMINATION over the election of Dr. Horace Mann Bond as the first Negro president of Lincoln University (Pa.) has led to thoughts of the strange shapes race relations assume in different situations although always undergirded by the steady fact that white is white and black is black. Is Lincoln University to be a school for Negroes or for Americans, regardless of their color? I am rather sure what Dr. Bond would have it, but, unfortunately, his wishes and influence will have little weight in determining the point. Custom, it is said, was set up by the Presbyterian Church to accommodate Negroes, so that they would not have to be sent to Princeton. As a result, Princeton has remained one of the few great jim crow Protestant universities in the North and Lincoln has remained nearly jim crow although it is easier for a white to get in Lincoln than it is for a Negro to win admission to Princeton.

Mr. Prattis

Lincoln now has a mixed staff of whites and Negroes, but the chances are that the whites will gradually find other jobs and no new white students will enroll. The school will be left to Negroes.

7-14-45

THAT'S THE WAY it always is. Negroes and whites do not mix easily where the Negro is on the same plane as the white or on a higher level. Just as soon as the white perceives that he must look straight across the table at the Negro, or look up to him, he, as a rule, begins to seek some other place to go and his fellow whites, sensing his situation and recognizing it as a predicament, help him to a new berth.

The chief reason Negro officers are a problem in the Army is the impediment of rank. If all white officers would be assumed to be superior to all colored officers, there would be no problem. As it is, the Army is kept busy protecting white officers from propinquity with colored officers who are their equals or superiors.

It was interesting to note that as Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr. moved into Godman Field, Ky., white officers were transferred, to be replaced by Negroes. If Colonel Davis doesn't watch out he will discover himself the glorified guardian of a nice little jim crow airfield.

* * *

NEGROES HAVE protested against white officers having all the choice jobs at the Tuskegee Army Air Field. The War Department counters by giving them the choice jobs in an air field of their own—where whites don't have to take orders from them.

'Twas ever thus. Out in San Francisco there is the Fellowship Church, partly supported by the Presbyterian Church. It serves all races and colors. It has two pastors, one white, one colored, both estimable men. It is not disparaging to either Dr. Fisk or Dr. Thurman to call attention to the fact that the arrangement for the two pastors is realistic. Not many "other races" would attend and support a church pastored solely by a Negro and not many Negroes would attend a church pastored by a white man. The thing works both ways.

Whites are determined that if they mix with Negroes, they'll do so only on certain terms. If they must meet other human beings on a basis of equality, they prefer that these other human beings be white. To make this work out they invent segregation. They don't care about segregation so long as the Negro may be kept on an inferior level.

* * *

MORE AND MORE Negroes are insisting that if there is association it must be as equals.

That's what makes Eastland and Bilbo mad.

I wish Horace Mann Bond were going to have the chance to make Lincoln a great American university. The chances are that he will not live long enough to see America changed so that he can do that.

7-14-45

I therefore must take comfort in my belief that, given proper support, he will make of it one of the most distinguished institutions for the education of Negroes. He has competence and vision.

Lincoln Students in One Day Strike

Baltimore, Md.

Afro-American

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Because President Sherman D. Scruggs refused to rule Armistice Day a holiday, the Lincoln University student body staged a one-day protest strike here Nov. 12.

Afro-American

Dr. Scruggs was booed and hissed by students when he appeared at a memorial service they were holding. He turned down their request for him to deliver the closing prayer.

C.-J. Photo.

STUDENTS OF DISTINCTION at the Louisville Municipal College, Mrs. Thelma F. Lauderdale, 2209 W. Madison, center, and Miss Gloria M. Leavelle, 3214 Hale, inspect a sheepskin with Dean Bertram W. Doyle.

Municipal Class Told Of Kentucky's Needs

Courier-Journal

5-23-45

A challenge to the people of Kentucky to wake up to their postwar opportunities was issued to 21 members of the graduating class of Louisville Municipal College by Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College, at commencement exercises in Quinn Chapel, A. M. E. Church, last night.

"Those thousands of young Kentuckians who are away fighting on the battlefields of the world for the preservation of democracy, definitely will be interested, when they return, in what the future holds for them, Dr. Atwood told the graduates. "They will not be content with the poetic sentiment, 'The sun shines bright in the Old Kentucky Home,' unless there is health, happiness, intelligence, and security within that home."

Quotes Low Standards.

5-23-45

Dr. Atwood quoted some figures to show that all is not "merry, happy or bright." "We rank 46th in the length of school terms for our children; 42d in our expenditures for education and 48th in percentage of population 25 years and older who have completed four years high school education."

"Furthermore, 60 per cent of our college graduates leave the state after graduation—a terrific loss which probably accounts for many of our problems.

"Good business," Dr. Atwood emphasized, "must be preceded by good education. We cannot raise the standard of our living without first raising the character, health and intelligence of our people."

Dr. E. W. Jacobsen, president of the University of Louisville, at the conclusion of Dean Atwood's address, presented degrees to the following:

Bachelor of arts: Dorothy Ellen Anglin, 1024 Zane; Essie Cynthia Burnley, 1520 W. Oak; James Otis Clark, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Maude Anna Ferguson, 756 S. Clay; Charles Lewis Finch, 807 W. Chestnut; Eleanor Roberta Jackson, 1233 W. Walnut; Thelma Frohman Lauderdale, 2209 W. Madison; Carrie Mae McAtee, 2703 Ceder; Ethelda Mason, 521 E. Madison; Sally Munford, 947 Sixth; Daisy E. Rhodes, 1657 W. Oak; Mary Louise Scott, 2505 W. Madison; Aljulia Coleman Smith, 1706 W. Chestnut; Juanita Arvella Stockell, 2413 W. Chestnut; Johnson Williams, 716 S. 16th.

5-23-45

Bachelor of science: Juanita Virginia Battle, 1146 S. 36th; Addie Lavinia Brown, Prospect; Margaret Elizabeth Duncan, 3510 Bohne; Gloria Marifrances Leavelle, 3214 Hale; Mary Alice Long, 2214 Magazine; Mary Rebecca Mayfield, 1224 Magazine; Lucinda Catherine Yates, 2420 W. Walnut.

Special Awards Given.

Special prizes and awards were bestowed by Dean Bertram W. Doyle. The Falls Cities Medical Prize in biology was won by Miss Annie Georgia Burton, the Joseph S. Cotter Literary Prize for English composition by Miss Anna Laura Bouggess, the choral activities gold award by Miss Lucinda Catherine Yates, and the silver award by Miss Addie Lavinia Brown.

A rating of 2.95, out of a possible 3, earned "distinction" in English for Mrs. Thelma F. Lauderdale and a like honor in biology was earned by Miss Gloria M. Leavelle with an average of 2.5. Mrs. Lauderdale plans to teach in the secondary city schools and Miss Leavelle to continue her work in medical technology.

5-23-45

Honors in English went to Mrs. Daisy Embary Rhodes and in biology to Miss Juanita Virginia Battle.

25b-1945

Meharry Dentistry School

Meharry School On Dentistry Is Approved

Memphis World

25b

The Council on Dental Education of the American Dental Association in its report published June [illegible] 1945 in the Journal of the American Dental Association, named the School of Dentistry of Meharry College as one of the dental schools listed as "approved."

These accreditations were made as results of visits to dental schools throughout the country beginning October, 1942, and concluding June 1943. The survey included estimations of (1) admission requirements (2) physical plant and equipment; (3) faculty (4) organization and administration, (5) library; (6) financial management and support (7) reserach, and (8) hospital relationships.

6-26-45

25b-1945

Meharry Medical College

91 Get Meharry College Degrees

The Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

NASHVILLE — (ANP) — Physicians and dentists from 27 states gathered in Nashville Sept. 14-17 for the 69th commencement of the Meharry Medical College.

The Rev. Alphonse M. Schwitalla, dean of the St. Louis University School of Medicine, delivered the commencement address to an audience assembled in the chapel of Fisk University. Speaking on the subject of "Medicine in a Transition Period," Rev. Schwitall urged that doctors be professionally competent and that they keep abreast with social progress in a new and changing society.

9-23-45

Candidates for degrees included 64 medical and 27 dental students, a total of 91 who were graduated under the wartime schedule. Commissions were granted 31 ASTP classmen who completed army requirements. With the rank of first lieutenant they will enter the army reserve corps.

Meharry alumni members, while in Nashville, participated in the ground-breaking ceremonies for the proposed $400,000 Alumni Hall, dormitory for medical and dental students to be erected within the next few months. Acute housing shortages in this area have made it essential that the college provide lodging for its growing list of resident students. A plot of ground adjoining the present hospital buildings has been chosen as a site for the new structure.

Ground-breaking ceremonies, conducted on Sept. 16, climaxed a drive for funds in which alumni classes competed for financial honors. Begun last January, the campaign had reached a total of $97,321 at the time of commencement. The class of 1920 had the highest amount of contributions reported to the institution. It is learned that a certain foundation, whose identity officers withheld, will donate $200,000 to the project when a similar amount is reached by the alumni association.

Largest individual contributor to the fund as Dr. J. W. Anderson, class of 183g. who gave $3,100. Dr. Anderson, who lives in Dallas, finished both the medical and dental courses at Meharry.

Dr. M. L. Walker, dentist, from Thomasville, Ga., class of 1918, was the second highest contributor. He made a gift of $1,000 to the Alumni hall.

Forty - seven alumni members contributed $500 each. The graduating class of 1945 presented their alma mater with $1,000 toward the fund

25b-1945

Morehouse

New Staff Position Created At Morehouse

The Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Georgia

9-23-45

25b

A new staff position, that of director of dormitories, created this year at Morehouse College, will be filled by the Reverend Alfonso L. Lowry, an honor graduate of Morehouse in 1939. In addition to his duties in the three dormitories, the Reverend Mr. Lowry will be on the faculty of the School of Religion, teaching courses in American and European Church History. The new appointee is a former pastor of the Massachusetts Ave. Baptist church in Cambridge, Mass. He received the B. D. degree from Andover-Newton Theological School in 1942 and spent a year each in graduate and professional study at Boston University and the Harvard University Divinity School.

Other appointments to the faculty and staff of Morehouse have gone to the following: Dr. Henry McBay, a recent graduate of the University of Chicago with the Ph. D. degree has joined the chemistry department; Miss Wynona Moore of Newnan, Georgia, has joined the French department; Miss Vera L. Sugg of Farmville, North Carolina and Miss Geraldine L. Clark of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, are instructors in English; and Miss Wilma Mercedes Bristow of Effingham, S. C., and a graduate of South Carolina State College, is the new dietitian.

Dr. McBay is a graduate of Wiley College and Atlanta University, and a former member of the faculty at Tuskegee Institute. Miss Moore is a graduate of Talladega College and Atlanta University and during 1944-45, was a graduate assistant at Morehouse. Miss Clark, a Spelman graduate in 1943, was also graduated from Atlanta University in 1945.

9-23-45

Four regular members of the Morehouse faculty are returning this year after having been granted leaves of absence. Professor Walter R. Chivers of the department of sociology, has been guest professor at Hampton and Dillard Universities; Coach Franklin L. Forbes; who is in charge of physical education, has been working with the USO; Reverend George D Kelsey of the department of religion has been working towards the Ph. D. at Yale University; and Dr. James D. Tyms of the personnel staff has been studying at Columbia University.

Rev. George Kelsey Heads Morehouse's School Of Religion

The New York Age New York, N.Y.

10-13-45

ATLANTA, Ga — The Rev. George D. Kelsey, since 1938 a member of the faculty of Morehouse College, has been named director of the Morehouse School of Religion, an announcement from the office President Benjamin E. Mays made known. Rev. Kelsey succeeds the late Dr. Charles C. Hubert who died on January 26, 1944, after serving as the religious head at Morehouse College for a period of thirty years.

The new appointee was an honor graduate of Morehouse in 1934, and top ranking student in his class at Andover Newton Theological Seminary in 1937. He has completed all residence requirements for the Ph. D. degree at Yale University and at the present time is working on his dissertation entitled "The Social Thought of Contemporary Southern Baptists."

New Construction At Morgan College Approved by Board

Washington Post
D.C.
7-22-45

Annapolis, Md., July 22 (AP).—Approval of new construction projects totaling $1,524,000 at Morgan State College for Negroes to meet anticipated increases in student registration was announced today by Governor O'Conor.

Under the expansion program authorized by the Board of Public Works, one group of projects, totaling $1,012,000 and including three new dormitories, a gymnasium and dining hall, will be started as soon as possible.

A second group, including a classroom building, auditorium and staff residence at a cost of $512,000 will be held up until bond issue proceeds become available.

O'Conor said that college authorities expected an increase of 102 students for the 1945-46 year, which would bring total enrollment to 862, a record.

Two of the three proposed dormitories will be for women.

Watching the Big Parade

Afro-American

by Ralph Matthews

Baltimore, Md.

The State of Maryland has belatedly dipped down in its jeans and dug up a million dollars for Morgan College for physical improvements for that venerable institution.

To us who recall the good old days when Morgan was forced to struggle along on the nickels and dimes contributed by poor Methodist clergymen, (after they had eked out a bare existence and paid off the chronic indebtedness on their own churches), this looks like a windfall.

8-4-45

Recalls Spencer Tours

I personally recall when Dr. John O. Spence, now president emeritus, toured the New England States with a student quartette singing spirituals to loosen the purse-strings of philanthropic Yankees who believed in some mystic way that donating to southern colleges was like giving tithes to the heathens.

The Northerners did not mind being generous as long as these transient musicians gathered their sheckles and went back home.

But, of course, when colored people began to migrate North in droves, seeking permanent abode, the Cabots and the Lodges stopped that sort of thing and philanthropists became a vanishing race.

Dixie Had to Do Own Job

That is why the southern states have had to underwrite their own schools by State support or close up shop. Fortunately, many of them were merged with others relieving the burden and probably improving the quality of the education parcelled out.

Maryland, unlike the deep South, never set up any institutions of higher learning for freedmen so they gobbled up Morgan College after squeezing the bankrupt Methodists into a corner.

But the million they have allocated is really a bargain.

If they can get up enough buildings out on Hillen Road, they will relieve the clamor of uppity colored citizens to attend the snooty University of Maryland.

Maryland's Insurance

The State is also taking out insurance against trouble. The more colored citizens they can educate, the less danger there is of interracial friction because they know full well that the more education colored folk get the more docile they become.

White folks never have any trouble out of colored people if they can give them just enough book learning to hold a teacher's certificate or qualify for the learned professions of medicine, law or theology.

This group can be depended upon to do nothing more radical than pay an annual subscription to the NAACP. Here their militancy ends.

Troublesome Middle Class

The police can keep the woefully ignorant in line through fear, but danger comes from the troublesome middle class who are not bright enough to land on the public payrolls, but who have enough mother wit to grasp the fundamentals of the class struggle and raise hell.

This great middle class must be reduced by elevating more and more into the upper brackets and so Maryland rustles up a million to carry on the objectives for which education is designed to serve the state.

8-4-45

This purpose is to extend the dubious blessings of education so the great mass will be rendered impotent and the economic structure can remain at status quo.

RALPH T. JONES

When Caruso Sang For Morris Brown

Atlanta Constitution

This biography, or what it may be, about Enrico Caruso, written by Dorothy Caruso, which is nowadays rather prominent on book store display shelves, called to mind an afternoon of many years ago, spent with the great—probably greatest—tenor of them all.

(I haven't read the book. This incident may be told, in it. I wouldn't know. But as one of those present, I'm going to tell it here, anyway.)

It was after Caruso's marriage. He and Mrs. Caruso were here for the annual season of Metropolitan grand opera. He was, as always, the star of the season.

7-11-45

Well, on this particular day, I was called to the telephone in the office. It was around noontime. The caller was the personal secretary of Caruso.

He said that Caruso had never heard a large Negro choir singing spirituals, and was anxious for such an experience while he was in Atlanta. Could I arrange it? I thought I could and promised to call him back.

7-11-45

I called the president of Morris Brown, the Negro college which, at that time, was rated to have about the best glee club of them all. Could they oblige by giving a spiritual concert for the great Caruso? Right away?

They certainly could. Proud to. They'd be ready in an hour.

So I called the Caruso secretary back and reported. Fine. They'd be on their way in a few minutes. Would stop by The Constitution office to pick me up.

In the party was Mr. and Mrs. Caruso. His secretary and his accompanist. And, providing the big car, the late Col. William Lawson Peel, then president of the Atlanta Music Association. Just the six of us.

Choir and Audience. When we reached Morris Brown we six, as the audience, were led onto the auditorium stage. The choir sat in the usual audience seats.

They sang and thrilled us all. Caruso, I believe, most of all. He was especially impressed with the soprano lead who had a glorious natural voice, though quite untrained.

They sang spiritual after spiritual, for the better part of an hour.

Then a member of the college faculty rose to his feet. He made a little speech, about like this:

"Friends, we have with us today a man who, when God made him, He strung his body with silver cords of harmony that, when played upon by the gentle winds of friendship, produce music so sweet the angels in heaven stoop to hear.

"We've been singing for Mister Caruso. We have never heard Mister Caruso sing. I contend fair swap ain't no stealin.' I asks Mister Caruso to sing for us."

Chiribiribi. Caruso's accompanist never went anywhere without a portfolio full of musical scores. Caruso signaled to him and he opened it. The great tenor selected the song he wanted to sing.

And that lovely old thing, Chiribiribi, rang out from the priceless throat, filling the auditorium crowded with the glee club and all other Morris Brown students who could squeeze inside.

Then, for another hour, they alternated. The choir would sing a spiritual and Caruso would sing a song or an aria. Everyone had a glorious time.

Exploitation. Returned to the office, after it was all over, I wrote a story about the afternoon's experience. In it, I quoted Caruso's laudatory remarks about the soprano lead of the Morris Brown choir.

A short, stocky Negro we all knew, who made his living by promoting Negro sports and amusements—his nickname was Shakespeare—saw that story. He put the girl under contract. He had that portion of my story quoting Caruso about the girl, "blown up," and a 24-sheet poster made of it. He took that girl to sing in concert in every southern town where there was a Negro population large enough to supply a profitable audience.

As said, she was a grand singer, but totally untrained. And

Morris Brown College

one of the saddest features of lack of training, for a gifted singer, is the inability to properly use, and thus conserve, the voice.

The poor girl came back from that tour with her voice quite ruined.

At least, that is what I have been told. I've never seen or heard her again, to my knowledge.

Payne College Rally Nets $41,006 For Improvements

Atlanta World Ga.

3-6-45

BIRMINGHAM Ala. (SNS) — Annual Rally at Daniel A. Payne College sponsored by the A. M. E. Church of Alabama last Wednesday, grossed $41,006.42 an amount in excess of the $23,000 needed to retire the indebtedness on th school property, and announcement by Rev. J. B. Carter said.

Debt surplus money, the statement added, will be used in making some necessary improvements on the college property.

Jubilant shouting and rejoicing by the people with songs and praise of thanks to the Almighty greeted the anouncement of the rally figures reported by the State A. M. E. finance committee.

Bishop D. Ward Nichols, presiding episcopate of this district, together with his wife, were lauded for their invaluable services in the financial accomlishments..

A mortgage-burning ceremony is scheduled for March 7 atop a mountain in Selma, Ala. Church leaders from all over the state will convene at this time to witness the last rites to an indebtedness.

3-9-45

Leadership of Rev. H. R. Hughes president of Payne, Revs. T. D. Driver and J. B. Carter, directors of the Theological Department and Rev. J. B. Calhoun, dean of the college and other members of the staff drew praise. They were cited for their leadership in planning for the future development of the college.

COLLEGE PAYS MORTGAGE WITH CAMPAIGN'S End.

Birmingham News 3-20-45

A mortgage of $85,000 on Payne College for Negroes in Woodlawn has been paid off by members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church under the leadership of the Rt. Rev. D. Ward Nichols.

Paying off of the debt marked the end of a three and a half year campaign by Bishop Nichols. The money was raised at a rally on Feb. 28. Erskine Ramsey, Birmingham philanthropist contributed $1,000.

The money to pay off the balance of the mortgage was deposited at the Mabry Security Company in Selma early this month by a delegation led by Bishop Nichols.

Bishop Nichols, who is credited with being the inspiration for raising the money, is the youngest prelate on the bench of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

25b-1945 Payne College - Georgia

Macon, Ga., Advocate—1780
June 9, 1945

Paine College, Augusta, Given "Class A" Rating

Paine College, Augusta, Georgia, has recently been rated "Class A" by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, a goal set for the quadrennium, according to President E. C. Peters.

In its seven departments, Paine College provides a well-balanced curriculum which will train its students for a variety of vocations, for which there is expected to be increased demand in the post-war world. They include the Department of Science, Home Economics, Philosophy and Religion, Social Sciences, Mathematics, Education and Languages.

Professor J. W. Brown, instructor in history and economics, recently said: "In our church schools, of which Paine College is one, we are trying to teach the students to use their brains to become better workmen, no matter in what field they engage. We know that, the college-trained man or woman is the one who is in demand; that those are the people who also get more satisfying enjoyment out of life, because they are contributing most to the well-being of their fellowmen. Individuals armed with such training as our church schools are prepared to give will play a great part in establishing a better world."

PAINE COLLEGE

Christian Index

Forty-nine students and twelve adult leaders joined with the faculty and students of Paine College in their Twelfth Annual Institute of Socio-Religious Affair, Jackson, Tenn. November 10-11. These students came mostly from white and Negro colleges in Georgia and South Carolina. 11-29-45

The adult leaders included Mr. Jack McMichael of the Methodist Federation for Social Service, Mrs. Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College, Miss Wilmoth Carter of Atlanta University, Dr. Leroy Loemker of Emory University, and Rev. C. Newman Hogle of Vanderveer Park Methodist Church, Brooklyn. Students who led the four discussion groups or presided over the open sessions were Robert Hilton and Reese Griffin of Emory, Jeweldean Jones of LeGrange College, Ann Hutcherson of the Wesley Foundation, Milledgeville, William Clarborne of Morehouse College, and Vera Regulus, Dorothy Brown, and Edna Couch of Paine.

The subject for discussion was *The Family the Basis of Society.* All agreed that the family is the most important institution in our society; and that it must be preserved by proper self control and adjustment on the part of each individual member, by a sound economic base secured thru community action, and by counseling and moral teaching on the part of the church. More important than these conclusions was the realization that Negro and white young people face the same family problems, that the great family of God's children parallels the human family and is guided by the same principles.

254

11-29-45

The Institute reached its high moment in Mr. Hogle's sermon. Preaching from the text, "True love never faileth," he pointed out that love is the only great constructive power in life. Physical force can hold back; it can not build. Human love, because of its imperfections, fails in given circumstances; nevertheless, we always return to love as the one power which can revitalize us and discover new ways of going forward. The cross is not the sign of defeat but of triumph.

25b-1945 University of Pennsylvania

African Section Of Pennsylvania University Museum Releases Paper Of Interest To Africans

West African Pilot

PHILADELPHIA. — Published by the African section of the University of Pennsylvania museum the first issue of "African Transcripts" which deals with problems of the dark continent, has been released. 3-16-45

The January number of this bi-monthly contains critical and objective studies of Africa under such headings as international affairs, administration, politics, economics and industry, labour and education.

Among the West African newspapers quoted are the West African Pilot of Nigeria, African Nationalist of Liberia, and East African Standard of Kenya.

Professor H. A. Wieschhoff, author of "Colonial Policies In Africa" in introducing the publication, says:

"......we hope to offer a service to those interested in affairs of the African continent.

"It is intended to present and, where possible, to evaluate current events and developments of this continent and to offer such comments and observations as African or European publications may make with respect to these events." 3-16-45

With reference to the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement, the paper mentions that the West African Pilot had devoted several editorials to the situation.

"The relation between Ethiopia and Great Britain is keenly watched in African newspapers, many of which champion Ethiopia's cause and feel that this independent African state is again in the clutches of western imperialism," observes the bi-monthly.

3-16-45

Maintaining that one of the greatest needs of Ethiopia is, no doubt, financial assistance, the paper quotes the following passage from an editorial in the West African Pilot of July 24, 1944:

"Economically, Ethiopia is strangled by restraint of trade due to high cost of internal transport by her railway, shortage of motor transport and absence of facilities for import and export.

"Neither the UNRRA nor the Lend-Lease has alleviated serious position."

On the political side, the formation of the National Council of Nigeria and the Klu-Klux-Klan like Broederbond of South Africa, receive mention. 3-16-45

The paper remarks:

"Forseeing Nigerian nationalists, aware that disunity among tribal and other 'native' groups constitutes a serious barrier to realizing the aim of self-government, have succeeded in forming the National Council of Nigeria."

25b- 1945

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS
Circ. D. 128,637 - S. 150,592

JUN 5 - 1945

Negro Plan Revealed to Enroll in UT

An early effort to have a Negro enter the University of Texas as the opening step by race leaders to force equal higher educational facilities through legal procedure was predicted here Monday.

A move of this kind would be similar to that taken in Missouri a few years ago and then carried successfully to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Texas Negro leaders admitted the move was in prospect despite efforts of the Legislature to establish Prairie View Normal and Industrial College as a full university.

A bill was signed by Gov. Coke Stevenson last week authorizing expansion of Prairie View, with appropriations due to follow as fast as needs arise.

Appropriations Lacking.

Failure of the Legislature to accompany the bill with appropriations means, some Negro leaders said, there might be little more done on the matter in the future.

The same procedure followed in Missouri was said to have been agreed on here at a meeting of directors for the Texas Branch of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

W. J. Durham, Dallas attorney, said a student applied for admission to the University of Missouri.

When the Negro was denied admission, a petition for a writ of mandamus was filed in United States District Court and taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. This was the case of Lloyd Gaines vs. the University of Missouri.

The highest court decision held that Missouri had the alternative of building a Negro university comparable to facilities for whites or admitting Negroes to established white institutions.

Durham said this resulted in establishment of Missouri institutions of higher education for Negroes on a par with those for white students.

Group Promises Action.

Directors of the Texas National Association for the Advancement of Colored People meeting here over the week end, issued a statement that they "after due deliberation decided to institute legal action for equalizing educational opportunities for Texas Negroes.

"The first case to be filed will follow the precedent of the Lloyd Gaines vs. the University of Missouri case.

"Plans are being made to file subsequent suits for equalization of educational opportunities for Negroes on all levels.

"Attorney Thurgood Marshall, special legal counsel for the national office in New York, was present at the Dallas meeting to offer advice. The action taken is by the Texas NAACP and is the sole representative of that body."

J. J. Jones, president of the Texas council of branches of the NAACP, is said to reside in Texarkana.

Negro leaders are said to feel that $25,000,000 will be required to build a Negro university equal in status to the University of Texas.

There is some feeling that Prairie View is not legally entitled to participate in permanent funds of the University of Texas and Texas A. & M. College. The legal efforts would be directed toward seeking a share of those funds for building purposes also.

Divided Opinions.

Texas appropriates money to educate Negroes in out-of-state universities where such courses are not available here. A similar plan was followed in Missouri, but it was ruled inadequate and not in keeping with legal requirements for equalization, Durham said.

Dallas Negroes went to federal court several years ago and forced equalization of salaries for Negro schoolteachers here.

Some Negroes do not favor the drastic moves for higher educational facilities in view of the recent legislative action.

Others feel, however, that the legal steps could be used by the Legislature as backing for appropriating necessary funds to provide a Negro university when such a step might ordinarily meet considerable public opposition.

——Remember Pearl Harbor——

Prairie View College

Compromised Leadership

The Informer

(An Editorial)

By CARTER WESLEY

Most of life is compromise, but history shows that those who become the votaries of compromise usually end up so obsessed with compromise and "getting along" that they lose their sense of proportion and direction. History usually records such men as being themselves compromised of integrity. Henry Clay was the Great Pacificator, but history does not record him as a great statesman.

7-14-45

Over the years Prof. Banks has enjoyed a reputation of being able to handle white people, and to wangle things from them. He has often boasted among his friends and associates that he could handle the white man. It begins to look today as though he himself has been devoured by his god of compromise and expediency. For it would appear that the good principal has lost sight of the real issue in this struggle for equal educational opportunities for Negroes in Texas, and is completely obsessed with the idea of staying on the "good side" of the white people.

In Texas there are approximately 950,000 Negroes, constituting 14 to 16 per cent of the population. From even the white man's point of view these Negroes must be educated and trained the same as other citizens, or they will be a burden and a drawback to the development and progress of the state. Even in the concept of separation or segregation, these Negroes must have equivalent educational opportunities to those for whites, or the laws of separation will not be valid. The only thing that makes white leadership refuse to accord equal educational facilities to Negroes is selfishness. The only thing that can justify Dr. Banks' embracing this selfish attitude on the part of the white leaders is stupidity. It is only stupidity in the sense that it compromises his leadership, and destroys the faith of Negroes in his integrity.

7-14-45

Prof. Banks has let himself be used by the spokesman of the white selfish interests as saying that Negroes are not ready for a university, and that the current $450,000.00 a year for Prairie View is ample. Of that $450,000.00, according to the ~~June 5~~ House Journal, $300,000.00 goes for salaries at Prairie View. But A. & M. is getting $1,123,000.00 for salaries in the same period. The University of Texas is getting $1,777,000.00 for salaries in the same period. Does Principal Banks mean to tell Negroes that the more than $2,000,000.00 spent for instruction for white students, over and above the $300,000.00 spent at Prairie View, is wasted by the Legislature and by the administrators of the white university? Does that not mean superior instruction for the white schools? If it does, then why is Prof. Banks advocating that $300,000.00 is enough for instruction for Negroes? Why is Prof. Banks trying to make Negroes believe that their children should not have the benefit of this superior instruction, or the equivalent of it? 7-14-45

The House Journal of the 49th Legislature shows that hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent for research for the white schools, but none is listed for research at Prairie View. Does Prof. Banks mean that Negro farmers, dairymen, bee-keepers, and poultrymen do not need the benefit of this research? How does Prof. Banks think that Negroes, who get the benefit of only $450,000.00 per year for instruction, equipment and plant maintenance, are going to get training enough to keep abreast of intelligent white boys who get the benefit of four or five million dollars of instruction, maintenance and equipment?

Prof. Banks not only has had access to this Legislature's Journal, but has had access to The Journal throughout the years, and he knows that A. & M. gets an appropriation of one-third of all of the available university funds received from the permanent university fund arising from the lands appropriated by the constitution of 1876, while the University of Texas gets the benefit of the other two-thirds. Prof. Banks also knows that the only tenable ground upon which separate schools can exist and be maintained, is that Negro schools get their proportionate share of any funds appropriated for education. Why then does he tell us that the $450,000.00 per year for Prairie View is sufficient for Negroes?

7-14-45

Can any reasonable man imagine a justifiable reason for the principal's letting his name and influence be used to condone the great disparity between the funds appropriated for Negroes and whites in this state? We have tried honestly and long to find a reasonable justification. We are reluctantly compelled to conclude that the facts are so obviously contrary to and so clearly compound the position of Dr. Banks, that we must assume that his is a self-serving position. Also, statements made privately to Dr. Banks' friends and associates impeach his bona fides in permitting himself to be used by those who are advocating that Negroes do nothing to get equalization now.

Negroes of Texas are not radical. There is hardly a Negro in Texas who expects, or at present desires, that white schools be thrown open to Negroes. All sane Negroes believe that a sensible approach to the problem would have been for the Legislature to have appropriated from $1,500,000.00 to $3,000,000.00 this year as a beginning toward equalizing Negro education with that of whites. This is true, despite the fact that Negroes realize that dual educational systems are expensive. But to avoid strife and clashes, they would pay their share of what they count a foolish expense, if the Legislature and the leadership of the state had had the good will and the good sense to have made a serious gesture toward beginning to equalize education for Negroes in Texas.

It is the rabid, race supremacy demagogues who have been radical and stubborn. It is they who have forced the issue by leaving the Negroes no choice except to demand entrance into the white schools, inasmuch as they are denied any chance of approaching or beginning to approach equality in their own schools. No intelligent Negro wants to cut down on any of the appropriations given to A. & M. or to the University of Texas or any of the branches, but if those who sponsor white schools refuse even a reasonable effort toward equalization, then the Negroes are compelled to demand entrance into the better schools, in order to get a chance to become full-fledged citizens. 7-14-45

It is of interest to note here that in the recently adopted constitution of Missouri, where the equalization fight began, the plank on education provides that the Legislature may combine Negro and white education whenever it seems practicable and advantageous. Missouri has been through the "hoppers" and begins to see the light. Texas, it seems, will not learn except at the cost and strife and struggle, which is sure to be harsh. Some of our leaders have not learned the lessons of integrity and loyalty, and will insist upon paying the price of compromising leadership.

What We Want In Education

AN EDITORIAL

The Informer By CARTER WESLEY Houston, Texas
10-27-45

There are some whites, who, assuming that Negroes have adequate educational facilities, believe that the present outcry about the woeful discrepancies is just agitation by a few radical Negroes. There are some others who believe that Negroes are anxious to attend white schools for social prestige and just to associate with whites. It might be wise for Negroes to state what they want in education as a means of clarifying these misapprehensions.

There are other whites, more or less familiar with educational problems, who assume that Dr. Banks, the dean of Negro education in Texas, is qualified and inevitably the natural spokesman for Negroes in the educational field. These people are inclined to give unusual weight to the things Dr. Banks says, and to lull themselves into a sense of security on the theory that Dr. Banks is expressing what Negroes want.

What They Want

Negroes have no yen to attend the University of Texas or A. & M. college. Negroes want made available to them an adequate system of education through which they can train men and women as teachers, leaders, professional men, and other essential services necessary to any group of people. In addition they want sufficiently advanced courses to enable Negroes to enter new fields and to be ready to take advantage of new discoveries, and thus find larger places of service and employment. It can be safely said that the majority of Negroes want adequate and sufficient opportunity for education and are not presently geared for an anti-segregation fight. Their willingness to destroy segregation springs from a realization that segregation as presently administered lies at the root of the inequality from which they suffer today.

Now as to Dr. Banks, it is true that he could make a qualified spokesman for what Negroes want, but it just happens that Dr. Banks is principal of Prairie View and concerned first and primarily with the continuance of that school. It also happens that the over-all picture of what Negroes want, and what seems immediately important to Dr. Banks for the continued existence of Prairie View, are not on all-fours or do not coincide at present. So caught with the obligation of maneuvering for sufficient funds to hold his faculty and to keep his school, Dr. Banks has been practically forced outside of the larger reaches of what Negroes want, through the desperation of struggle for the continuance of Prairie View in the crucial fight of Negro colleges throughout the South to make the grade of first-rate schools.

But in the desire of Negroes for adequate education, Prairie View is only one facet. Negroes want adequate educational facilities from the graduate level down through the elementary level. By the very nature of the things it is impractical to expect a man on the college level to be able to speak authoritatively and conclusively for Negroes on the other levels.

Despite the fact that the present Governor and the Legislature have been reactionary and evasive, Negroes believe that the greatest obstacle toward an acceptable step in the direction of equalization of education lies in complacency. This continuing inertia fills most Negroes with discouragement and dismay. Neither the false prophets nor the reactionaries seem as formidable as the ignorance and inertia of the masses of whites. 10-27-45

Those of us who have been called radicals were so styled because we were pointing out the approach of this problem months and years before it became obvious. At the risk of again being called radical, we are repeating the warning that what Texas and the South need is more leadership and statesmanship in the ask of understanding and of working at the solution of the interracial problem. Floundering in a flood of plaguing waters, rushing toward us with increasing speed are the problems of GI education, problems of inequality of teachers pay, problems of utter lack of professional, industrial, art and many other categories of training for Negroes in Texas. 10-27-45

When these rivulets reach us, they are likely to catch us between the newly emancipated vote of Negroes and the implacable righteousness of returning veterans, who seeek fulfillment of the democracy for which they fought and died. Statesmanship could save much money, much pain, and much anguish; ignorance and reactionarism will cost the people dearly.

[illegible] ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS
Cir. D. 52,860 — S. 90,993

JUN 9 - 1945

Texas' Initial Provision for A Negro University

Some worth-while accomplishments may be credited to the Texas Legislature that lately ended its five-month session, even though it left much essential legislation unfinished.

For example, Senator A. J. Sulak (La Grange), in whose district Prairie View University (formerly State Normal and Industrial College) is situated, points out:

"This Legislature did more for Negro education than all the previous legislatures combined."

A similar opinion comes from Representative R. L. Proffer (Denton), who was concerned with putting through the Sulak Bill for raising the Prairie View school to university status, and also with seeing an appropriation approved for the initial steps toward carrying out the Legislature's intent:

"We have provided for a good start on a minimum program for a Negro university."

As that lawmaker pointed out, the educational appropriation bill sent to the Governor allots $950,000 to Prairie View. That sum is about double the school's budget for the current biennium. Already—as W. R. Banks, president, informed the legislators—Prairie View had lost some of its ablest instructors to other institutions that could pay much higher salaries. Others were staying on at a sacrifice, out of loyalty to the institution.

The more generous budget will enable Prairie View to pay something like adequate salaries, and also to enlarge its teaching staff as the student body shall grow. A reasonable expectation is that numerous Negro youths returning from the armed services will desire to resume their education, and Prairie View will get its share of them.

The new law authorizes the directorate to provide study courses through the entire range of university branches, as the demand shall justify.

Admittedly, Prairie View will not be able quickly to meet that expansion requirement in every instance. So far as physical plant goes, this is another instance of "Mark Hopkins on the end of a log." Building and equipping a first-class university takes time.

The Legislature failed to put through amendment proposals which would have provided a backlog building fund for Prairie View, along with the other State-supported higher educational institutions. All the schools will need extra housing after the war, but the new Negro university's need probably will be the most urgent. As after World War I, one expects that the institutions will move old Army barracks to the campus and convert them into classrooms.

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES-HERALD
Circ. D. 107,663 - S. 107,669

JUN 8 - 1945

The People's FORUM

"Your Voice Is as Loud as Ours."

HAS NO FEAR OF COURT ACTION

To The Times Herald:

The real friend of the Negro is the Southern white man ~~who~~ has dug into his pockets for the past 80 years and paid 98 per cent of the cost of Negro education, elementary and collegiate, has employed the Negro or permitted him to occupy his farm lands, and from whom the Negro in the South draws full 90 per cent of all the money he ever handles.

Prairie View College is already a great school with a splendid faculty. There may be 50 Negro lawyers and twice that many Negro doctors in Texas. There are not many colored boys ready at this time to do University work who cannot be accommodated in Prairie View.

Practically every patriotic white man in Texas will take pride in a great Negro university. Such a university will train the Negro youth at home with an understanding of things as they are.

It is not necessary for you or the News to work yourselves into a lather about the courts. Just rely upon the good sense of Texas people, white and black, to work out the situation fairly.

Public sentiment, not court procedure, is going to control.

D. A. FRANK.

Dallas.

WICHITA FALLS, TEX.
WICHITA TIMES
Cir. D. 14,955 — S. 30,718

JUN 11 1945

IF NEGROES SEEK ADMISSION

If unpleasantness develops in Texas over the question of higher educational facilities for negroes, Texans can blame the 49th legislature for failing to forestall such a controversy.

Texas and other southern states had been put on notice, by the litigation arising in Missouri, of what to expect. The supreme court decision in the Missouri case held that a state is obligated to provide higher education facilities for negroes equal to those it affords white students. There are two ways in which this rule can be observed. One is by establishing and maintaining colleges for negroes. The other is by admitting negroes to the established schools, heretofore exclusively for white students. Missouri adopted the former expedient.

The 49th legislature made an inadequate gesture toward a solution of the problem by voting increased appropriations for the college for negroes at Prairie View. It made no provision for the new buildings which that institution must have if facilities equal to those at Austin are to be provided. If negro students apply for training in law, medicine, engineering, journalism or any of the other courses offered at the University, the Prairie View school may have money enough to hire the necessary teachers, but it does not have the buildings or equipment that such instruction involves. Texas would be unable to show, if the question arose, that it was providing equal facilities.

The question was brought to the legislature's attention by the Missouri decision and in other ways. One move was made to solve the problem. When a constitutional amendment was introduced to allow the University and A&M College to use anticipated revenue for erecting new buildings, a provision was inserted authorizing use of the fund for buildings at Prairie View. This amendment failed of submission because members from districts in which teacher colleges are located wanted those schools included. When this move was disapproved, they voted against the amendment as a whole.

There is reason to believe, however, that the problem as to Prairie View could have been solved without a constitutional amendment. The state constitution provides (Art. VII. Sec. 67) that:

> The legislature shall, when deemed practicable, establish and provide for the maintenance of a college or branch university for the instruction of the colored youths of the state, to be located by a vote of the people; provided, that no tax shall be levied, and no money appropriated out of the general revenue, either for this purpose or for the establishment and erection of buildings of the University of Texas.

This provision has long been held to preclude general fund appropriations for the Prairie View school. Actually, according to some legislators, it does no such thing, because the school in question was established by statute, in 1876, independently of the constitutional provision. It is held that Texas has never established the "college or branch university" contemplated by the constitution. No election was ever held on the location of the school. There is some basis, confused though the question may be, for the belief that the legislature can make appropriations out of the general fund for Prairie View buildings, because the college there is not the one visualized by the constitution-writers of 1876.

The 49th legislature could easily have taken a chance on the matter, and made the appropriations. Because it failed to do so, there is the possibility that if negro students seek to enroll at the University or any other state-supported educational institution, the federal courts will uphold their claims to admission.

Texas Professor Gets U. S. Post

Journal & Guide

By Associated Negro Press

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Ernest Michael Norris, of Prairie View State College, in Texas, is to become assistant to the director of personnel in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He will succeed to the post formerly occupied by the late Thomas N. Roberts.

6-23-45

In addition to serving as advisor and assistant to the director of personnel, Dr. Norris will aid in the development of training programs for young college men and women who seek to make agricultural posts their life calling.

Dr. Norris, a native of Texas, is a graduate of Tuskegee and Prairie View in both of which institutions he took agriculture. He took both his master's and doctor of philosophy degrees in the same subject at Cornell University, receiving the latter in 1934. At Prairie View he has been serving as director of graduate studies and resident teacher trainer in agriculture. He is not expected to assume his post for several weeks.

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS
Circ. D. 128,637 - S. 150,592

JUN 12 1945

Letters From Readers

It is regretted that many more letters are received than can be printed, especially under present wartime paper and space limitations. Preference will be given to short communications, and The News reserves the right to print excerpts from letters unless request to the contrary is made by the writer. Authors' names should be signed. Postage should be enclosed when return of letter is desired.

Negro Education in Texas.

To The News:

The committee on current news of the Baptist Ministers Union, colored, of this city, read to the union in its regular session at Salem Baptist Church, June 6, your editorial under the caption, Negro Education. Whereupon the union authorized the writing of this letter to express our appreciation to you for your broad-mindedness and to congratulate you for your just and liberal statement of facts with regard to the matter so vital to the mutual understanding of both races.

S. T. ALEXANDER.
2705 Flora Street, Dallas.

Exile for War Criminals.

To The News:

An excellent preventive of Hitlers, Napoleons and their coconspirators against the peace of the world would be a penal colony located on an island far removed from civilization where they could enjoy remorse or carry out their military ambitions with such weapons as nature might provide on such island.

This plan would provide an island where agitators would be sent as punishment or correction. This isolation or incarceration could be applied to war criminals in the present war as well as to future egomaniacs. Upon conviction by an international tribunal, all crimes against the peace of the world of a lesser degree than might be punishable by death would be punishable by exile and isolation upon an island designated by international agreement. The term of exile would be for life, for no plot against the peace of the world would deserve a lesser punishment.

The accommodations and conveniences on such an island should be of the crudest and the exiles should be required by necessity to provide most of their own subsistence. If they are kept busy enough digging a living out of the soil, they won't have much time to formulate plans for the overthrow of governments or other plots against world peace.

Details for policing, governing and pardoning in proper cases could be settled by an international agency set up for that purpose. On the basis of an ounce of prevention being worth a pound of cure, it is easy to see what great destruction, distress and death could have been averted if such a plan as this had been in effective operation ten years ago.

R. D. THURSTON.
Box 1885, Dallas.

University for Negroes.

To The News:

The Dallas News is to be commended and will have the support of all fair-minded citizens of Texas in the stand it has taken with reference to higher education for the Negroes of our state. The members of the Legislature may think they have solved the problem by designating Prairie View as the place for the Negro university, but they have gone about as far as the Bonehead Club went when it resolved to erect a twenty-story building to house the Bonehead University and to build the top story first.

The News called attention some time ago to the fact that it takes money and lots of it to build a university. They say that the money will be forthcoming when there is a demand for it. I suppose they mean that when enough prospective students assemble at Prairie View and enroll for the various departments of a university, the Legislature will then set about erecting suitable buildings and providing a faculty and equipment to carry on the work of a university. Our colored friends have done some foolish things in their time, as have the white folks, but I do not believe many of them will take the trouble to enroll in a university that exists only on paper.

C. N. MORTON.
815 East Palestine, Mexia, Texas.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
JOURNAL
Cir. D. 282,509—S. 314,548

JUN 17 1945

Negroes Seek Their Due

Negro leaders in Texas propose to take court action to force the legislature to provide university facilities for their race that will be on a par with the University of Texas. The legislature had gone through the motions of conferring university rank on Prairie View College for Negroes, but didn't provide the funds to effect any improvement. The Negroes want classrooms, laboratories and teachers, instead of just promises.

Some of the states which adhere to race segregation have made a conscientious effort to provide equal college facilities for Negroes in accordance with the United States supreme court decision in the celebrated Lloyd Gaines case in 1938. Missouri, which the court then ruled would have to admit Gaines to its state university law school, or provide one as good for Negroes, chose the second alternative. So, at heavy cost, Missouri has installed a competent staff and a law library of 31,000 volumes in a St. Louis building that would accommodate hundreds of students. And the total enrolment last November was seven! A school of journalism for Negroes, established under similar impetus, is said to be equally good, and relatively almost as costly.

The total enrolment was one! But the opportunity was not denied.

The cost of race discrimination isn't all paid in social turmoil. Some of it must be paid also in the hard coin of the republic.

Supreme Court Forces New Dixie School Plan

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 12-15-45

By JOHN LeFLORE
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

NEW ORLEANS — A Supreme Court ruling that a state-subsidized school must provide equal educational opportunities for all caused Dixie Governors to endorse a mutual system providing a maximum of higher learning for Negro and white citizens.

The program would provide for planned development of educational facilities on a regional basis and would arrange to permit students to go with state aid to a central school for courses of study not available at their own institutions.

Submitted by the committee on regional education, the plan was accepted by the Southern Governors' conference in a session here last week. It will be executed through an intra-state pooling of facilities and resources.

Cause of the sudden decision was the case severa' years ago involving one Lloyd Gaines, Negro resident of Missouri, who sought, and was denied admission to the state university law school.

Suit was filed and the Supreme Court decision was that a state must provide equal and non-discriminatory educational opportunities for all, regardless of race, in schools maintained by the taxpayers' money.

The educational committee urged that its recommendations be accepted for these reasons.

Comparative lack of availability of higher education at public expense in the South.

Limited resources which make it impossible for any one state to solve the problems alone.

Existence of certain fields of study in which the demand for one state may be too small for economical provision of courses.

Urge Action

The committee urged that immediate action be taken by each state department of education of existing facilities asked, and co-operation among education departments of all Southern states in long-range plans for development on a regional basis.

It also recommended for prompt action:

Contracts whereby state institutions of higher learning would grant equal facilities and privileges for students of contracting states.

States agreeing to provide courses to out-of-state students at costs no greater than probable cost if they were attending schools in their own states.

Provision by states for scholarship aid covering tuition, travel and living expenses to qualified students in fields for which no provision can be made within the state.

Schools in Each State

It was intimated that the long-range plan for regional educational development would probably provide for a school of medicine in one state, a school of law in another, a school of dentistry in a third, and various other graduate courses in other Southern states.

In a discussion of the report it was revealed that at least two Southern states are already providing state support for students to attend school in other states in conformity to the principles of the regional plan. 12-15-45

Gov. Ben Laney stated that 66 students of Arkansas are now studying in other states through state aid. Gov. Sparks said that the 1945 Alabama Legislature appropriated $25,000 for out-of-state higher education for Negroes.

The governors' meeting was held at the Roosevelt hotel. Attending the session were:

Govs. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma, chairman; Chauncey Sparks, Alabama, vice chairman; James H. Davis, Louisiana; Simeon S. Willis, Kentucky; Ben Laney, Arkansas; Millard F. Caldwell, Florida; Thomas L. Bailey, Mississippi; Robert G. Cherry, North Carolina; Ransome J. Williams, South Carolina; Colgate W. Darden, Virginia; and Clarence Meadows, West Virginia.

Texas Absent

Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia, was represented by Frank C. Gross, president of the Georgia state senate, and Gov. J. N. McCord of Tennessee, by Adjutant General Rufus Fort Jr. Texas was not represented at the conference.

West Virginia was added to the list of states comprising the conference.

All officers were re-elected, and Miami, Fla., was chosen as the city of the next meeting.

Regional College Proposal Opposed

25(b)

Chattanooga, Tenn. Observer

12-28-45

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(SNS)—The regional college proposal of Deans of Southern Graduate Schools was denounced at a symposium held recently in Fisk University. Denouncement came from Thurgood Marshall of New York, legal counsel for NAACP; Carter W. Wesley, head of the Southern Negro Conference for Equalization of Educational Opportunities, and Dean Charles H. Thompson of Howard University, Washington, D. C.

The regional college idea was construed as diametrically opposed to the Lloyd Gaines U. S. Supreme Court decision.

The subject of the symposium, which was the first of five meeting to be held between Southern graduate deans and colored educators and leaders, was "What Should Be Our Position Toward the Current Alternative Proposals for the Provision of Graduate and Professional Education of Negroes by Southern States?'

DISCUSSION PARTICIPANTS

12-28-45

Participants in the discussion were President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta Univesity, Georgia; D. O. Holmes of Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md.; and F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Dean A. O. Scruggs, white, of Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, who is representative of Southern Graduate School Deans; Dean Thompson, Attorney Marshall and Carter Wesley

In discussing regional schools, Dean Thompson and Messrs Marshall and Wesley held that state funds should provide within each Southern State equal educational opportunities for Negroes with those provided by the State and the State funds for whites.

All participants on the panel agreed that the provision for out-of state scholarships was an expediency and could only be counted as a temporary measure, pending the establishment of the Gaines decision in the States. Attorney Marshall contended that the question of sending both Negroes and whites out of the State is done in West Virgina was not of much concern because the fight for equalization should be directed to those sections of the South where whites were furnished training and Negroes were not.

It was also concluded that private fund of private individuals can work to establish educational centers wherever they want and however they want, but under the Gaines decision the State cannot do that without dscriminiation and disadvantage to Negroes.

Mr. Wesley pointed out that he asked for the pre-meeting because he believed Southern governors were meeting on the graduate school question with Southern educators and deans, and with this indication that the whites had met, it was logical for the colored leadeds also to meet.

[illegible]oes Asking Scholarship Funds

Many To Benefit By Recent Alabama Law

Gadsden Ala. Times

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 8.—(AP)—Applications have been received from 97 Alabama Negroes for regional education scholarships set up under a 1945 legislative act, State School Supt. E. B. Norton said today.

Ten applications already have been approved, Dr. Norton disclosed in an interview, and 26 others are ready for review by an advisory committee. The remaining 61 are still being checked.

Average grant for those given final okeh is $265. 12-9-45

The scholarships were made available through a $25,000 annual appropriation voted by the legislature to provide out-of-state graduate, technical or professional education to Alabama residents in courses of instruction not offered in the state.

Dr. Norton said the state board of education agreed to use the initial funds to meet needs of Negroes for training not available at Tusgekee Institute, the State Teachers' College at Montgomery or Alabama A. & M. at Normal. Ala.

This was done, he explained, because of "our desire to open up opportunities for Negroes which we have not heretofore been able to afford." 12-9-45

Requests for study in law and medicine, neither of which is available to Negroes in Alabama, topped the list of courses desired, Dr. Norton said. Others were social work, high school administration, dentistry, engineering, pharmacy, business administration, nutriton and library science.

Applicants have asked to attend these institutions:

Atlanta University, Boston University, Hampton Institute, Harvard, Howard University, Indiana University, Meharry University, Northwestern, Chicago University, Michigan University, Ohio University, Vermont University, Wisconsin University and Xavier University.

Rules fixed by the state board require an applicant to have been a resident of Alabama for at least a year, and limit the training to a nine-month school term. It can be renewed, however, in undergraduate professional work such as law and medicine.

Amount of aid is determined this way:

1. The difference between the tution and other fees at the University of Alabama or Auburn, and similar fees at the institution the applicant wants to attend.
2. The difference between the board and lodging rates, and
3. Railroad fare, limited to $50.

25b-1945

Regional Education

Norton Grants Scholarships To 10 Negroes

Montgomery Advertiser

97 Applications Received For Out-Of-State Study Aid

12-9-45

Applications have been received from 97 Alabama negroes for regional education scholarships set up under a 1945 legislative act, State School Supt. E. B. Norton said yesterday.

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12-9-45

Average grant for those given final okeh is $265.

The scholarships were made available through a $25,000 annual appropriation voted by the legislature to provide out-of-state graduate, technical or professional education to Alabama residents in courses of instruction not offered in the state.

Dr. Norton said the State Board of Education agreed to use the initial funds to meet needs of negroes for training not available at Tuskegee Institute, the State Teachers College at Montgomery or Alabama A. & M., at Normal, Ala.

This was done, he explained, because of "our desire to open up opportunities for negroes which we have not heretofore been able to afford."

Requests for study in law and medicine, neither of which is available to negroes in Alabama, topped the list of courses desired, Dr. Norton said. Others were social work, high school administration, dentistry, engineering, pharmacy, business administration, nutrition and library science.

12-9-45

Applicants have asked to attend these institutions:

Atlanta University, Boston University, Hampton Institute, Harvard, Howard University, Indiana University, Meharry Institute, Northwestern, Chicago University, Michigan University, Ohio University, Vermont University, Wisconsin University and Xavier University.

Rules fixed by the state board require an applicant to have been a resident of Alabama for at least a year, and limit the training to a nine-month school term. It can be renewed, however, in undergraduate professional work, such as law and medicine.

Montgomery, Ala

Amount of aid is determined this way:

1. The difference between the tuition and other fees at the University of Alabama or Auburn, and similar fees at the institution the applicant wants to attend.

2. The difference between the board and lodging rates, and.

3. Railroad fare, limited to $50,

The Informer

The Voice Of The South

Houston, Texas

Last summer a Conference of Deans of Southern Graduate Schools held five meetings throughout the South with Negro educators for the purpose of procuring an overall picture of the graduate work among Negroes in the South. The meetings were held under a fellowship from one of the institutional funds, and all of them were chairmaned by Dr. W. D. Funkhouser. After the report back to the CDSGS, Dr. Funkhouser made the following public statement: 12-15-45

"For a long time we have been sidestepping a very important issue in American education," but there is little doubt that "in some regions of the South we shall be forced in the near future to face this issue squarely and realistically."

"Unless the University faculty and the State Legislature adopts some definite policy very promptly, I fear that we are due for some embarrassing experiences and unfortunate publicity."

"The Negro educators, as was to be expected, were very well informed regarding the existing conditions in their institutions; they had the facts and figures at their finger tips; the white deans, however, were woefully ignorant of the situation which existed in the Negro colleges."

"The great discrepancy which exists in opportunities for and support of graduate work in Negro institutions as compared with the white colleges and universities" was one of the facts brought out by the papers presented by Negroes.

"It developed, for instance, that there is not a single Negro institution in the United States in which a student can secure a doctor's degree. Again, there are very few Negro institutions in the South that can offer even the master's degree, except in a very limited number of fields. The monies allotted to Negro institutions in most of the Southern states are far below any proportionate figure based on relative Negro and white populations." He also added that the salaries paid in Negro institutions of higher learning are generally far less than those in white institutions.

"On the basis of this factor alone (he is speaking here of libraries) . . . there are not more than a half dozen Negro institutions in the South which can honestly be recommended for general graduate instruction." 12-15-45

Dr. Funkhouser also said that he was convinced, "That practically all Negro educators firmly believe that eventually Negroes will be admitted to all state institutions now admitting only white students." "They base their hopes and expectations directly and confidently on the Gaines Decision."

"They point out that the Supreme Court ruling leaves only two choices—either to admit Negroes to state institutions, or to set up for Negroes institutions within the state equal in all respects to those provided for white students, they argue that this dual system of education will entail a financial burden which most Southern states could not bear. They realize that the dual system satisfies the legal requirements, but they are nevertheless unalterably opposed to it on social and patriotic grounds. They make a great deal of the argument that there is no place in a democracy for distinctions based on race, creed or color."

While Dr. Funkhouser is concerned primarily with graduate study, the same types of discrimination exist on the elementary and common school levels. Here we have the voice of white Southern educators, because the observations of Dr. Funkhouser are in the report issued by the Conference of White Deans of Southern Graduate Schools after a close-up study of the picutre. The report and the statements of Dr. Funkhouser are additional indictments against the leadership of those who have charge of administering and proportioning the funds, and who are still shying away from a realistic approach to the problem.

Statistics disclose that four to five times as many whites as Negroes have had some college education; that five to six times as many white persons are in professions as Negroes. Thus Negroes are deprived of the direct services and also of the leadership that comes from the training of these people. 12-15-45

It is indeed difficult to understand how any Negro leader would lend himself or his influence in support of this finagling. The problem is crystal clear. It is the solution which is difficult, but imperative. The thing needed today is realistic approach to some method to shake off inertia. The more costly way to settle it is by a series of lawsuits. The more economical and sensible way to settle it is by a series of conferences with both Negroes and whites, who will face the issue and make plans for orderly improvement in the light of actual existing assets.

The Regional College Plan

The Memphis World, Memphis, Tenn

Fearful that there is about to break forth a series of law suits by Negroes seeking equal graduate training facilities, southern Governors that week will take up again the Regional College plan, intended to have certain states operate jointly a graduate school to which Negroes residing within these states might obtain the training.

In the light of the Gaines decision, requiring each state to operate its own college, the several southern states cannot legally substitute a Regional College. At best, they can only postpone temporarily the inevitable equalization of Educational opportunities.

Dr. Foster, State College Head, Condemns Regional School Idea

Journa - [illegible]

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PORTSMOUTH—In his best fireside chat manner, Dr. Luther H. Foster, president of Virginia State College, speaking before the Tidewater Chapter of the Frontiers of America, at its meeting at Belleville,, Norfolk county, condemned regional education as originally proposed by many southern governors. Dr. Foster termed the plan as impractical, and a threat to the cultural well being of the state. Norfolk - Va.

Several of the speakers remarks were off the record, though important and interesting. He did, however, explain the subsidy to Meharry Medical College as no trick to keep Negroes who wish a medical education, within the confines of southern culture and traditions.

SPEAKS OF MEDICINE

To support himself, Dr. Foster, who confined his remarks to medicine, dentistry and pharmacy, revealed that Howard University had received four times as many students from Virginia as had Meharry.

Dr. Foster told the Frontiers that it was his studied opinion that Governor Darden had changed many of his ideas about regional education from his originally proposed plan. He said that "I hope no one will construe this statement to mean that the governor is now ready to admit Negroes to the University of Virginia."

"A state can not build culturally if the educational facilities are to be located in other states," Dr. Foster stated. 12-22-45

Much of the speaker's efforts were spent showing how utterly impossible and impractical it would be to even attempt a medical school at Virginia State College or any city in Virginia.

POPULATION INADEQUATE

His reasons being, the inadequate population necesarry to afford hospital training, the lack of trained men in medicine, white and colored, to man a faculty and staff a hospital, and the fact that such a plant must from its inception emerge as an "A" grade institution to meet the requirements of the Board of Examiners.

Dr. Foster was presented to the luncheon group by S. H. Bell, vice president of the Frontiers, acting in the absence of Bishop H. Z. Plummer, president.

Dr. John M. Gandy, president emeritus of Virginia State College and Dr. Foster were made honorary members of the organization by Dr. G. Hamilton Francis.

Regional College Proposal Opposed

Memphis World

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(SNS)—The regional college proposal of Deans of Southern Graduate Schools was denounced at a symposium held recently in Fisk University. Denouncement came from Thurgood Marshall of New York, legal counsel for NAACP; Carter W. Wesley, head of the Southern Negro Conference for Equalization of Educational Opportunities, and Dean Charles H. Thompson of Howard University, Washington, D. C.

The regional college idea was construed as diametrically opposed to the Lloyd Gaines U. S. Supreme Court decision. 12-25-45

The subject of the symposium, which was the first of five meeting to be held between Southern graduate deans and colored educators and leaders, was "What Should Be Our Position Toward the Current Alternative Proposals for the Provision of Graduate and Professional Education of Negroes by Southern States?'

DISCUSSION PARTICIPANTS

Participants in the discussion were President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta Univesity, Georgia; D. O. Holmes of Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md.; and F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Dean A. O. Scruggs, white, of Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, who is representative of Southern Graduate School Deans; Dean Thompson, Attorney Marshall and Carter Wesley

In discussing regional schools Dean Thompson and Messrs Marshall and Wesley held that state funds should provide within each Southern State equal educational opportunities for Negroes with those provided by the State and the State funds for whites.

All participants on the panel agreed that the provision for out-of state scholarships was an expediency and could only be counted as a temporary measure, pending the establishment of the Gaines decision in the States. Attorney Marshall contended that the question of sending both Negroes and whites out of the State is done in West Virgina was not of much concern because the fight for equalization should be directed to those sections of the South where whites were furnished training and Negroes were not.

Tenn.

It was also concluded that private fund of private individuals can work to establish educational centers wherever they want and however they want, but under the Gaines decision the State cannot do that without dscriminiation and disadvantage to Negroes.

Mr. Wesley pointed out that he asked for the pre-meeting because he believed Southern governors were meeting on the graduate school question with Southern educators and deans, and with this indication that the whites had met, it was logical for the colored leadeds also to meet.

Will Regional Schools Do?

The Informer

25b

The condensed report put out by the Deans of Southern White Graduate Schools suggests the establishment of regional colleges for Negroes to meet the discrepancy in educational opportunities. Though no Negroes have come out squarely for regional colleges, it is suspected that certain Negroes in large educational centers are favorable toward consideration of regional schools as a solution to the problem of discrimination in the South. At a symposium in Fisk last Thursday, before the heads of colleges and secondary schools, the matter of regionals came up. Houston, Texas

Leading the panel were President Rufus E. Clement; President F. D. Patterson; Dean A. O. Scruggs, white, of Louisiana State University, representing the Deans of Southern Graduate Schools; Dean Charles H. Thompson, Attorney Thurgood Marshall, and Carter Wesley. Roughly it may be said that Dean Charles H. Thompson of Howard University; Attorney Thurgood Marshall, N. A. A. C. P., and Carter Wesley, Southern Negro Conference on Equalization of Educational Opportunities, were opposed to regionals as a solution to the problem. 12-15-45

In the course of the discussion it developed that both Dr. Clement and Dr. Patterson were thinking of regionals in the sense that they were discussed ten or twelve years ago by some of the General Education Board, who discussed putting educational centers for Negroes in Marshall, New Orleans, Fisk and Atlanta. It was suggested that regionals in this sense were not involved in the issue of equalization of educational opportunities under the Gaines decision, because the discussion there is in regard to what the state shall furnish, while the regionals discussed above concern the investment of private money. Messrs. Thompson, Marshall and Wesley readily agreed that they were not concerned with the establishment of private, regional schools.

They did insist, however, that under the Gaines decision each state is obligated to furnish to Negroes in that state equivalent educational facilities that they furnish for whites. With this Negroes will be satisfied, and will be satisfied with nothing less. Questions and statements from the audience indicated support of this view.

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It is most regrettable that the Conference of White Deans of Southern Graduate Schools put their support behind the establishment of regional state schools to meet the educational discrepancy. Acceptance of this view is another endorsement of the disproportionate expenditure of funds by the respective states in the South, and is a clear attempt to continue the very discrimination from which Negroes have suffered in the past.

For it is obvious that no state under the Gaines decision can acquit itself of responsibility by joining with other states to establish a school outside its borders to which Negroes must go, when whites can go to a school equal or better in the state itself. Such ventures will lay the states open to suits immediately under the Gaines decision, and it will be wasted money. 12-15-45

There were some who have accepted the thesis of giving Negroes less than whites in education, who asked what would happen if, as in West Virginia, both whites and Negroes were sent out of the state for professional studies. Attorney Marshall answered that the question did not fit in the discussion before us, because it merely indicated that the state was not furnishing to whites or colored the particular facilities. The question before us is how we may get for Negroes in the state the same thing that is given to whites in the state.

Put it another way, Negroes are concerned when a white student in Texas can get engineering, dentistry, medicine, architecture, or any of the higher courses, and the Negroes cannot get them in Texas. Why borrow trouble and imagine a lot of things, when we have these stubborn cases of wanton discrimination staring us in the face?

The writer asked the gentleman who had posed the question about West Virginia, why some of these people, who are so anxious to help whites discriminate against us, would not sometimes suggest that in this matter of regional colleges, if the whites are in good faith, they would not say take the University of Louisiana for whites and give the Negroes the University of Texas? This would be the only realistic approach to regionalism that would be free of discrimination and indicative of an intention to be fair. The truth is the whole scheme is to continue by subterfuge the system which the Supreme Court so harshly condemned in the Gaines decision.

Negroes will make a serious mistake to endorse any procedure which will weaken the Gaines decision. Where Negroes come out in favor of regional colleges, they immediately cut from under the Gaines decision, which insists that each state is obligated to give to the citizens of its state equal educational opportunities. Once you cut from under the Gaines decision, all of the leverage that Negroes now have in this fight is gone.

Negro Counsel Centers Considered By Group

B'ham News

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 3 —(AP)— The executive conference of Negro Land Grant College Presidents is considering plans for the establishment of counseling centers for returning Negro soldiers in all Southern states. Alabama and Virginia already have such centers. 7-3-45

Discussions on this matter were held here recently at a conference attended by Dr. H. M. Bond, of Fort Valley State College, conference president; Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Virginia State College; Dr. F. D. Blueford, president of A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C., and President F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee Institute.

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Land Grant College Committee Plans Program For Negro Vets

Centers Of Advice To Be Established In Every State Of Southland

Atlanta Daily World

TUSKEGEE — (ANP) — If plans discussed here Sunday by the executive committee of the Conference of Negro Land Grant College presidents materialize, counselling centers for returning Negro GIs will be established in each southern state. Such centers have already been set up in Virginia and Alabama.

These centers for advice and counsel to Negro veterans will also be closely coordinated with programs of veterans education, upon which much emphasis will be placed by the colleges as the nation approaches the first fall term opening since the close of the war in Europe.

7-4-45

Other matters on the committee's agenda included plans for developing a Washington office for the conference and exploring the possibilities of aviation as a part of the post-war education program for the member colleges.

Pending selection of the date for the next conference, the committee agreed that a conference theme dealing with problems of labor and management would be appropriate.

Those in attendance included Dr. H. M. Bond, conference president, Fort Valley State college; President F. D. Bluford, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C., and President Patterson.

25b

Counseling Centers For Negro Veterans

Mont. Advertiser

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 2.—(AP)—Counseling centers for returning negro soldiers would be established in each Southern State, under plans discussed by the executive committee of the Conference of Negro Land Grant College Presidents.

Such centers already have been set up in Alabama and Virginia, and the comimttee took up the question of extending the field at a recent meeting here.

Committee members also talked of opening a cenference office in Washington and of the possibility of including aviation as a part of the postwar education program for member colleges. 7-7-45

Attending were Dr. H. M. Bond, of Fort Valley State College, conference president; Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Virginia State College; Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C., and President F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee Institute.

25b

16 Colleges, Univs. Set For ROTC Program

Memphis World
Memphis, Tenn.
10-19-45

ATLANTA, Ga., October 21,—Sixteen southeastern colleges and universities have been named by the War Department as institutions which may participate immediately in the reactivated advanced course ROTC program, Headquarters, Fourth Service Command announced here today.

At the same time tentatively plans were revealed for the permanent postwar ROTC program, which must remain in abeyance until Congress has determined the size and nature of the postwar Army. Meanwhile, the interim program will be in operation, it was stated. 10-19-45

Veterans who can qualify for the new advanced course will be offered liberal financial inducements while enrolled as ROTC students. During the two-year period covered by the course they will be paid a money allowance of approximately $370, based on present daily cash value of the garrison ration and will receive between $70 and $75 while attending the six-week ROTC camp, normally scheduled during the summer following completion of the first year of advanced ROTC work. Distinctive uniforms and military textbooks will be furnished without cost.

These provisions are in addition to those veterans may receive while attending college under the terms of the GI Bill of Rights which authorizes $50 per month subsistence for single men and $75 for married men plus the cost of tuition and other fees up to $500. 10-19-45

The college and universities in the southeast which may participate in the advanced course program are: Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Tuskegee Institute, University of Alabama, University of Florida, Georgia School of Technology, University of Georgia, Mississippi State College, University of Mississippi, North Carolina A. & T. College, Davidson College, North Carolina State College, Clemson College, Presbyterian College, The Citadel, Wofford College and the University of Tennessee.

Six Negro Schools Get Advanced ROTC

[illegible] Kansas [illegible]
10-19-45

WASHINGTON. —(ANP)—Six Negro colleges will be allowed to [illegible] advanced courses, reserve officers' training corps, out of the total of 129 such authorizations announced by the war department. The program offers liberal financial inducements to World War II veterans desiring to qualify as reserve officers while attending college.

Colleges and universities affected immediately are those which had advanced course units on March 1, 1943, with the exception of those schools having only medical corps units. The basic course has been kept in operation throughout the war, and, at least for the interim program, will continue to be a prerequisite for enrollees with less than six months' active military service. The interim period is that period until congress determines the size and character of the postwar army.

The colleges affected are Howard university, Hampton institute, Tuskegee institute, North Carolina A. and T. college, Wilberforce university and West Virginia State college. 10-19-45

25b-1945

Selma University

Dr. McAllister Starts Work at Selma University

11-24-45

Pittsburgh Courier

SELMA, Ala.—Dr. C. Lopez McAllister, former pastor of Maple Street Baptist Church, Des Moines, Iowa, has begun work as dean of the Theological Department of Selma University. He is a graduate of Morehouse, Colgate, and Rochester Theological Seminary. Pa.

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25b- 1945

Shaw Unversity

WATERBURY, CONN.
REPUBLICAN
Circ. D. 16,840 - S. 28,099

JUN 12 1945

Urges Better Understanding Of Negro

Miss Helena Dunham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dunham, 75 Pearl St., a senior at Shaw University, N. C., spoke on the benefits from attending an all-Negro school at the forum conducted last night in the auditorium of the Mount Olive Zion A.M.E. Church. Miss Dunham is majoring in romance languages. Rev. S. W. Weller, pastor of the church, presided and a question period followed.

A graduate of Crosby High School, Miss Dunham said she was glad of the contacts afforded at Shaw University, pointing out that her viewpoint on life had been widened by the influences of the school. She feels that education of the Negro has advanced and urged the white race to understand and cooperate and to realize the abilities of the Negro.

25b-1945

Southern Governor's Conference—Regional Colleges

Permanent Staff Proposed For Governor's Conference

Montgomery, Advertiser

5-19-45

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 18.—(AP)—Recommendations for a paid, permanent office staff for the Southern Governors Conference, and for a continuing southwide planning committee to act in an advisory capacity for the governors were drawn here today for submission to the governors. 5-19-45

The steering committee of the southwide planning group, called to meet here by the governors, agreed upon these two recommendations tonight. The entire committee will act upon them tomorrow, along with recommendations from eight special subcommittees.

Gov. Robert S. Kerr, of Oklahoma, led the discussion which ended with the drawing of the two recommendations. Heretofore, the Southern Governors Conference has been without a paid staff.

Sparks Urges Education Plan

The southwide planning committee, if the Governors Conference accepts the suggestion here, would be a voluntary organization of members named by the governors of the 13 Southern States.

Negroes of the South who seek specialized training would have a regional-wide list of educational institutions from which to choose if a plan advanced today by Gov. Chauncey Sparks, of Alabama, is adopted.

The Alabama chief executive, addressing a postwar planning committee meeting held under aegis of the Southern Governors Conference, suggested a reciprocal arrangement allowing negroes of one State to attend the advanced educational institutions of other States, with the State of the student's residence underwriting expense differences.

"For example, said Sparks, "other States may send their negro students to the College of Veterinary Medicine at Tuskegee Institute, here in Alabama, and Alabama can send her medical students to Meharry in Tennessee."

Such a program, he pointed out, would eliminate the necessity of each State providing its own specialized facilities for the limited number of students interested.

Problem To Be Solved

Sparks, asserting "any increase in purchasing power of the negro will benefit our State and Nation," declaring that providing better educational and economic opportunities for negroes constituted "economic selfishness" for the South. 5-19-45

"This racial problem is but one which faces all Southern States alike," he continued. "It is one that must and will be solved, and solved in our own way."

Other governors present for the two-day session are James H. Davis, of Louisiana, and Robert S. Kerr, of Oklahoma, who was named chairman. The delegates represent 12 states.

After Sparks' address, subcommittees were named to examine problems of reconversion, veterans affairs, research, agriculture, State-Federal cooperation, educational, industrial development and transportation. These groups will report to the full committee tomorrow.

The committee's recommendations will be presented at a session of the Southern Governors Conference.

Gov. Kerr suggested that the committee's program should be evolved on the basis of considerations for "making the South a better place to live."

Conference Of 3 Governors On Negro Education Halted

Montgomery Advertiser

4-13-45

Death of President Roosevelt yesterday caused postponement of a conference of southern governors at Mobile this weekend on a projected regional negro education program.

Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama and Gov. Colgate Darden of Virginia halted their journey to the Choctaw Bluff Hunting Club, where they had planned a turkey hunt for today. From Mobile they headed back to Montgomery, where Darden planned to catch a plane for Richmond.

The two governors, along with Gov. Thomas L. Bailey of Mississippi had planned to meet aboard a yacht in Mobile this weekend for the education talks as members of a committee appointed by the Southern Governors Conference. 4-13-45

Two bills designed to set up machinery for a southwide exchange of higher education facilities were approved by the recess committee on constitution and legislative procedure.

One called for an annual appropriation of $25,000 to provide "negro residents of Alabama graduate and professional instruction not available to them at State-supported educational institutions." 4-13-45

Thus negroes desiring to study medicine, for example, could, with State assistance, attend school in another State where such instruction was available.

The second measure would authorize Alabama schools to offer their facilities to other States.

Gov. Sparks, it was learned, has prepared a recommendation to serve as a possible basis of agreement. Details, however, were not disclosed.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
ITEM
Circ. D. 71,058
MAY 23 1945

It Looks Practical

A proposal by Governor Sparks of Alabama for consideration by the approaching Southern Governors' Conference outlines a plan for what would be tantamount to exchange-scholarships among Negro colleges in various Southern states. It strikes us as sound, and seems to us to merit serious examination.

In essence, the project would permit Negroes from any Southern state to attend higher educational institutions in any other Southern State, with the exchange-student's home-state "underwriting" differences in cost.

Alabama Negroes, for example, could attend Dillard university in New Orleans, while Louisiana Negroes could thus attend one of the special agricultural or medical colleges of Tuskegee Institute. This would obviously make possible a wider educational opportunity for the Negroes of the entire South, without putting the various state treasuries, or private funds for Negro education, to the strain of providing similar schools in each state.

In time, of course, the number of such schools will have to be increased, as none of those now in existence could care for all regional applicants when the inevitable rise of economic standards throughout the South makes its effects felt in the spread of learning. But the Sparks plan seems to us to embody a good start. We hope the Southern governors find the means to put it into operation.

Equalization Conference Opposes Regional College

Atlanta Daily World

Committee Appears Before Southern Governors Dec. 7-8

The ~~Southern~~ Ga. Conference for Equalization of Educational Opportunities, in an enthusiastic two-hour meeting in Clark College here Saturday, formally decided to air its objectives, policy and position in opposition to the Southern Regional College idea before the Southern Governors Conference in its sessions in New Orleans Friday and Saturday, Dec. 7-8, 1945. A committee of three, headed by Carter W. Wesley, president of the equalization group, is to make the appearance before the State executives. 11-25-45

Because the job of raising one hundred thousand dollars, an announced intention of the organization, was held by Dr. Forrester B. Washington. director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, to be a means of delaying positive action and minimizing the effectiveness of the organization, the body voted to utilize the equalization conference machinery chiefly as a clearing house or coordination agency which would keep abreast of published material dealing with equalization efforts of other organizations, similar to their own, working under the framework of the Gaines decision, and keeping the public thus informed. This was seen as a means of stimulating equalization efforts by Negroes throughout America as well as a means of keeping the general public informed.

INFORMATION BUREAU

To that end, the body recommended that its publicity director, Lucius L. Jones, of New Orleans, head up an information bureau to be operated on a suitable operational budget provided by the organization and disseminate material and information approved by the body. The equalization conference not only announced its support of all organizations and institutions working for equalization of educational opportunities within the framework of the Gaines decision but announced its determination to declare itself official in opposition to all forces opposed to equal education of all persons within their respective states, regardless of race, creed or color.

The equalization conference ruled that race would not be the basis for deciding membership in the organization, but rather the interest of all persons seeking membership in the same principles as the founders of the conference. All future members, it was voted, must enter the organization through an invitation from it.

DEFINES AREAS

The equalization body simplified the execution of its work throughout the South by defining the areas in which it would perform. It will merely support, financially and morally, the work of organizations in local areas which have already undertaken equalizaton efforts, particularly the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It was announced that it would stimulate action and take definite equalization steps in areas where no present action is being taken. 11-25-45

President R. B. Atwood ow

Preside tR. B.A n

President R. B. Atwood of Kentucky State College said the equalization conference has stimulated action from public and educational officials as well as colored and white leaders in many communities, including the State of Kentucky, where two different equalization bills have already been introduced in the Legislature and a third, or compromise bill, is under contemplation.

Conference officers present, other than Mr. Wesley, president, C. A. Scott, vice-president from Atlanta, Mr. Atwood, treasurer, and Mr. Jones, publicity director, were Dr. Reid E. Jackson of Arkansas State College, secretary and Blyden Jackson of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., member of the permanent commission, with others atttending being President J. P. Brawley and Dean E. E. McPheeters of Clark College, Dean B. R. Brazeal of Morehouse College, Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton, Urban League executive, Principal C. N. Cornell of Booker T. Washington High School, Dean J. Edward Dickerson and R. O. Johnson of Morris Brown College, Miss Rubye G. Weaver and Dr. Washington, all of Atlanta, Mr. and Mrs. Ira D. Henderson of Amory, Miss., Herman W. Fennell of Honea Path, S. C., President W. E. Gray Jr., of Florida A. and M. College, B. W. Gallman of Pendleton, S. C., and Miss Wanda M Broussard of Atlanta University.

Southern Negro Conference for Equalization of Educational Opportunities

Committee Of Three To Appear Before State Executives

Informer Houston, Texas

12-1-45

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Means of Keeping Public Informed

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The equalization body simplified the execution of its work throughout the South by defining the areas in which it would perform. It will merely support, financially and morally, the work of organizations in local areas which have already undertaken equalization efforts, particularly the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It announced that it would stimulate action and take definite equalization steps in areas where no present action is being taken.

President R. B. Atwood of Kentucky State college said the equalization conference has stimulated action from public and educational officials as well as colored and white leaders in many communities, including the State of Kentucky where two different bills have already been introduced in the Legislature and a third, or compromise bill, is under contemplation.

Conference officers present, other than Mr. Wesley, president, Mr. Atwood, treasurer, and Mr. Jones, publicity director, C. A. Scott, Atlanta vice-president, were Dr. Reid E Jackson, secretary, from Arkansas State College, and Blyden Jackson member of the permanent commission, from Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn., with others attending the meeting being President J. P Brawley of Clark College, host institution, Dean E. E. McPheeters of Clark, Dean B. R. Brazeal of Morehouse College, Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton, Urban League executive, C. N. Cornell, principal of Booker T. Washington High school, R. O Johnson and Dean J. Edward Dickerson of Morris Brown College, and Dr. Washington, all of Atlanta, Mr and Mrs. Ira D. Henderson of Amory, Miss., Herman W. Fennell of Honea Path, S3 S. C., President William H. Gray Jr., of Florida A. and M. College at Tallahassee, B. W Gallman of Pendleton, S. C., and Miss Rubye G. Weaver, also of Atlanta, and Miss Wanda M. Broussard of Shreveport, La.

Educational Equalization Conference In Atlanta Nov. 24

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

11-21-45

An important meeting of the Southern Negro Conference for Equalization of Educational Opportunities will be held at Clark College Saturday November 24, beginning at 9 A.M.

In addition to routine business and action on several urgent matters, resolutions will be drafted to be submitted at the forthcoming Southern Governors meeting, which will be held at New Orleans in December.

The Southern Negro Conference for Equalization of Educational Opportunities, which is made up of newspaper men and educators, was organized two years ago. Since that time, meetings have been held at New Orleans, La.; Jackson, Miss.; Memphis, Tenn.; and Nashville, Tenn. 11-21-45

The officers include: Carter Wesley, Houston, Texas, president; C. A. Scott, Atlanta, Georgia, vice-president; Lucy Harth Smith, Lexington, Kentucky, vice-president; Reid S. Jackson, Pine Bluff, Ark., secretary and R. B. Atwood, Frankfort, Ky., treasurer.

Call Plan 'Unequal' Education

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh Pennsylvania

12-1-45

By LUCIUS JONES
(Staff Correspondent)

ATLANTA—The Southern Negro Conference for Equalization of Educational Opportunities in an enthusiastic two-hour meeting in Clark College here Saturday formally decided to air its objectives, policy and position in opposition to the Southern Regional College idea before the Southern Governors conference in its sessions in New Orleans Friday and Saturday, Dec. 7-8. A committee of three, headed by Carter W. Wesley, president of the equalization group, is to make the appearance before the State executives.

Because of the task of raising $100,000, an announced intention of the organization, was held by Dr. Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, to be a means of delaying positive action and minimizing the effectiveness of the organization, the body voted to utilize the equalization conference machinery chiefly as a clearing house or co-ordinating agency which would keep abreast of published material dealing with equalization efforts of other organizations similar to their own, working under the framework of the Gaines decision, and thus keep the public informed.

PUBLIC STIMULANT 12-1-45

This was seen as a means of stimulating equalization efforts by Negroes throughout America as well as a means of keeping the general public informed.

To this end the body recommended that its publicity director, Lucius L. Jones, of The Pittsburgh Courier, head up an information bureau to be operated on a suitable operational budget provided by the organization. He will desseminate material and information approved by the body.

The equalization conference not only announced its support of all organizations and institutions working for equalization of educational opportunities within the framework of the Gaines decision, but it also announced its determination to declare itself officially in opposition to all forces opposed to equal education of all persons.

MEMBERS INVITED 12-1-45

The conference ruled that race would not be the basis for deciding membership in the organization, but rather the interest of all persons seeking membership in the same principles as the founders of the conference. All future members, it was voted, must enter the organization through an invitation from the organization itself.

The equalization body simplified the execution of its work throughout the South by defining the areas in which it would perform. It will merely support, financially and morally, the work of organizations in local areas which have already undertaken equalization efforts, particularly the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The conference announced that it would stimulate action and take definite equalization steps in areas where no present action is being taken.

EFFECTIVE IN KENTUCKY

President R. B. Atwood of Kentucky State College said the equalization conference has stimulated action from public and educational officials as well as colored and white leaders in many communities, including the State of Kentucky, where two different bills have already been introduced in the Legislature and a third, a compromise bill, is under contemplation.

Conference officers present, other than Mr. Wesley, president, Mr. Atwood, treasurer, and Mr. Jones, publicity director, were Dr. Reid Jackson and C. A. Scott, respectively vice president and secretary, and Blydon Jackson, member of the permanent commission.

12-1-45

Others attending the conference included J. P. Brawley, Clark College; Dean E. E. McPheeters, Clark; Dean B. R. Brazeal, Morehouse; Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton, Urban League; C. N. Cornell, Booker T. Washington High School; R. O. Johnson and Dean J. Edward Dickerson of Morris Brown; Dr. Forrester Washington and Miss Rubye Weaver, all of Atlanta; Mr. and Mrs. Ira D. Henderson of Amory, Miss.; Herman W. Fennell of Honea Path, S. C.; President William H. Gray of Florida A. and M. College at Tallahassee, and Miss Wanda M. Broussard of Shreveport La.

25b-1945

Southern University

Southern's

Classes Resumed As Faculty Considers Students' Demands

The Informer 11-24-45
Houston, Texas

BY JOHN E. ROUSSEAU, JR.

BATON ROUGE, La—A strike of the Student body at Southern university on Friday, November 2, was disclosed this week through the investigation of a report which stated that news of the affair which began the day before Southern university's homecoming day was not being released to the general public. 11-24-45

Investigations revealed that the entire student body participated in a demonstration staged in the university auditorium in the effort to have more privileges granted and a student council established.

Seeking verification, newspaper reporters telephoned President Felton Clark on Friday who said:

"We really didn't call it a strike. What happended was, the students asked for what they considered some privileges, in fact, some that I thought they should have.

"I have suggested, and the suggestion has been accepted, that a student committee be appointed to work with joint faculty committees. Two persons from each class are to discuss various problems with faculty committees.

"We are always amenable to listening to the students' requests and whenever, in the opinion of the board such requests are reasonable we grant them."

President Clark admitted, however, that a demonstration was staged in the auditorium on November 2.

It was learned from other unimpeachable sources that on November 2, the student body assembled in the auditorium for a "pep" meeting and when cheer leaders began various yells and songs, the body cried in unison, "We want 'Prexy'! We want 'Prexy'."

When cheer leaders were unable to restore order, Dean J. B. Cade entered and sought to dismiss the students who insisted on seeing the president, it was reported.

On the entrance of President Clark, it was reported, the student body listened attentively to his remarks. President Clark, according to reports, was deeply moved by the demonstration saying that it was the first time in the history of Southern university that such a demonstration had occurred.

It was learned that students asked that they be given more privileges in the matter of going to town and also asked that a student be appointed to the disciplinary committee. 11-24-45

No classes were held for the remainder of November 2, the demonstration having taken place noon, however, homecoming activties were carried on with such precision and spirit the next day that the general public was unaware that anything had occurred.

No further demonstrations have been held, it was learned Friday, and university officials were waiting for the students to submit the names of their representatives.

When asked if any student or students had been designated as the leaders of the movement, President Clark replied, "Well, in such instances there is always a leader."

Another phase of the students' demands is that there will be absolutely no retaliatory action against leaders of the movement.

After homecoming week-end, classes returned and a normal atmosphere prevails at the university.

Felton Clark Gets Break In College Sheet

New York Amsterdam News 12-8-45

SCOTLANDVILLE, La. (ANP)—Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern university is one of six Beloit college graduates featured in the fall issue of the Beloit Alumnus, alumni publication of Beloit college located in Wisconsin.

In a series of articles describing the activities of distinguished Beloiters listed in "Who's Who in America" the magazine article refers to the early training of the Southern U. president followed by graduate work at Columbia. Says the Alumnus "He has been a member and officer of numerous conferences and committees dealing with Negro welfare, and white and Negro relationships. He is a member of many educational administrative organizations, as well as honor societies including Phi Beta Kappa. Felton Grandison Clark has made an outstanding record as president of Southern university." 12-8-45

25b-1945

Talladega College

Dr. Constance Warren Visits Talladega To Study Curriculum

New York Age

New York, N.Y.

TALLADEGA, Ala. — Dr. Constance Warren, president emeritus of Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y., visited Talladega College this week on her tour of Southern colleges to learn of their educational objectives, curriculum, and special features and to share the expcrience of her college with them. 12-15-45

15K

Dr. Warren has a special interest in the College Council at Talladega. This Council, composed of six administrators, six faculty members, and six students, formulates the policies of the College. It does not vote on any issue but after full discussion arrives at a decision by concensus. The functioning of the Council has aroused widespread interest and publicity through "Practicing Democracy in the College," a bulletin published by the United States Office of Education. 12-15-45

25b-1945

Tennessee A & I College

A. and I. Has Become University, Says Story By Associated Press

Nashville Globe

A local representative of the famed Associated Press was out last Sunday with an article in the Nashville Tennessean, which may be one in a series of such articles whose apparent purpose will be to "sell" the citizens of Tennessee and especially colored citizens, an assurance that a great Negro university has been established to take the place of the Tennessee A. and I. State College.

The first of the articles in the series (if any) apparently was more amusing than it was convincing, to Nashvillians who pride themselves on knowing their A. and I. State College, what it has been, what it is now and what, according to promises, it is expected to be. With alumni, the Associated Press verily, "tore its trousers" by making an assertion that cast reflection upon the notable administration of the late Dr. W. J. Hale, president of the college for more than 30 years and under whom practically all of the men and women of the alumni graduated. 7-6-45

At the time of Dr. Hale's departure from A. and I. State College in 1943, the college could boast of having an enrollment of 1,600 students, which was the second largest of any of the Land Grant colleges for Negroes, and yet the findings of the Associated Press "researcher" were that A. and I., under President Hale, was a little college with only about 500 enrollment. For a period of about ten years, prior to Dr. Hale's departure from the college, A. and I. boasted regularly in the press of having an enrollment of 1,000 students or more, but since President Hale died propagandists have been sneaking false statements into papers, intended to make it appear that President Hale had been a failure as the head of the state college. That sort of story always arouses the ire of an alumni and the Associated Press can be sure that few of the graduates of State College, after reading what it said about what the enrollment at the college had been under President Hale, would be willing to give this news gathering agency a very high rating for unbiased reporting.

The article lauded the alleged achievements of the administrations of Govs. Cooper and McCord for what they had done in making A. and I. a great university of the same standard of the University of Tennessee at Knoxville. But when it came to putting down figures, telling how much money these administrations had spent to create the new university, the article stressed $160,000 but apparently the editors of the Tennessean refused to go along with the propaganda, because right after the article mentioned the extra $160,000, there appears in parentheses the following explanatory paragraph: 7-6-45

("This was equivalent to giving the school back part of a $317,000 surplus Hale had built up by over economy. This amount was taken by the last legislature from a special trust fund and put back in the general fund.")

Another "dander-raising" item in the Associated Press story referred to the astounding record President Hale had made in building the A. and I. plant from one valued at $50,000 thirty years ago, to one valued at Three Million Dollars at the time of his departure. Concerning this feat (after former President Hale is dead) the charge is that "when President Davis took over in 1943, the plant was run down." Nashvillians are virtually unanimous in contending that there is not a word of truth in the statement that the A. and I. plant was "run down" at the time President Hale made his departure.

With reference to how badly the plant was "run down" and the rush to prop it up with repairs, it is pointed out that in the statistical report from the State Department of Education, for the scholastic year ending June 30, 1944, the total sum of money spent for the year for "operation and maintenance of physical plant" was $42,331.09, which couldn't possibly go very far in underpinning a "run down plant." During that same period, the sum of $101,212.37 was spent for instructional service, $86,719.83 was spent for "auxiliary enterprises" and the sum of $22,507.60 was spent for "administrative and general expense." If th AP had any figures to support its glorification of what has been spent by the allegedly generous Cooper and McCord administrations to prop up the "run-down" A. and I. plant, the belief is that figures, instead of rhetoric would have been published. It is to be remembered that from the establishment of A. and I. State College until President Hale's departure, the state had spent only $370,000 to build the school plant which had a valuation of nearly Three Million Dollars in 1943.

The AP states that $424,619, in 1945, compared with $209,485 in 1944, was spent at the college to rehabilitate the "run down" plant but acknowledges that much of this sum went for salaries and "some of it" was for rehabilitation. There is a slight difference in the figures given of what was spent in 1944—the sum is $48,539—when the figures put out by the Department of Education in its report for the year ending June 30, 1944 are compared with what the AP story says. The Department of Education says total expenditures for 1944 were $253,024.

7-6-45

University Departments Listed

The Associated Press story claims that A. and I. has been converted into a university system with nine separate divisions, saying they are Agriculture, Business Education and Administration, Engineering, Home Economics and Graduate Division, together with the "liberal arts area" composed of science, history and social sciences, but fails to point out that practically every "department" listed was in operation at A. and I. State College when President Hale left in 1943. How far A. and I. is from being the equal of the University of Tennessee in courses offered students was not pointed out in the AP story, but the State Department of Education lists the following as courses available for white students:

Graduate School, College of Liberal Arts, College of Education, College of Engineering, COLLEGE OF LAW, COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY, School of Biological Sciences, SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, School of Home Economics, SCHOOL OF NURSING, Pre-Medical and Pre-Dental Curriculum, Division of Public Health, Division of Agricultural Extension, Agricultural Experiment Station and Engineering Experiment Station, a total of 18 "areas" of study for white students, as against a total of nine claimed for the Negro "university."

The Associated Press story, while acknowledging that the Supreme Court decision in the "Gains Case" makes it mandatory for states to provide equal educational opportunities for Negroes to those for whites, finds that a stronger reason than the legal phase of the matter now inspires the generosity of the State Administration toward A. and I. State College. The writer finds that it is the intention of the new Negro university to stress the education of Negro tenant farmers. A tenant farmer, for instance, now making $300 a year, in which the tenant's employer shares, is to be educated into a better farmer and will make $700 a year, which will give his employer a larger amount of money from the earnings of the tenant.

This theory of a Negro university being built around educating tenant farmers, appears not to be very impressive with urban citizens who furnish most of the students, and who do not think there is much value in an education, requiring years of hard study and expense and yet turns out a "finished product" able, after hard work on a farm, to earn just $700 a year, a part of which he must share with his employer. It is held, that as long as A. and I. State College depends upon urban centers for its student body, it will have a very meager enrollment of young men in its agriculture department. Courses in the professions and business will continue to be the most popular kinds of training for a Negro land grant college, whether it is called a college or a university, it is held, even though it is acknowledged that to get big appropriations for Negro state colleges it is considered good "strategy" to make politicians believe that all the school is seeking to do is to turn out farmers.

Politicians are still "easy marks" for colored leaders able to keep a straight face and still tell the politicians that young Negroes are craving for a chance to get college degrees for the purpose of becoming better tenant farmers. The politicians seem never to look up the statistics to find out how many young Negroes get degrees and return to the farms. The Associated Press, itself, didn't seem to look up the statistics.

25b-1945

Texas College

Texas

Students Ask For Council

The Informer

Houston, Texas

11-24-45

BY MARTHA R. BALLARD

TYLER — Classes at Texas college resumed Thursday, November following a strike which grew out of a petition asking the president and college faculty to authorize a student council whereby any grievances which may arise among the students may be presented to this body and they in turn would submit same to the faculty.

A committee of five, all World War II veterans, representing the student body, presented the following petition to President Class: "We the undersigned do hereby powerfully petition the right to organize on Texas college campus, Tyler, Texas, a student council to serve as orderly avenue of student expression and also aid the moral, spiritual and educational growth of the student body, in general."

Beyond Jurisdiction

In a statement to an Informer representative, President Glass stated that he went over the petition with the committee and explained to them that it was beyond his jurisdiction to grant their request, he told them that the authority must be given from the board of trustees. He stated he also explained further that the board of trustees would meet in December of this year. Continuing, President Glass said the committee left and in an attempt to explain to the group what he had told them, they became tired and went on a strike. 11-24-45

On the other hand, students told the press that President Glass was evading the issue by saying the authority must come from the board of trustees as he had complete power to grant their request.

"The background of the whole matter," Glass said, "seemed to be complaints growing out of overcrowded condition here this year. Normally, our student enrollment is from 400 to 500 students and this year we have 612 actually registered with a set-up for a group between 400 and 500. There are also complaints about the boys' dormitories and the cafeteria which normally handled 300 per day, and now handles about 500. 11-24-45

"Following conference after conference with the committee representing the student body and ending in a mass meet of the student body Wednesday evening, November 14, we all agreed that the peition would go to the board of trustees in December and the proposed program of the school for the overcrowded situation would meet the grievances of the student body if approved. The students therefore decided to return to classes Thursday and meet all classes.

"At the outset of the strike, the five men who delivered the petition to me were expelled. Later an investigation revealed the men did not call the strike. but as my message was delivered to the student body, the student body simultaneously went on rampage under no orders of the committee. Therefore, the expulsion was raised and the committee was restored."

President Glass explained that there is presently on the campus a social committee, headed by W. C. Daniel, a senior student, through which student grievances can be brought to the faculty. This committee handles all social affairs and meets each Thursday night.

The students further pointed out that following the strike two of the five committeemen were appointed to served on the social committee.

When asked about the rule which is said to force the students to stay in the library from 7 to 9 p.m. each night, President Glass said the school does have a library hour from 7 to 9, but students are not compelled to go. He added that the library was open to those who wanted to go or needed to go and those who did not want to go or needed to go were permitted to stay in their rooms and study. He also pointed out that class, club and fraternity meetings and the like can be had any evening from 6 to 7 or 4 to 5 and when necessary special arrangements can be made for meetings even during the library hours.

On the other hand the students stated they were forced to go to the library each evening in groups.

In answer to the query regarding the students going to town on Saturday, President Glass said the students were not permitted to go to town on Saturday as the town was congested with people from surburban towns.

The student said this rule was a disadvantage to many of them in view of the fact that Saturday was the only day many of them had off.

They also complained about the cafeteria service: the exorbitant prices on the food, not enough food unfairness on the part of the cashiers and segregation. They complained about the sanitation in the boys, dormitory, stating that there is only one shower to accommodate approximately 200 boys. They also complained because the boys' dormitory has no fire escape, while the girls' dormitory has a fire escape, but windows leading to the escape are nailed down. 11-24-45

The Tyler Courier-Times stated that police were called to the college, but President Glass said police came to the college voluntarily.

Texas College Strike Ends

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

TYLER, Tex.—A one-day strike involving approximately four hundred of the more than six hundred students at Texas College, an outgrowth of the refusal of President D. R. Glass to grant the students' petition to set up a student council, ended Thursday morning with all students returning to classes.

President Glass met a mass meeting of the students in the college gymnasium. He explained that as president of the institution, he was without specific authority to grant the students' request in the absence of authorization by the board of trustees. 11-24-45

The students were assured that their petition would be submitted to the trustees at their December meeting for consideration and action. According to President Glass, the basis for the students' grievances is crowded conditions in the dormitory and cafeteria and the institution's rules prohibiting girl boarding students from going off the campus and into the downtown area on Saturdays without chaperons.

Texas Students Strike

The Informer

Houston, Texas

11-24-45

HOUSTON — Students of Texas college went on strike Wednesday when President D. R. Glass answered their request for the right to organize a student council by saying that he had "no authority" to grant permission of the council, but would submit the proposal to the board of trustees, December 12.

The committee also petitioned improvement in the dining room service, better dormitory accommodations, and relaxation of a rule forcing them to stay in the library from seven to nine p. m.

Expelled Five-Man Committee

President Glass, in a telephonic interview, admitted that he had expelled the five-man committee which presented the petition, but added that a truce had been entered when the expulsion was withdrawn, and the students returned to class with the other complaints in the process of settlement. 11-24-45

News of the strike broke when students of the college wired the Dallas Express to send a reporter to investigate the situation. The Informer wired President Glass Wednesday and talked with him over long-distance Thursday morning.

According to President Glass, the following request was made by the committee:

"We, the undersigned do hereby powerfully petition the right to organize on Texas college campus, Tyler, Texas, a student council to serve as orderly avenue of student expression, and also aid the moral, spiritual, and educational growth of the student body in general."

Dr. Glass said he responded thusly at a mass meeting of the student body:

"I explained that I could not grant their wishes but would take their request to the board of trustees."

25b-1945

Tillotson College

Dean Jones Named Tillotson Prexy

Chicago Defender - Ill.
6-2-45

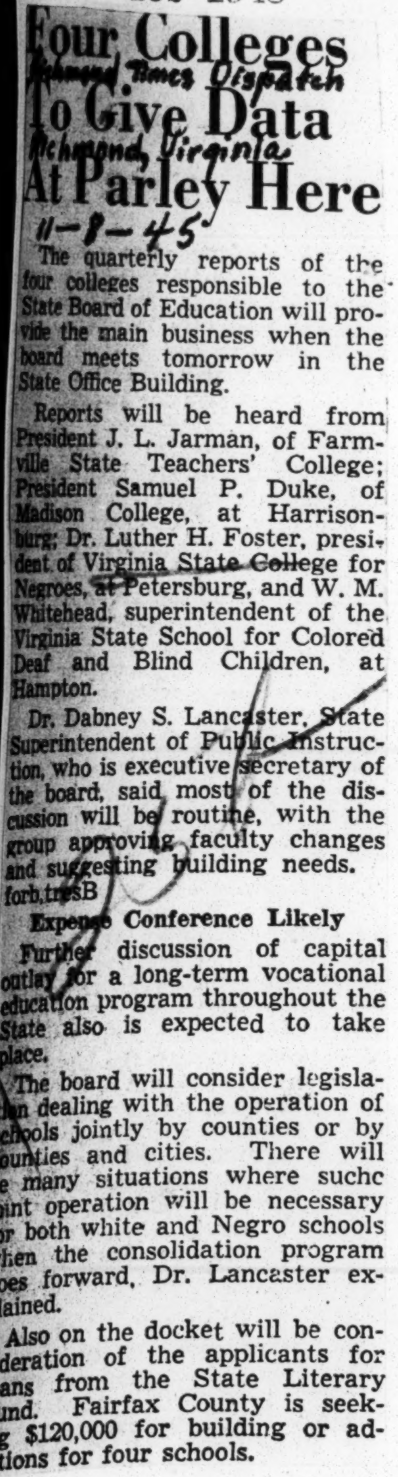
AUSTIN, Texas—(ANP)—At its nnual spring meeting the board of rustees of Tillotson college unan-nously elected William H. Jones, ean of the college for 14 years nder the late President Mary E. ranch's administration, as the ew president.

Mr. Jones had served since President Branch's death in July as the college's acting president. His education was secured at Washburn college, Topeka, Kans.; Chicago Theological seminary, and the University of Chicago. He will serve s the third Negro president of Tillotson.

25b

25b-1945

Virginia State College



Four Colleges To Give Data At Parley Here

ichmond Times Dispatch

ichmond, Virginia

11-8-45

The quarterly reports of the four colleges responsible to the State Board of Education will provide the main business when the board meets tomorrow in the State Office Building.

Reports will be heard from President J. L. Jarman, of Farmville State Teachers' College; President Samuel P. Duke, of Madison College, at Harrisonburg; Dr. Luther H. Foster, president of Virginia State College for Negroes, at Petersburg, and W. M. Whitehead, superintendent of the Virginia State School for Colored Deaf and Blind Children, at Hampton.

Dr. Dabney S. Lancaster, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is executive secretary of the board, said most of the discussion will be routine, with the group approving faculty changes and suggesting building needs.

forb,tresB

Expense Conference Likely

Further discussion of capital outlay for a long-term vocational education program throughout the State also is expected to take place.

The board will consider legislation dealing with the operation of schools jointly by counties or by counties and cities. There will be many situations where suchc joint operation will be necessary for both white and Negro schools when the consolidation program goes forward, Dr. Lancaster explained.

Also on the docket will be consideration of the applicants for loans from the State Literary Fund. Fairfax County is seeking $120,000 for building or additions for four schools.

25b-1945 Virginia Union University

Union Students, Shot By Night Watchman, May Sue University

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Va.

By LANGSTON ST. JOHN
Special to Journal and Guide

RICHMOND, Va.—Persons close to the two male Virginia Union University students, who were recently wounded by the college's night watchman, advised a reporter this week that action will be taken against the university as a result of the injuries received when the night watchman, Andrew J. Habron, fired his pistol and struck two young men.

Meanwhile, student unrest increases on the Richmond college campus as a result of the circumstances surrounding the gun-play episode.

The persons who revealed that action would be taken against the university declined to be quoted.

In the meantime, the 46-year-old night watchman, who, students allege, had been a nuisance on the campus for some time, faces charges of felonious assault with a pistol in the Richmond police court. He is scheduled to be tried this week.

11-10-45

WOUNDED STUDENTS

The two wounded students are: Clarence Newsom, age 18, of Roanoke, Va., and Ralph Thomas, a former GI with overseas service, who had returned to school after his Army discharge to continue his education. Newsom was shot in the leg and Thomas in the shoulder.

The incident occurred on Saturday night, October 27, at about 10 p. m. However, student disaffection with the night watchman extends over a period of several weeks preceding the shooting.

A routine checkup among students on the University campus revealed the charge that the watchman, Habron, had been reported to the office of President J. M. Ellison, several times for being drunk and harrassing the students on the campus during the evening hour. Students charge that he acted more like the dean of women than like a nightwatchman.

ASK DISMISSAL

It is reported that on Thursday evening prior to the shooting mishap that a delegation of about twenty-five students called upon President Ellison in his office with a signed petition requesting the dismissal of the watchman and the group was finally given an audience on Friday morning.

On Saturday evening, at least an hour before the mishap, the watchman was again reported as being intoxicated, but was allowed to remain on duty.

HIDES IN BUSHES

Following a social which had been held on the campus several of the male students had escorted their coed friends back to Hartshorn Hall and were on the verge of returning to their respective dormitories when the watchman suddenly appeared from behind the bushes beside Hartshorn Hall and shined his flashlight into the faces of the young men demanding their identity. It is reported that one of the men told the watchman not to shine the light in his face, whereupon he is said to have replied, "so you want to get bad, do you?" and drew his gun. Two shots were reported to have been fired and the two named students were wounded.

11-10-45

Further resentment has been expressed by the many students who witnessed the affair over previous newspaper treatment of the subject which they contend inferred that the students were partially responsible for the watchman's action, or were doing something without the bourd of proper student decorum. They contend that the watchman had been a regular nuisance and should have been dismissed.

SOLDIERS WITNESSED

Two soldiers who were visitors on the campus at the time are officially listed in the police report of the incident as witnesses to the shooting. They are James Price, 20th. Co. 5th. Bat., Camp Lee, Virginia and Wallace B. Pinkett, 26th, Co., 6th Bat., Camp Lee, Virginia. There is however at least ten other persons reported ready to testify as to the detail of the incident.

The Journal and Guide, on Tuesday, asked Dr. Ellison to wire, collect, the university's official comment on the incident. Up until press time, his comment was not received.

DR. ELLISON'S COMMENT

"The shooting of two of our students by the night watchman here Saturday night is considered a most unfortunate affair. The newspaper statement previously attributed to me by another paper, that the shooting was a case of mistaken identity, was based either on misunderstanding or a distortion of conversations I had with a representative of the paper.

"The shooting was an accident. It should not have occurred. The best interpretation that can be given at this time is one of over-zealousness on the part of the watchman and a violent breach of authority based on a distorted sense of his duties and in direct violation of all instructions given him by the university. 11-10-45

"This we regard not only as extremely lamentable but altogether insupportable. Mr. Habron is still in the custody of the city authorities and legal action of the university is under advisement.

Va. Union Students Deny Story Told by Watchman

afro-american

11-24-45

RICHMOND—Testifying at a police court hearing last Wednesday for Andrew J. Habron, accused of shooting two Virginia Union University students, the two victims and five other witnesses denied his contention of self-defense. 11-24-45

Testifying in his own defense Habron, 46, father of six children who lives at 1508 N. 28th St., said that he first encountered the students who were standing in a group on the campus.

He flashed his light, he said to see who they were, as the dean had asked him to break up the practice of boys and girls necking on the lawn. One or more of the group resented his action, he said, advanced toward him and one grabbed his coat lapel.

Claims Self-Defense

When the man grasped him, the watchman testified, he fired his gun in defense of his life, the single bullet striking Ralph Thomas, 22, and Clarence Newsom, 18, Thomas being struck in the shoulder and Newsom, in the leg.

It was brought out at the hearing that on both Thursday and Friday nights before the Saturday night shooting, some students had had disagreements with the watchman and had requested that President John M. Ellison remove him.

Baltimore, Md.

Denies Watchman Attacked

Newsom, who testified that there were about 16 students in the group and admitted that two of them resented the watchman's flashing the light in their faces, denied that any one in the group attempted to assault the watchman.

In reply to a question of Assistant Commonwealth Attorney Charles T. Tinsley, Thomas testified that the bullet went through his shoulder, coming out of his back. Both victims said the watchman appeared to be intoxicated.

Flashed Light in Faces

James Crawley testified that as they stood talking, the watchman walked up, flashed his light into their faces and told them to "get out your pencil and paper, for mine is already out," then struck at one of the students and fired.

James C. Wright, another student, testified that he had called Dr. Ellison by telephone Saturday at about 9:25 p.m. and warned the president that the "watchman is drunk and shouldn't be allowed on the campus with the gun." 11-24-45

Mr. Habron admitted that he had drunk two glasses of beer at about 2:30 that afternoon, but denied being intoxicated at the time of the shooting.

After he telephoned Dr. Ellison, Wright added, he saw the watchman coming out of the dean of women's office and Mr. Habron called to him and said "I'll get you tonight. I see who you are."

Called "Pearl Handle Pete"

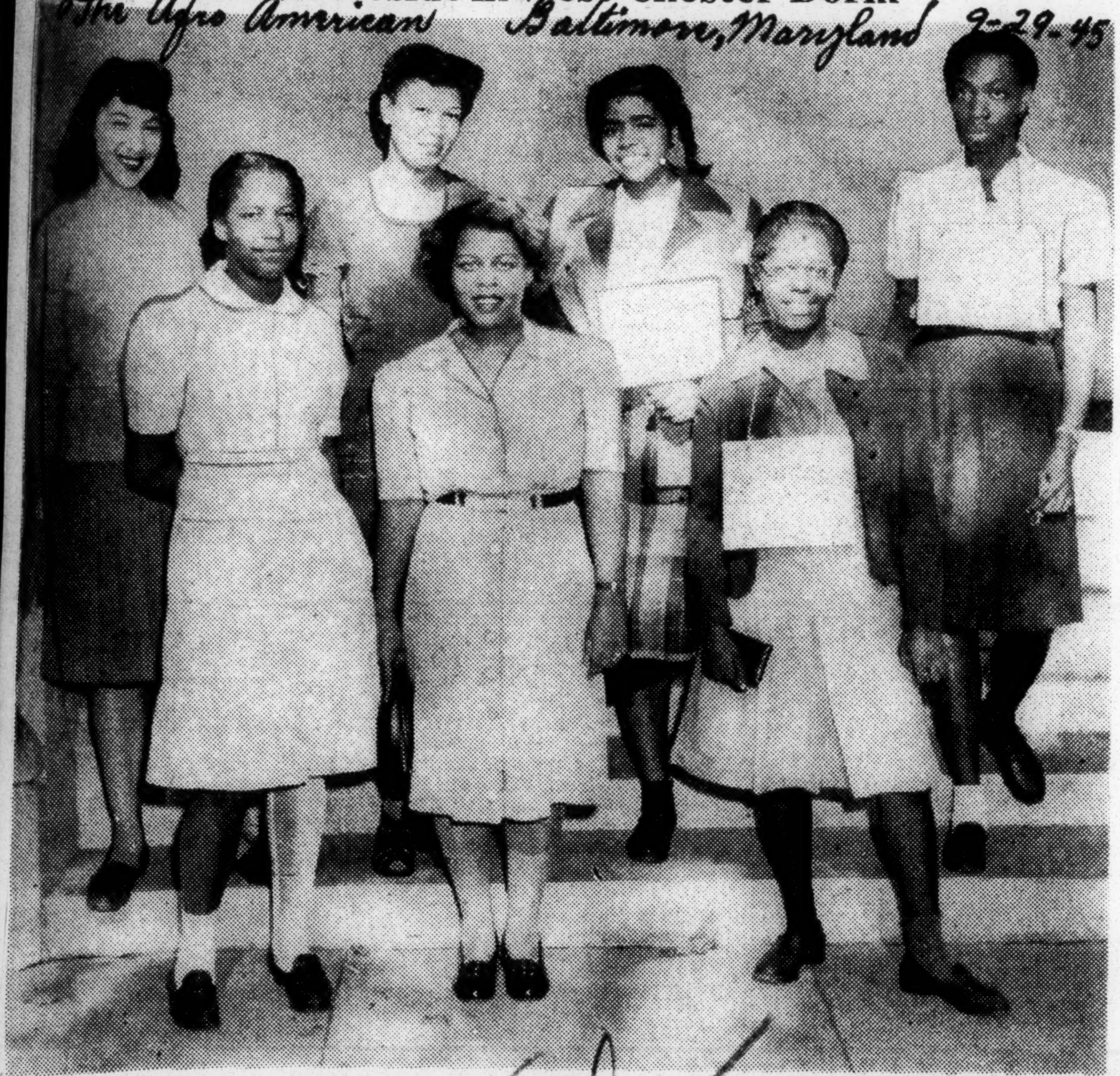
The students testified that when they left a dance at the recreation hall to escort the girls to the dorm, they saw the watchman coming around to meet them and someone remarked "Here comes Pearl Handle Pete," as they call the watchman.

Pfc. James Price and Pvt. Wallace B. Pickett, both of Camp Lee, said they tried to serve as peacemakers. Private Price was talking to the boys and Private Pickett was conversing with the watchman when the shot was fired, they added.

25b-1945 West Chester State Teachers' College

First to Reside in West Chester Dorm

The Afro American Baltimore, Maryland 9-29-45



Above are shown seven of the eight colored girls who are the first to live in Wayne Hall, a college dormitory at West Chester State Teachers' College, West Chester, Pa. They are, left to right: Front row—Cherita Bobo, freshman of 1016 Central Ave., Chester, Pa.; Bertha Bailey, senior, of 1322 N. 22nd St., and Sarah Bagby, freshman, of 2241 N. 16th St., both of Philadelphia; back row—Ruth Boykin, junior, of 4926 Brown St., Philadelphia; Rachael James, senior, of 1144 Wallis Ave., Farrell, Pa.; Lois Fauntleroy, freshman, of Gwenlonell Terrace, Penllyn, Pa., and Geraldine Hoxter, freshman, of Rainey St., Chester, Pa. Not shown is Carrie D. Burwell, freshman, of 2008 Fitzwater St., Philadelphia. The four freshman girls are dressed in "Freshmen Regs," which means that long white and black stockings, pig tails, name cards around the neck, etc., are in order. All agreed that their treatment in dorms was of the finest kind.—(Peace Photo.)

25b-1945 West Virginia State

Only Negro College Included

West Va. State On Improved Study List

Chicago Defender. 6-23-45

INSTITUTE, W. Va.—West Virginia State College has been chosen one of nine participating institutions to study inter-group relations, it was announced by President John W. Davis.

Eighty-six colleges and universities applied for the study, sponsored by the Comittee on Cooperation of the American Council on Education. The study will be directed by Dr. Lloyd Allen Cook of Ohio State University.

IMPROVED PROGRAM

The purpose of the study is to improve the program of teacher education, with the goal to be the qualification of a person to function effectively in a given community as an aid in the improvement of the character of group relations.

Dr. William J. L. Wallace and Dr. Grace Woodson will supervise the study project at West Virginia State College. 6-23-45

The other eight schools selected to participate in the study are Marshall College of Huntington, W. Va.; Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.; State Teachers College, Milwaukee, Wis.; Wayne University, Detroit, Mich.; University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.; State College of Teachers, Albany, N. Y.; State Department of Education, Boston, Mass., and State Teachers College, Trenton, N. J.

25b-1945

W/t. (Columbia University)

Race Bias Overruled

Savannah Ga.
Tribune

New York. (ANP) — Charges that Columbia university practiced racial discrimination against Negroes and Jews were overruled here last week in a suit to compel the tax commission to cancel the school's right to tax exemptions.

The petition was filed by Atty. Julius L. Goldstein and was heard by Supreme Court Justice James B. M. McNally. The court took advantage of two technicalities in overruling Atty. Goldstein's charges of racial and religious discrimination against Columbia.

He pointed out that the petitioner was not the aggrieved party and that no specific charges of racial discrimination were contained in his petition against the school. The petitioner's [illegible] papers were "devoid of any allegation that Columbia is denying or has ever denied the use of its facilities to any person by reason of his race, color or creed; nor is there any charge contained therein directly or indirectly of any racial or religious discrimination by Columbia university.

9-27-45

"In the court's opinion, a fair construction of the statute is that it clearly sets forth a legislative policy to the effect that no tax exempt non-sectarian educational institution shall discriminate against an individual because of color, race or creed. Logic and common sense would make it appear that the statute confers on a person who is otherwise qualified the right to compel the tax exempt educational institution to grant such person the use of its facilities. The petitioner herein is not so aggrieved and does not fall into such category."

Atty. Goldstein's suit against the school was brought in the belief and upon the information that the tax commission made "no inquiry of or finding as to whether Columbia university does not deny the use of its facilities to any person, otherwise qualified, by reason of his race, color or creed."

Tax exemption was illegal and void for this reason, he charged.

25b-1945

White (N.Y.U.)

English Workshop to Be Offered at N.Y.U.

Afro-American

5-26-45

NEW YORK.—A special English workshop dealing with problems peculiar to Southern education and limited to teachers who face such problems will be given at New York University from July 2 through August 10, it was announced on May 19.

According to Dean E. George Payne of the school of education, registration will be limited to 20, with 10 students, educators from colored colleges and high schools, attending on scholarships provided by the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. 5-26-45

Offered at the request of the Cooperative Colored College Study and of the Secondary School Study of the Association of Colleges and Secondary School for Colored, the workship will be directed by Prof. Lou LaBrant.

25b-1945 White (Ohio State University)

JC Starts Out the Window at Ohio State University

The Afro American Baltimore, Maryland 9-22-45

By A. MAX BONDURANT

Seeds of democracy are being sown by small groups of Ohio State University students who recently completed a housing survey to find living accommodations near the campus for Ohio's 250 colored students.

Initiated by the Interracial Council, the survey has carried white students into the university houses owned by white landlords to determine the number of homes which would house colored students.

In addition to filling out questionnaires, the students circulated pamphlets, "How Seriously Do You Take Your Religion?"

The pamphlet states: "If we continue to practice racial segregation and discrimination, we are like the priest and the Levite who passed the wounded man.

"Society is wounded today by racial prejudice. This prejudice overflows in lynchings and race riots. Let us bind up the wounds of sick society by practicing real religion.

"Rev. C. F. Jenkins, former president of the Franklin County Ministerial Association, recently testified at a housing hearing that 85 to 90% of the colored people in Columbus are forced to live in slums.

Live 6 Miles Away

"And closer home is the fact that only a handful of colored students can get rooms near the campus. The rest have to travel six miles from the section of the city where colored live to the Ohio State campus. Is this Christian? Is this democratic?"

Less than a dozen homes in the campus area house colored students. Dormitory space is limited chiefly to freshmen women, and a half-dozen colored women live there.

Jewish women are segregated in either a separate wing or on a separate floor.

During the summer, the Ohio State Socialist League, whose president is John M. Mecartney, white, has continued the work of the Interracial Council.

3 Interracial Houses

They have chosen as examples of successful interracial, interfaith living, three university houses where colored and white live together.

One is the Rochdale Co-op House and the International House for boys and the Pinedale Co-op House for girls.

Last winter the color bar was dropped at Pinedale when Miss Doryce Jackson of Kansas City moved in.

Miss Jackson received the Koada Council award as the "student of the year" and was elected regional chairman of the YWCA.

Students Are Not Content

Miss Jackson said recently, "No group of people could be content with the slum conditions in which some are living today.

"At the same time, conscientious colored students who are intent on gaining knowledge want a complete education which includes living in an environment with other students.

"The time consumed in traveling back and forth is wasted and any spirit of college life is lost.

"Colored students are not content with being excluded from campus living. The colored race is not content with slums."

Columbus Not Ready

Other students on the campus, the great majority of whom are not in harmony with the interracial program which is being conducted, have been quick to label the activities "socialist" and "communist."

A two-year struggle was waged with administrative officials to get one colored girl into the Pinedale Co-op.

The reaction of landlords has not been determined. "Columbus is not ready for interracial housing," school officials say.

Will Fight Openly

Many of the students feel as one student who had co-operated in the housing survey but who did not hold membership in one of the sponsoring groups.

"I could be more active as a regular member," she said. "Perhaps some day I shall be.

"But for the present, I can't become a member as I have parents who don't always see eye-to-eye with me on such matters.

"As soon as I am of age, I shall fight openly for the things which I firmly believe to be right. Until then, I shall be forced to continue working inconspicuously."

25b-1945

(University of Chicago)

U. Of C. Students Strike Hits Faculty Jim Crow

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Racial discrimination, hidden for three years behind the University of Chicago's beautifully carved Gothic walls, burst into the open this week when 17 student waiters at the faculty's Quadrangle club went on strike. 6-23-45

Charging "racial and political discrimination in selecting the club's membership," the student employes handed in their resignations after the club rejected amendments which would have liberalized its entrance requirements.

Professors Louis Wirth, Robert Redfield, W. Lloyd Warner, Dean Charles W. Gilkey and other liberal members of the Quadrangle club offered the amendments at a meeting Monday night.

The proposed changes, which would have extended membership privileges to "all" faculty members, were rejected by a vote of 182 to 85.

Led by Gabriel Fackre, 19-year-old divinity school student from Brooklyn, N. Y., the students went out on strike the following day. David Carson, student at Meadville Theological school, was also one of the leaders of the demonstration. 6-23-45

One hundred students staged a mass protest in front of the club carrying placards reading, "Look Who Writes Our Textbooks!"

The Quadrangle club was formerly open to all members of the university faculty. Three years ago, however, Allison Davis, a Negro professor, was appointed to the faculty and the club revised its rules to exclude him, said Fackre. Later, President Robert M. Hutchins resigned from the club after it had blackballed Gordon Dupee, well known pacifist.

It was reported that no mention of the race issue was made during the debate on the amendments, although the liberal faculty members insisted that the matter be openly discussed. University officials refused to comment on the incident.

"It is ironic," said Fackre, "that at the same time we were protesting racial discrimination on one part of the campus, a Negro couple was being married in the First Unitarian church across the street."

Racial Barriers at Chicago U. Revealed

The Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

CHICAGO (ANP)—The existence of racial barriers at the University of Chicago was revealed at a recent anti-discrimination meeting on the campus by Wilbur C. Munnecke, one of the university's business heads.

He admitted that colored students are barred from renting university apartments by racial restrictive covenants and that there are no colored medical students. 12-22-45

25b-1945 White (University of Chicago)

Student Strike Hits U. of C. Lily-White Teachers' Club

AFRO-AMERICAN

CHICAGO (ANP)—Seventeen student waiters of the University of Chicago's elite Quadrangle Club staged a protest strike against jim crow here last week. 6-23-45

hTe students, led by Gabriel Facker, 19-year-old Broolyn divinity student, and David Carson, Meadville Theological student, walked out when the club, made up of faculty members, rejected amendments which have liberalized its entrance requirements.

The Quadrangle Club was open to all members of the university faculty until three years ago when Allison Davis, a colored professor, was appointed to the faculty. The club then revised its rules to exclude him, Facker said. President Robert M. Hutchins resigned from the club after Gordon Dupee, well known pacifist, was blackballed.

6-23-45

The proposed amendments were introduced at a recent club meeting by Profs. Louis Wirth, Robert Redfield, W. Lloyd Warner, Dean Charles W. Gilkey and other liberal members. The amendments, proposing that the club extend membership privileges to all faculty members, were rejected by a vote of 182 to 85.

A mass portest by 100 students was staged later in front of the club.

25b-1945

(University of Illinois)

Admit 2 Negro Girls To Univ. Of Illinois Dorms

Chicago Defender Ill.

By **JACQUELINE LOPEZ**
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. — The unwritten law which barred Negroes from the dormitories of the University of Illinois was smashed this week.

8-25-45

25b

In September, Ruthe Cash, 709 E. 40th street, Chicago, and Quintella King of East St. Louis will be the first Negro students to live in the dormitories of the 78-year-old state university.

The two young women were notified early this week by the university housing division that they have qualified for dormitory space in the university-owned Evans Hall.

The "whites only" policy of the university's housing division ended abruptly following a recent investigation and expose of living conditions for Negro girls by the Chicago Defender and the Illinois Association of Colored Women.

The investigation revealed the shocking housing situation into which a double-standard segregation policy carried out by university housing officials had forced Negro students.

University officials admitted that Negroes had never lived in any of the university dormitories, but claimed that they had never applied.

The committee immediately supplied the Housing Director Earl Thompson with applications of several qualified Negro girls.

Answering the charges of the investigating committee in a letter to Rep. Charles J. Jenkins, spokesman for the committee, university president, A. C. Willard stated:

"It is true that housing conditions for colored women leave a great deal to be desired. It is the opinion of our division of student housing staff that most of the colored students attending the University of Illinois are as well, if not better, housed than they are in their own homes."

The committee questioned the requirement for indication of race and national descent as part of the information requested on applications for dormitory space.

President Willard's answer was, "So far as we know, other colleges and universities require similar information."

8-25-45

Committee Chairman Susie Myers of the Illinois Association of Colored Women told the Defender that the problem is not solved with the admission of two girls into university dormitories.

"Housing provided for over 70 Negro girls attending Illinois each semester still remains intolerable. The committee will continue its fight for full integration of Negro students in use of all facilities of this state university."

Ask Single Standard

It was further requested that the university housing division hold homes in which Negro students live to the same high standards required for white student houses.

The investigation revealed that while white students were required to live in homes "approved" by the housing director's staff, Negro homes were only "recommended" but not approved.

The investigating committee representing members of the Illinois Association of Colored Women was responsible for initiating the fight against segregation of Negro students at the University of Illinois.

25b-1945

Whit (University of North Carolina)

By AL HENINGBURG

CAROLINA STUDENTS SPEAK:

Recent decisions made by students at the University of North Carolina to demand an end to Jim crow practices in the Tarheel State, including the State University, is in keeping with the progressive stand often taken in North Carolina. North Carolina is unlike any other southern state in that she has a good system of state controlled education, the oldest state university in the country, and has had a long line of intelligent, trained governors. Men who have been elected to that high post in other southern staes would have been laughed at in the Tarheel State. This does not mean that the liberal students at Chapel Hill are in the majority, or that the general public is ready to put an end to segregation. But these students are pointing out the inevitable direction for all the South.

Detroit Tribune
Detroit, Mich.
12-1[illegible]-45
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25b-1945

CHURCH CONTROL OF WILBERFORCE HELD

Afro-American 7-28-1945

Wilberforce

COLUMBUS, Ohio (ANP) —The measure introduced in the last session of the Legislature which would have changed the administrative control of Wilberforce, died in the rules committee when the Assembly adjourned for the year last week. 7-28-45

The bill had proposed giving the State side both the rights to set up any courses it considered necessary and the right to vote on the dismissal of the president if it opposed such action by the university side.

The university or church side had charged that the first provision of the bill would permit the State group to operate parallel courses rivaling the school of liberal arts. Baltimore Md

Community Unfavorable

Sen. Theodore M. Gray of Piqua, who introduced the bill, lessened his pressure, it is said, after he found that the colored people through his district were not favorable to the change. 7-28-45

The matter was considered by many to be a political issue, with the Republican legislators reported seeking to strengthen the Republican-controlled State side and the Democrats backing the church leaders who were principally Democratic.

Pageant Ends 'Force Institute

Baltimore, Md

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Some 500 persons witnessed the original pageant, "We Speak Together," which climaxed the one-week Inter-American Life Institute and Workshop held at Wilberfore University on Friday.

A student project throughout, the pageant had as its theme, western world solidarity, and told of of the cultural development in the various Latin-American republics. Afro-American

Labor Units Important

Principal speaker at the sessions was Dr. Rayford Logan of Howard University, who delivered five lectures. 7-21-45

In his opening address Monday, Dr. Logan said that the only hope for the South American countries lies in the development of organized labor which might be able to break the economic control of Europe and the United States.

J. H. Alverenga, a native of Cuba, told the institute that the colored man's place in industry after the war will depend on the ability of those now employed to prove that not all colored people are "WPA on a broom."

Other Speakers

The institute was sponsored by the U.S. Office of Inter-American Affairs and Wilberforce, and was under the direction of Dr. V. V. Oak, editor of the Negro College Quarterly. Other speakers were:

Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Wilberforce; Mrs. Dorothy B. Porter, Howard University librarian and a student of Spanish-American and Brazilian Literature; AME Bishop A. J. Allen, Professor Clarence Mills, head of the division of humanities, and James T. Henry, assistant professor of geography, both of Wilberforce.

Wilberforce University Establishes Child Development Center

Christian Recorder
Phil., Pa.

Wilberforce University takes a distinctly progressive step in planning for a Child Development Center, which opened October 1, 1945. The new program will operate under the administration of Professor Jimsiana Brassfield, Head of the Home Economics Department, Professor Anne O'H. Williamson, Head of the Department of Elementary Education and Mrs. Virginia J. Thomas, especially trained in the area of childhood education as supervisor in charge. Dr. Wesley, President of Wilberforce University, stated that the concepts of the home and the school would be brought together in an educational process. 11-8-45 The program will be conducted in a laboratory comprising children of the Nursery School and Kindergarten age groups. Here students, in training as teachers, will find concrete courses. Child study will be further implemented by the cooperative endeavors of the Departments of Psychology and Education.

25b

25b-1945

Wilberforce

PRESIDENT WESLEY ISSUES STATEMENT CONCERNING WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY

Christian Recorder

As President of Wilberforce University, I had hoped not to be drawn into public controversy concerning recent happenings at Wilberforce University, but Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom has thrown down the gauntlet to me in a personal way in his wide-spread release of April 27, 1945 to the newspapers and the public. The contests of this release are such as to be misleading in reference to the President and present situation affecting the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences of Wilberforce University and the College of Education and Industrial Arts at Wilberforce University. In all fairness, I feel that it is my bounden duty as President of both colleges to clarify and to present a true and fair picture of the situation as I see it. I have been an advocate of freedom of speech and press in all of my professional life and have suffered members of our faculty to exercise these privileges as against the University and its President, if they desired to use them. I believe that the Bishop is at least equally as tolerant.

5-24-45

At the outset, it should be known that I came to Wilberforce University in June of 1942 at the request of the Joint Executive Committee representing the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences and the College of Education and Industrial Arts. Upon recommendation of this Committee, I was elected as "President of Wilberforce University", by the board of trustees of each of these colleges supported by church and by state, and my duty, therefore, was and is to serve both of them with equal sincerity and devotion. I was the first President so elected and the first President faced with such an expressed duty. This action was taken by both boards because it was the first of the written conditions of acceptance, which I stipulated. Manifestly, the state board seemed to have poor legal basis for such a stipulation, but since I asked for it, I was given it. On these two bases, I accepted this rather dual task of perhaps the most difficult college presidency, barring none, in the United States.

In this connection, I would like to contrast my experience with the Presidency of Wilberforce University in the years 1932 and in 1942. In 1932 I was first elected as President of Wilberforce University by the University Board of Trustees representing only the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences and, by virtue of this election, I was made an ex-officio member of the state board of trustees representing the College of Education and Industrial Arts. The exercise of Presidential functions over the state-controlled college was at this time more by sufferance than by reality. When I discovered this situation, among other things, I wrote to Bishop Ransom, also then Chairman of the board of trustees which had been the single board to elect me and I informed him, on July 4, 1932 that I preferred to remain in the field of education at Howard University, "rather than in the administration of the work which comes within the province of the President of Wilberforce University."

In 1942 I was informed that the executive situation had been changed. In response to the conditions of acceptance which I presented I was given the definite assurance by both boards that I would have their wholehearted support and cooperation in my administration as President of the entire University, and was so elected.

5-24-45

It is because of this background in part that the bishop has charged that I have collaborated in the introduction of Senate Bill 293 which places in LAW the situation which was placed in FACT in 1942. I will have no part in either the presentation, the advocacy or the defeat of the bill but as president and citizen, I have an opinion upon the ten years of contrasting experience noted above. Instead of the University being made a political football by this bill, it prevents a president from being made the political football in the future as he was in the past. This is further emphasized when it is recalled that there have been three Presidents of Wilberforce in this ten-year period, and five actual changes in the Presidency. Perhaps there are reasons for these changes but the conclusion is inevitable that, the tenure of a Wilberforce president is not only insecure but of brief duration.

Contrast this with other schools in Ohio, private and state, and the near-by schools in West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Pennsylvania and other well-known areas. There is no desire on my part to perpetuate myself in office any more than it was the desire of all of us at the General Conference in Philadelphia in 1944 to defeat the plan to retire and superannuate Bishop Ransom and others because they had reached a certain age and to have them returned to their respective districts. My personal security at Wilberforce will not be affected one way or other by this bill but it will mean that personal manipulations from persons, within the shadows, will be less influencial and that attacks and criticisms must be objective, rather than personal. The state board, its chairman and individual members, is composed of the same fine group of persons as the university board. The former is no more a set of politicians than the latter. Name-calling in public does not make make it more so. Moreover, there is one democrat in the six called "Republicans" by the Bishop and the Bishop might recall that he too is a member of the state board and also a democrat. There are therefore two democrats on this board, and the university board has the right and the opportunity of adding two other members of either democratic or other political persuasion. But politics has no place in an educational institution. I hope that the Bishop will help us to get rid of it.

5-24-45

There is no purpose on my part to set up a "Jim Crow" college nor to return to the days of the "black laws." This bill in no way changes the status of this university as an institution for Negro students. The state cannot and does not take over. All of the speech, action and writings of my career belie such an accusation. I want to build the best possible university for the youth of all races who will come to us. I have already announced that we are raising a scholarship fund for a white student at Wilberforce and contributions have been made to this cause, so that we shall give definite welcome to a needy student by direct reference. Out of such a beginning, other students may come, and if we become good enough they will. I want to have our debts paid, and our resources released so that we can strengthen our faculty, with persons of both races. This would certainly not be the creation of a state-controlled university for Negroes on Ohio's "free" soil.

There is neither purpose nor plan in the present bill to enforce segregation and to dominate the church-controlled College of Liberal Arts. The bill now before the Senate was adopted in 1941 and the University has been operating under it for four years, and in this short period has made unusual progress. The changes which are made by the new bill are (1) to expand the courses of study and degrees, mainly for GI's and post-war purposes, and (2) to place into the statute ed by the Church trustees. **to participate in the election of** the President, who is also elected by the Church Trustees. These new changes are encoached in eleven new words. Otherwise, the bill remains the same as in 1941.

5-24-45

The Investigating Committee of 1945 of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has reported the following: "The President, as chief executive officer of the University, must be elected by both boards and his salary should be divided between the two agencies on an equitable basis." This is the major issue, and neither church nor state can bring a president into Wilberforce or drive him out without at least cooperating in the endeavor. The issue is not Jim-Crowism and segregation. These are smoke-screens used by those who look backward not forward and who would confuse the public mind from the pulpit and through the press.

No appointments of political incompetents have been made at Wilberforce during the past three years. I know that the first woman with a Ph.D. in the history of Wilberforce, has been added to our staff. Other Ph.D's. will be added when we secure the funds. The latter are basic to the procuring of a trained staff. A dean of women trained specifically in personnel and qualified by experience as dean of women in another college has been added to our staff. An instructor in Chemistry with two masters degrees and only the thesis to be completed prior to the Ph.D. has been added. But why enter into other individual cases? I raise these only because the Bishop raised the unsupported generalization.

I have never taken credit either by spoken or written word for the payment of "nearly all the mortgage of $125,000." I have announced as President, to the public that the mortgage has been reduced by amounts at different periods. There is enough glory in this accomplishment for everybody. I hope that all who read this will give Bishop Ransom and all others who expect it, the credit with is theirs. If anyone is interested in knowing the amounts collected, our books are open for inspection so that the actual amounts raised by all interested persons can be ascertained. These can then be checked against the amounts claimed by the Bishop as having been raised. I want no credit for myself and I take none, and have no desire to be known as "money raiser." I want to confine my interests to the field of my preparation—education—and I ask only to be recognized in the administration of the colleges of the university as President of Wilberforce University by the boards of trustees. The majority membership of these boards seems desirous to do this. I hope that Bishop Ransom as Chairman of the University Board of Trustees, will join with us and also that he will not again attack the president of his university in a published statement, for such action accomplish no good whatsoever for any university. There is no evil at Wilberforce which cannot be removed by conference and consultation. We at Wilberforce, therefore, should cease, washing our dirty linen in public if we expect to have a school to which parents, friends and alumni want to send their youth for education.

AME Churchmen Oppose State Bill Concerning Wilberforce

Journal & Guide

XENIA, Ohio—A special committee composed of high Ohio AME churchmen including Bishop R. R. Wright Jr., and Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, meeting at Wilberforce University on May 22, set forth a declaration expressing unalterable opposition to the State Senate Bill 293, a measure proposing to give the state trustees of the university a voice in the election of its president.

6-2-45

THEIR DECLARATION

The signers of the declaration said: "We believe that the matter of the election of the president of Wilberforce University, one of the items of Senate Bill 293, should not be subject to compromise and that there should definitely be no selling out of Wilberforce University.

"We have always recognized and do now recognize it as one of the rights that inhere in the Charter of the University proper and should not be confused with any personality involved in the present issue.

"It is our belief that up to the present time there has been no organized effort seeking to make a change in the presidency of the institution. We register our unalterable opposition to the present bill, because it sets up a rival institution with similar powers, and therefore destroys the plan and purpose of the original agreement, thus crippling the future usefulness of Wilberforce University.

"We deplore the rancor and strife that exist in the present situation and commend such sane and profound thinking as will tend to manifest itself to the best interest of all concerned, especially the youth of Ohio and our great nation as a whole for whose benefit the institution was originally established.

"We do hereby pledge to give ourselves unstintingly with all our powers to this great end, and in spite of all opposition to the perpetuity of our beloved Wilberforce."

In addition to Bishops Wright and Ransom, the declaration was signed by Revs. A. Sidney King, Frank R. Veal, C. J. Powell, F. M. Reed Jr., E. L. Liggins, W~llace M. Wright, Lutrelle G. Long, Charles S. Spivey, Joseph Gomez, and Roy Hutchinson.

6-2-45

The proposal that the trustees representing the State Department have a voice in the selection of the university president was made by the North Central Association which is the accrediting agency in this Ohio area.

The churchmen wish to have reserved to the trustees representing the AME Church the choice of naming the president.

Ransom-Wesley Feud At Wilberforce Seethes

Chicago Defender 5-19-45

WILBERFORCE, O. — The long-smoldering feud at Wilberforce university between President Wesley and Bishop Ransom, 'blew its top' this week.

5-19-45

In a statement to the press, charging political chicanery and an attempt to make the big school jim crow, Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, chairman of the Wilberforce board of trustees and prelate of the Third Episcopal District, declared:

"I charge that Atty. Ray E. Hughes, chairman of the state appointed board of the College of Education and Liberal Arts, and other members of that board, in collaboration with Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Wilberforce university, have been pursuing a course of action designed to gain control and domination over the church-controlled College of Liberal Arts.

"A Jim Crow Bill"

"This matter was climaxed on Tuesday, April 24, when State Senator Fray introduced in the Ohio Senate a bill entitled S.B. No. 293. This bill, if passed, would, under authority of the state of Ohio, set up at Wilberforce, a complete jim crow college on the soil of Ohio.

"The six state-appointed trustees of the College of Education and Industrial Arts are all Republicans. The entire set-up was made 100 per cent political under the appointment of former Governor John W. Bricker. This state board, with the co-operation of President Wesley, has honey-combed nearly every department of the university with teachers an other employes through political influence and patronage.

5-19-45

"Prexy Plays Politics"

"Dr. Wesley is the first president in the history of Wilberforce university who has ever joined with the politicians to wrest control from Wilberforce university and vest it in the hands of politically-controlled board of the College of Education and Industrial Arts, so as to make it a political football for the politicians and incidentally to provide a comfortable berth for himself and political patronage for politicians . . . We shall request that a full hearing be had on this bill."

Replying to Bishop Ransom's charges with typical Wesley emphasis and pointing that he headed both church and state departments of the big Ohio institution, President Wesley, in a press release, stated in part:

President Wesley Replies

"The contents of Bishop Ransom's release are such as to be misleading in reference to the president and the present situation affecting the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences of Wilberforce university and the College of Education and Industrial Arts of the univesrity.

"I came to Wilberforce in June of 1942, at the request of the Joint Executive Committee representing the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences and the College of Education and Industrial Arts.

"Upon recommendation of this committee, I was elected 'President of Wilberforce university,' by the board of trustees of each of these colleges supported by church and state, and my duty, therefore, was, and is to serve both of them with equal sincerity and devotion. I was the first president so elected and the first president faced with such an expressed duty.

"There is no desire on my part to perpetuate myself in office, any more than it was the desire of all of us at the General conference in Philadelphia in 1944, to defeat the plan to retire and superannuate Bishop Ransom, and others.

"The state board, its chairman and individual members, is composed of the same fine group of persons as the university board. The former is no more a set of politicians than the latter.

Calls Bishop 'Democrat'

"Moreover, there is one Democrat in the six called "Republicans" by the Bishop and the Bishop might recall that he too, is a member of the state board — and also a Democrat . . . There are therefore, two Democrats on this board.

"There is no purpose on my part to set up a jim crow college or to return to the days of the 'black laws' . . . There is neither purpose nor plan in the present bill to enforce segregation and to dominate the church-controlled College of Liberal Arts.

5-19-45

Cites 'The Major Issue'

"The Investigating Committee of 1945 of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, has reported: 'The president, as chief executive officer of the university, must be elected by both boards and his salary should be divided between the two agencies on an equitable basis.'

"This is the major issue . . . The issue is not jim crowism and segregation. These are smoke-screens used by those who look forward, not backward . . . I hope that Bishop Ransom, as chairman of the University Board of Trustees, will join with us and also that he will not again attack the president of this university in a published statement.

WILBERFORCE PAYS OVER $70,000 ON DEBT Afro American 1-27-45

Wilberforce, Ohio- A total of $70,718.96 has been paid on the $121,000 mortage of Wilberforce University during 1944, Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president, announced, recently.

To date, $65,761.13 has been paid on the principal and $4,957.83 on the interest, reducing the principal to $55,238.87. President Wesley praised all persons co-operating in the drive, including church members, friends and alumni of the University.

Money raised in the drive has been above funds normally received to operate the university, and no services of the institution have been curtailed as a result of the mortgage campaign. 1-27-45

25b-1945

Wilberforce

Wilberforce Head Answers Bishop

Afro American

Dr. Wesley Explains Stand on Senate Bill

CITES PROGRESS

Would Make Church, State Control Equal

5-19-45

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Expressing a desire to serve both colleges of Wilberforce University "with equal sincerity and devotion," Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president, this week issued an answer to charges made by Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom on April 27.

In a release on that date and during a hearing before the Ohio Senate education committee on May 1, Bishop Ransom, chairman of the university board of trustees, had protested against a bill which would bring changes in the conduct of the university.

The bill, Dr. Wesley explained, is designed to expand the courses of study and degrees, mainly for GI's and post-war purposes, and to give to State trustees the right to rticipation in the election of the esident.

Opposed Setup in 1932

He told also how de declined the position of president in 1932 because he was elected by the university or church board of trustees representing only the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

Although made an ex-officio member of the State board of trustees representing the College of Education and Industrial Arts, he added, "The exercise of presidential function over the State-controlled college was at this time more by sufferance than by reality."

5-19-45

Informed in 1942 by the joint executive committee representing both trustee groups that the executive situation had been changed, he added, he became "the first president so elected and the first president faced with such an expressed duty."

President a "Football"

Pointing out that there had been three presidents and five actual changes in that 10-year period, he said that the bill "prevents the president from being made the political football in the future as he was in the past."

Moreover, he continued, the idea of the bill is incorporated in the report of the investigating committee of 1945 of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, which states:

"The president, as chief executive officer of the university, must be elected by both boards and his salary should be divided between the two agencies on an equitable basis."

5-19-45

Refutes Personal Element

Stating that "the tenure of a Wilberforce president is not only insecure but of brief duration," he continued, "My personal security at Wilberforce will not be affected one way or the other by this bill.

"It will mean that personal manipulations from persons, within the shadows, will be less influential and that attacks and criticisms must be objective, rather than personal.

"The State board, its chairman and individual members, is composed of the same fine group of persons as the university board. The former is no more a set of politicians than the latter."

Seeks End of Politics

Then insisting that name-calling in public does not make the State board so, he stated, "Politics has no place in an educational institution. I hope that the bishop will help us to get rid of it."

"There is no purpose on my part to set up a jim-crow college nor to return to the days of the "black laws," declared the president, adding that the university's status as an institutoin for colored students would not be changed.

Simultaneously, he announced that already contributions have been made to the scholarship fund for white students, adding that out of such a beginning others may come "and if we become good enough they will."

No Color Bar Planned

Furthermore, he continued, he wants all debts paid and the institution's resources released in order to strengthen the faculty, with persons of both races.

"This would certainly not be the creatoin of a State-controlled university for colored persons on Ohio's 'free' soil," he added.

Charging that the bishop had raised an unsupported generalization, he stated, "No appointments of political incompetents have been made at Wilberforce during the past three years."

5-19-45

Not a "Money-Raiser"

Admitting that as president he had announced to the public the steps in the payment of the $125,000 mortgage, he refused to take any credit for the payments and hoped that the credit would be given those who expect it.

"I want no credit for myself and I take none, and have no desire to be known as a "money-raiser," he explained. "I want to confine my interests to the field of my preparation—education.

"I ask only to be recognized in the administration of the colleges of the university as president of Wilberforce University by the boards of trustees. The majority membership of these boards seems desirous to do this."

5-19-45

Ask Bishop's Co-operation

Then expressing hope that "Bishop Ransom will join with us and also that he will not again attack the president of his university in a published statement," he concluded:

5-19-45

"Such actions accomplish no good whatsoever for any university. There is no evil at Wilberforce which cannot be removed by conference and consultation.

"We at Wilberforce, therefore, should cease washing our dirty linen in public if we expect to have a school to which parents, friends and alumni want to send their youth for education."

Wilberforce Asked to Continue ROTC Unit

AFRO-AMERICAN

WILBERFORCE, Ohio (ANP)—Wilberforce University, one of the first colored schools to have a senior ROTC unit, has been informed by General Marshall that it will be offered the opportunity to continue its affiliation with the War Department.

General Marshall advised Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president, that his letter was "to allay any impressions to the contrary;" and he in turn, informed the General of the Armies that the university will be pleased to continue that program.

6-23-45

The War Wepartment announced Saturday that it plans to havea post-war reserve officer here of 400,000, capableof staffing an army of 4,000,000 men.

Wilberforce Heads Agree, Ending Stormy Dispute

Chicago Defender

WILBERFORCE, Ohio. — Peace came finally to Wilberforce after several hectic months of battling between the administration and the board members.

At the close of the final session last week, Bishop R. C. Ransom, of the A.M.E. church and chairman of the board of trustees of Wilberforce university, characterized it as "the hardest working and the most harmonious board meeting I have ever witnessed."

Thus this Ohio landmark, troubled during recent months due to a bill introduced into the Ohio legislature which would virtually have robbed the church of its control over the university, is quiet once again. If the state had enacted the bill, observers say that among other things, the church could no longer have employed or discharged the president at will.

In any event the school faced adverse legislative action for the first time in many years which caused agitation and recriminations between the administration and board members, and between the church and state sides, threatening a knock-down drag out political fight.

9-1-45

Find Common Agreement

The bill failed due to lack of support, and the recent board meeting indicated that the diverse elements had found some common ground of agreement.

President Charles H. Wesley presented a report containing 31 recommendations for Wilberforce institute, most of which were adopted, and provisions were made for the erection of a new building housing the cafeteria and some administrative offices.

Teachers were classified and given academic rank, a condition the faculty has long sought. A standardized scale of salaries was adopted, and on the whole salaries were increased about 15 per cent.

The office of treasurer was established and Rev. C. G. Powell was elected to that office. R. R. Wright 3rd. associate professor of economics and son of Bishop R. R. Wright 2nd, was elected public relations officer and business manager of the college quarterly.

Attending the board meeting were Bishop Sims, Philadelphia; Bishop Gregg, Kansas City; Bishop Nichols, Birmingham; Bishop Reid, South Carolina; Bishop Wright, Ohio, and Atty. Ray E. Hughes, president of the state school board.

WILBERFORCE AGAIN STIRRED BY INTERNAL BATTLE: STATE AND CHURCH BEGIN OLD FEUD

Black Dispatch Okla.

3-3-45

Revengeful and Vindictive Paths Thinly Shrouded; Political Hand Seen

FIGHT MAY RUIN INSTITUTION

By LEON W. TAYLOR

WILBERFORCE, O.—(ANP)—The half-century old conflict between church and state at Wilberforce university, Ohio's oldest university and the largest Negro institution north of the Mason-Dixon line, is again being fed fresh fuel, with politics adding new combustibles.

25b

The immediate cause of the present disturbance was the recent appointment of Atty. Ray Hughes, president of the state board, to the vacancy caused by the demise of Dr. Shauter. Mr. Hughes' original term would have ended in June of this year. The forces that control the destinies of the AME church had fond hopes that Gov. Lausche would appoint someone they could manipulate. Since these powers are all Democrats, and Mr. Hughes a Republican, the trend of their wily reasoning at once becomes evident and logical. 3-3-45

In an effort to ferret out every clue, and, if possible, learn true facts regarding those behind the scenes, this writer interviewed three old residents of 'Force and its environs. All were agreed on one point, that with Mr. Hughes on the board for two more years, a different course at gnawing on the vitals of Wilberforce's present esteem would have to be charted. This evolved itself in a desperate attempt, recently given startling publicity, to smear members of the state, board, the president, superintendent, and other prominent figures in the college of education.

"This move," stated one staunch and venerable pillar of the community, "is the outgrowth of envy, jealousy, and vindictiveness. Politicians alone, politically-minded bishops and churchmen, are attempting again to regain their lost control of days now past."

To put over this despicable act, and not caring for the good name of the institution and its student body of more than 1,000, these sinister forces selected a discredited teacher to write a scurrilous article based entirely upon rumor. It was hinted that the teacher is understood to have been assured continuity of employment, to paint as black a picture as possible of the operation of the state portion of the university. 3-3-45

Nothing, however, was said about the unbusinesslike operation of the church side, which is dependent entirely on the state for the operation of its plant. Further, nothing was said about the dependence on the state for its accreditations, and even its existence.

The seeds of dissension that have produced today's flourishing tree were sown more than 50 years ago when the State of Ohio decided to establish a normal and industrial training school for Negroes, and chose to link it with the struggling little Methodist school known as Wilberforce university. The state set up a board of trustees to handle its end; the university naturally had its own board. Since then there has been trouble continuously. Fears have been expressed widely that the present conflict may bring ruin to one of the most magnificent efforts of the colored race to improve its lot. 3-3-45

Delving further into the recent history of Wilberforce, the writer found that through the influence of Mr. Hughes and others the normal and industrial title was changed to a college of education. Since the school at that time was on a probationary basis with the North Central accrediting agency, an arrangement was made whereby a united program was planned and the state given a hand in the selection of a president.

25b

In giving the writer these details in full, a distinguished citizen of Xenia stated, "Dr. Walker, who was president at the time, had so embittered state officials with his activities as a politician, that it was decided to employ a prominent educator from the outside.

"Agreement was reached with Dr. Charles W. Wesley, dean of the graduate school at Howard university, to accept the presidency, with the approval of both boards. 3-3-45

Dr. Wesley came to Wilberforce several years ago, and has increased the prestige of the school both at home and abroad. His sailing, however, has not been smooth. Several Wilberforce alumni agreed that the present head of the institution inherited all of Dr Walker's friends, and permitted them to remain to his detriment.

There is still another element in the Wilberforce pot which the writer stirred in his investigation. The church fears the growth of the college of education, even though it now pictures it as impotent. The accreditation of the school is predicated upon the assured appropriation of the state. It is also established upon the fact that the president to be the controlling influence, and that there should be no interference from the church. 3-3-45

Finally, the church receives $65,000 a year from the college of education and an equivalent amount in services that the state gives in the free use of grounds and facilities, such as the hospital, library personnel, high school building, athletic field, gymnasium, spur railroad track, free use of water, sewerage disposal plant, and many invisible services. In return, the church offers approximately $30,000 in support of the college of education, or about 30 per cent of the operating cost.

On Jan. 1, 1944, the Wilberforce debt was in the neighborhood of $121,000. Early in January of this year finnacial statements released showed that $65,000 had been paid by the administrative officials of the institution on the principal and $5,000 on interest. On Jan. 1, the debt stood at $55,800, indicating a total payment during the past year of $70,200 had been made by the president.

Dr. Wesley has made theories of economics the workable practicalities of his administration. He has instituted an executive finesse that has been the pleasing cynosure of all loyal supporters of Wilberforce, and the cause for acclaim by impersonal judgment. 3-3-45

He has raised curricula to the highest standards in the history of the school, and gracefully gathered for Wilberforce the educational plaudits of eager well-wishers. Facts, figures, and national recognition for Wilberforce have placed him on the glory-road of achievement, from whence he may look down upon the gruesome machinations of perverted minds, immune to subterfuge and clandestine conniving.

SHALL WE PERMIT THE STATE OF OHIO TO SUPPORT AND CONTROL A COLLEGE FOR NEGROES AT WILBERFORCE "U"?

the Union 5-3-45 Cinn. Ohio

Several of the newspapers throughout the country have recently asked through their columns, "Why does Bishop Ransom remain silent concerning the controversy at Wilberforce University?" I have remained silent because up to then Wilberforce University was not engaged in any controversy. Matters in controversy were being aired by individuals in no way officially connected with the conduct of affairs in the College of Liberal Arts at the University. Now the time has arrived for an expression to the public at large. I charge that Attorney Ray E. Hughes, chairman of the state-appointed board of the College of Education and Industrial Arts, and other members of that board, in collaboration with Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Wilberforce University, have been pursuing a course of action designed to gain control and domination over the Church-controlled College of Liberal Arts. This matter was climaxed on Tuesday, April 24, when State Senator Gray introduced in the Ohio Senate a bill entitled S.B. No. 293. This bill, if passed, would under the authority of the state of Ohio set up at Wilberforce a complete jim-crow college on the soil of Ohio. Notwithstanding the fact that all "Black Laws" on the statute books of Ohio were repealed more than 60 years ago. This forbids the setting up of tax-supported schools for Negroes in the state of Ohio. 5-3-45

The six state-appointed trustees of the college of Education and Industrial Arts are all Republicans. The entire set-up was made 100 percent political under the appointment of former Governor John W. Bricker. This state board with the cooperation of President Wesley has honeycombed nearly every department of the University with teachers and other employees through political influence and patronage. Some of them are incompetent and some of them are making no worthwhile contribution to the work of the positions to which they have been appointed. There is the re-appointment of Attorney Ray Hughes whose term would have expired June, 1945, was one of the most flagrant examples of bad political morality ever forced upon an educational system in the state of Ohio. About two days before Governor Bricker's term of office expired, by purely political maneuver, Attorney Hughes resigned from the board and Governor Bricker immediately appointed him to one of the longer erms thus perpetuating his tenure as a member of the board. This stands as an unvarnished political maneuver on the part of Attorney Ray Hughes. Under the provisions of Senate Bill No. 293, President Wesley would be perpetuated in office under the authority of the State and the Liberal Arts College of Wilberforce University would be taken over by the State of Ohio, thus paralleling all the work that has been done by the University for the past 80 years. To quote briefly from S.B. No. 293: "The board of trustees shall provide courses of study for the training of teachers in accordance with the standards of the state department of education of Ohio, and create, establish, provide for and maintain such industrial, vocational, agricultural, home economics, commercial and business administration courses of study, leading to the degree of bachelor of science and bachelor of science in education, AND SUCH OTHER COURSES OF STUDY AND DEGREES which in the judgment of the board of trustees should be provided." 5-3-45 This last clause constitutes the joker in this proposed piece of legislation.

Under the provision of our charter nobody can elect a president of Wilberforce University but the trustees of the University. Yet S. B. No. 293 provides that the State board of trustees alone shall have power to elect, to pay and to remove THE PRESIDENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS, not otherwise provided for in sections 4862 to 4862.6

of the General Code." President Wesley, a man of unquestioned ability, with a winsome personality and persuasive appeal with a good publicity bureau skillfully manipulated has completely sold himself to the white educators including the North Central accrediting agency and the public generally so that they actually believe that Bishop Ransom, chairman of the board of trustees, and other members of that board are actually trying to override the authority of the president and hamper him in many ways and thus impede the unity and efficiency of his conduct of the entire institution. For instance, he has made it to be believed that during the brief time he has been here as president he has succeeded in paying off nearly all the mortgage of $125,000 that has encumbered the university for more than 220 years. The fact is that $6,000 on that account was paid before he got here and that the bulk of the remainder was planned, organized and managed without his initiation or direction. The fact is that $40,000 of ths amount was raised in the Third Episcopal District under the leadership and direction of Bishop R. C. Ransom; $35,000 toward this end was raised in the Fourth Episcopal District under the leadership and direction of Bishop John A. Gregg; and $20,000 of this amount was raised in the First Episcopal District under the leadership and direction of Bishop D. H. Sims. Along with this the alumni of the university throughout the country cooperated by contributing liberal sums

A bill similar to S. B. 293 was actually passed by the Ohio Legislature under the administration of former Governor Cox, but so powerful was the opposition on the part of the aroused Negro citizens of Ohio that the bill was promptly vetoed by Governor Cox. 5-3-45

Dr. Charles H. Wesley is the first president in the history of Wilberforce University who has ever joined with the politicians to wrest control from Wilberforce University and vest in the hands of politically controlled board of the college of Education and Industrial Arts so as to make it a political football for the politicians and incidentally to provide a comfortable berth for himself and political patronage for politicians.

"I have firm faith that Governor Lausche and the fair-minded citizens of the State of Ohio will not permit the hands of the clock to be turned back to the period before the state legislature enacted a bill purging from our statutes all "Black Laws." We shall request that a full public hearing be had on this bill."

Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom.

Church Opposes Wilberforce Bill

Afro-American

Fling Charges in Ohio Senate Body Hearing

ACCUSE PRESIDENT

Say Plan Would Set Up Jim Crow School

5/12/45

COLUMBUS, Ohio (ANP) — Leading AME Church officers affiliated with Wilberforce University appeared before the Ohio Senate education committee May 1 in opposition to a bill which would bring about changes in the conduct of the university.

Spokesmen for the church asserted that the prime purpose of the bill was to invade the right of Wilberforce to confer all degrees and to dismiss the president of the institution which now has a dual relationship to the State and the church.

While the bill was presumed to reflect the view of the State side and also that of President Charles H. Wesley, church officials say, none of the members of the State board nor any representative of the administration appeared in its behalf.

Church Leaders Make Charges

The bill, SB-293, was introduced by Senator Gray, a Republican and close associate of Ray Hughes, attorney and chairman of the State-appointed board of the college of education and industrial arts.

Opposing the bill, church officials offered, in part, the following testimony:

Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom of the Third Episcopal District stated that no one was for the bill except those who expected to financially or politically benefit from its passage; that he had invited President Wesley to appear for the university but that the president who would benefit financially did not appear.

He accused Mr. Hughes of trying to build up his political fences at the expense of Wilberforce.

Bishop Wright Smells J.C.

Bishop R. R. Wright, a former president of Wilberforce, contended it was the church school which made possible the accreditation of Wilberforce and not the State.

He said that though the State had much more money than the church, it had never maintained as high an academic standard as the church part of the university as evidenced by the fact that the number of Ph.D's in the church department is seven times that in the State;

That the State department, because of political influence, has never been able to efficiently develop agriculture and industrial arts as originally designed.

Bishop Wright said the bill was injurious to education in general, designed to rivet unwholesome political power over colored education on the one hand and to set up a segregated colored school on the other.

5/12/45

Thinks Senator Misled

"A few colored politicians who see in the $300,000 a year given by the State, a fine chance for political exploitation, and a few whites who want a segregated colored school are about the only ones who want the bill passed," said Bishop Wright.

The Rev. E. L. Higgins, Springfield, expressed confidence in Senator Gray who introduced the bill, evidently thinking he had been misled. He said that the colored people of Ohio and especially those in the Senator's district were unanimously opposed to the bill except for a few self-seekers.

More than 200 persons from all parts of the State attended the hearing.

Scholarship Would Aid White Student

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va

WILBERFORCE, Ohio. — Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Wilberforce University, has revealed the receipt of a donation of fifty dollars from Miss Muriel Rahn, former star of the stage production, "Carmen Jones."

1-29-45

Miss Rahn's gift was toward a scholarship fund for a white youth to attend Wilberforce University. Miss Rahn stated that this was one of the gifts of which she was proudest because it looked toward the development of true Americanism in education. She said that Wilberforce was to be congratulated upon its endeavors to achieve this interracial objective.

POST-WAR PROGRAM

Dr. Wesley in commenting upon the development of the scholarship fund for all students stated that this one was a part of the post-war program for interracial amity similar to the program sponsored by Antioch College, Yellow Spring, Ohio. Antioch has established a scholarship fund for Negro students.

He further stated that inquiries relative to tuition and cost have been received from a prospective white student.

The first $25 contributed to the scholarship fund for white students was donated by R. Harris, treasurer of Morris Brown University, Atlanta, Ga., and also Grand Secretary of the Improved Order of Samaritans.

Ransom vs. Wesley Fight Endangers Wilberforce

Pittsburgh Courier

5-12-45

By ALBERT J. DUNMORE, Ohio State Bureau

COLUMBUS—The battle of Wilberforce is reaching what appears to be its final phases. At a hearing on Senate Bill No. 293, presented by Senator Theodore Gray (R., Piqua), the chasm between the Church and State groups now in control of this "oldest collegiate institution owned and controlled by Negroes in the Western Hemisphere" widened in what appears to be an irreparable breach.

The bill, which amends the present General Code relative to the powers and duties of the board of trustees of the College of Education and Industrial Arts at Wilberforce University, was called by the church group, headed by Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, chairman of the AME Church board of trustees of the school, as an attempt of politicians to gain control of the school. 5-12-45

HUGHES ACCUSED

Bishop Ransom accused Ray M. Hughes, Columbus, chairman of the university's State-appointed board, other members of the board and Dr. Charles E. Wesley, university president, with collaborating in a movement to "gain control and domination over the Church-controlled College of Liberal Arts."

"Although we are poor, there is no amount of money which can buy Wilberforce University and its wonderful heritage from the AME Church," Bishop Ransom told the Senate Committee on Education, which held the first hearing on the bill in the smoker of the Senate chambers Tuesday afternoon.

At the hearings opposition to the bill, led by Bishop Ransom and two other former presidents of the school, Bishop Gregg and Bishop R. R. Wright Jr., was strongly represented. No proponents of the bill appeared, although it was stated they had been notified.

In an interview with members of the State Board, it was learned, however, that they had been informed that the hearings had been set for 8 o'clock Tuesday evening. The hearing was held at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A second hearing on the bill has been set for May 15, at which time the proponents will have an opportunity to state their case. 5-12-45

Attorney Hughes, in an interview, denied charges that the bill was an attempt to wrest control from the Church board, but had been drawn up to protect the interests of the State in the school and had resulted from a report of the North Central Association of Colleges, which threatens to withdraw accreditation from the school if an effective unification program is not effected between the two boards which now govern the university. "We are only asking the privilege of participating legally in the election of the president of the university and sharing in the payment of his salary," Attorney Hughes explained.

At the present time the board of trustees of the Church holds the privilege of electing the president of the university, with the approval of the State board, and is also responsible for the entire salary of the president. In turn, the president can be dismissed by the board of trustees of the Church, without the consent of the State board.

COLLEGE RATING THREATENED

In a letter from John Dale Russell, secretary of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, to Dr. Wesley, announcing the continuation of the accreditation of Wilberforce for 1945-46, the differences between the two boards was cited as definitely endangering the further accreditation of the university.

25b-1945 Winston-Salem State Teachers College

Students Strike At Carolina State College

Journal-Guide

President Atkins Rejects Arbitration Plan, Says Report

12-22-45

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. — Students at Winston-Salem State Teachers College continued out on strike early this week, reportedly protesting against what the students termed "hampering of social privileges," and demanding an improvement in the food prepared and served in the college dining hall.

The strike, which began last week, came on the eve of the annual Christmas vacation, but student leaders were said to have pressed for a hearing before classes are closed for the holidays. Norfolk, Va.

On Monday an arbitration proposal was made to President Francis L. Atkins, who was said to have reected the student demands. Three points in the proposal demanded "that no class cuts be assessed for the strike's tenure; that no student be sent home because of the strike: and that no work-student or athlete lose his job this year because of the strike."

Students Strike At Carolina State College

The Journal + Guide

Norfolk, Va

12-29-45

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. — A settlement had been announced early this week in the strike of students at Winston-Salem State Teachers College here. However, President Francis L. Atkins revealed that he had submitted the grievances of the students to department heads at the institution for action.

President Atkins informed the GUIDE on Tusday afternoon that the strike of students at the college had affected to a "great extent" attendance at classes Monday and Tuesday of this week, but that no classes had been suspended and that a large number of students were attending.

Winston-Salem has an enrollment of nearly 600 boarding students and several hundred day students. The college was scheduled to close after classes on Wednesday of this week to reopen at 8 a. m: Wednesday, Jan. 2, a holiday vacation of two weeks. 12-29-45

STUDENTS SAT 10 HOURS

According to the official version the strike began on Wednesday, Dec. 12, when students reported for dinner at noon and staged a ten-hour "sit down" strike. It was revealed that an anonymous letter and an equally anonymous circular had called attention to the "sit down" plan, but no grievences had been presented by individual or student groups.

It was learned that President Atkins spoke to the students in the dining hall shortly after dinner? In answer to a plea for a statement of grievances, however, he was met by stoney silence. He is reported to have told the students that he was available at his office or at his home and would receive individual or groups of students.

Two days later, Friday a student, who was not identified, presented the three demands which the president rejected. At that time the student declared that no grievances would be presented until the president signed the three demands.

However, on Sunday, a list of grievances, based mainly on the social privileges and food preparation, was presented along with a restatement of the original three proposals for immunity for the strike leaders.

In a reply on Monday, the college president promised to refer the matter to proper department heads, and again rejected the immunity proposals. 12-29-45

Reasons given by President Atkins for his rejection were based on what he termed the right of individual study of all cases of cuts from classes and the performances of student and athletes on work-jobs.

25c-1945

SCHOOL AND SOCIETY
(NEW YORK CITY)

JUN 30 1945

Alabama

Reports . . .

MONTGOMERY (ALA.) REPORTS NOTABLE PROGRESS IN NEGRO EDUCATION

AGAINST the background of progressive achievement in many areas of school activity in the Montgomery (Ala.) public schools, there emerges a remarkable record in the field of Negro education. The record has been written under an administrator, who was called eight years ago to the superintendency of this combined county and city unit of administration by a Board of Education which desired to see improvements made in those phases of school work that are essential to a truly worth-while educational program for boys and girls. The new administration began in 1936.

The improvements in Negro education, unusual as they are, have been achieved with the whole-hearted support of the white citizens. It has been the policy of the administration to consult with the white citizens of the county when improvements in Negro education were anticipated. The building program is a case of point. No new building has been constructed in any location where objection to a Negro school could be found among the citizens of the community.

The result has been not only a greatly improved educational program for Negro boys and girls, but a sense of genuinely friendly relationship between the two races in this capital city and black-belt county of the deep South. The superintendent believes that there is enough progressive and Christian sentiment among Southern people who have responsibilities of leadership to solve race relationships constructively and amicably if permitted to do so without agitation and pressure from those who are either too impatient or not sufficiently informed with reference to the many problems involved.

In rather brief summary, the record in Negro education follows:

In 1936 only a few Negro teachers held degrees; in 1944, 53.6 per cent of them held degrees (75 per cent of the Negro teachers in the city). Five out of seven principals of Negro schools in the city currently hold master's degrees. It will be of interest to note that a larger percentage of Negro teachers in 1944 hold college degrees than did white teachers of the system in 1936. In 1936, there was no public senior high school for Negroes in the city of Montgomery. Two junior high schools have been developed gradually into senior high schools and for the past four years hundreds of Negro youth have had the advantages of graduation from public senior high schools.

In 1936, approximately 60 Negro schools in the county were held in abandoned tenant shacks, lodge rooms, or churches. There were only 13 school buildings for Negroes in the rural areas of Montgomery County, all of them of the Rosenwald type, some showing need of extensive repair or replacement. A recent building program has largely replaced the inadequate buildings with modern school structures ranging mostly from two to five rooms. Only seven shacks or churches remain in use, and these are scheduled for replacement when construction can be resumed. One 16-room brick elementary-school building was constructed in the city in 1938 and named for George Washington Carver of Tuskegee, noted Negro scientist of Alabama. The new buildings receive constant repair and paint service—not allowed now to disintegrate. In 1936, Negro schools in the county had six-month terms; in 1944, they enjoy eight-month terms. In 1936, no free textbooks were available; now free books are furnished to pupils through the third grade, practically all books are free in the fourth grade, and more than half of them are supplied without cost in the fifth and sixth grades. In 1936, fuel was not furnished, each school taking steps to supply itself; for the past few years, the Board of Education has furnished fuel for each school, the new buildings having provision for its protection. Salaries in 1936 in the country schools were uniform at $31.50 a month for the six-month school term, and salaries in the city were $45.00 a month. These salaries have been increased greatly on a monthly basis, the most poorly prepared teacher in the most remote rural school now receiving well in excess of the highest paid city teacher in 1936. Some salaries have more than trebled within the eight-year period.

In 1936–37, an in-service training program was inaugurated with the aid of the State Teachers College in Montgomery, said to be the largest Negro teachers college in the world. The superintendent assists in this program and gives it a prominent place on his schedule, attending the annual institute for Negro teachers and all of the regular monthly teachers' meetings.

The framework of general progress in which the above improvement in Negro education has been made possible is stated briefly as follows:

1. *Program of Public Relations:* Every school in the system has a local Parent-Teacher Association and each one of these local associations is affiliated with the National Congress of Parents and Teachers; every year during American Education Week a demonstration of some phase of school work or achievement is presented before all the luncheon clubs of the city; radio programs are constantly used by the schools, the music supervisor broadcasting daily in reaching the several grades of the local schools, and in these broadcasts children from the grades involved participate in the program; the daily press is generous, three cartoons having appeared by the regular professional cartoonist from August 27 to September 3 (when the "Back to School" movement was emphasized). frequent news items and occasional editorials being published both to interpret the school program and to indorse the progressive program under way.

2. *Good Maintenance:* Under the direction of an assistant superintendent in charge of buildings and grounds, a full-time repair crew with headquarters at a spacious warehouse built especially to serve school needs give constant attention to repair and maintenance. Janitors and bus drivers are continued in employment during the summer months for repair work and painting jobs.

3. *Sound Financial Program:* Approximately 90 per cent of the total revenue is utilized for current expenses of which 79.6 per cent in 1943–44 was spent for instruction; a heavy indebtedness, created by a building program and a depression experience when schools were operated for full time on borrowed money, was refinanced under difficult conditions a few years ago so that a normal annual payment of principal and interest does not endanger the school budget.

An unusual contribution to school financial procedures is being made through a special study of local school funds under the direction of the assistant superintendent of schools, who is custodian of county school funds. Monthly reports of all financial transactions involving local funds are made to the custodian's office. These reports reveal that local funds approximate one third of the amount of money handled in the custodian's office for the operation of the whole system. Adequate accounting forms have been printed and supplied each local school, and a study of safeguarding these funds including the use of bonds is now under way.

4. *Democratic Practices in Administration:* An Administrative Council, consisting of superintendents, supervisors, and principals originates or approves policies before their presentation by the superintendent for adoption by the Board of Education; local faculties elect representative members on system-wide committees such as the Salary Committee and the Steering Committee of the Curriculum Study; nominations of teachers are made by the superintendent to the Board of Education after the principals involved and the supervisors have been consulted.

5. *Curriculum Study:* For the past eight years an in-service program of study has been under way by the faculties of the system, directed in its details by the Steering Committee. Varied procedures and a wide range of subject matter have characterized the program. For the white teachers the University of Alabama has furnished consultative service and most of the speakers, although addresses have been made by persons from other institutions and other professions; reports of study groups are printed and distributed among the teachers at the close of each year. For the Negro teachers, the State Teachers College, Montgomery, directs the study; frequent white speakers also appear before the Negro teachers; and a careful report of progress is regularly prepared for distribution to teachers.

6. *Growth in Professional Preparation of Teachers:* Insistence on properly prepared personnel has greatly increased the percentage of college graduates in the several school faculties.

Students Have To Make Up Shortage

Weekly Review

Birmingham, Ala.

Number one with citizens of Birmingham is the need for a fully equipped, accredited high school for Negro children in Birmingham and Jefferson County.

A check of the allocation of funds for Negro school buildings under the proposed $7,000,000 bond issue, is said to run around ten per cent. It might mean that this inadequate allocation will cause many voters to vote against the bond issue. If on the other hand the voters who may oppose the bond issue were assured that enough funds will be allocated to make Parker High a class "A" high school and thus end the reported $30,000 colored citizens have to pay for "make-up" study by students who go outside the city to college. It is alleged that most colleges require students from this area to "make-up" for the things they are supposed to have when they come out of high schools. This means that on an average they have to spend at least an extra year in school.

Many people are shocked when you tell them that there are not but three acredited high schools for Negroes in the whole State of Alabama and that according to the Southern Association standard none of the three are in the Birmingham-Jefferson County Area.

Negro teachers it would seem have done a very excellent job with what they had to work with. It would seem that both white and Negro citizens would actually be so ashamed of the deplorable conditions pointed out that if they vote one dime for proposed bond issue it will be on the assurance that the Negro will get at least one first class high school out of the appropriation.

It is said in some quarters that there are some who are so dogmatically oppose to adequate improvement for Negro high school students that they are already at work in their dogged opposition to the bond issue.

10-27-45

It is heartening to many to know that at least there is a functioning P.-T.A. at Parker High which may interest itself in some of the problems affecting Negro education. It would seem that a strong P.-T.A. with a good leader might be most helpful to all interested in adequate equipment at that great institution to meet the needs of the day as well as other improvements which will obviate the necessity for spending extra money on students who have to make up for what they don't get at their parent's expense when they seek to enter a first rate college.

5c 25c-1945

Common Schools

Teaching Negro Children

P.M.

Dear Editor:

As a teacher who has been in P. S. 90 for nine years, I should like to express my resentment of Miss Seeley's article. . . .

I have always found Miss Thresher helpful, considerate and sympathetic to her staff, her children and their parents.

Miss Seeley is a very poor judge of atmosphere when she calls our school tense and grim. . . .

New York Bella Green

* * *

My own reaction was that Miss Seeley, despite a grudging attempt at fairness, was weighting the article against Miss Thresher. The bias in the article was accentuated by the headline, "Principal Says More Than She Intended To," and by putting certain apparently significant remarks (significant to Miss Seeley) in heavy type. I fail to see how it is to Miss Thresher's discredit if certain teachers do not like to teach colored children and why it is any reflection on her if she recognizes that attitude when it exists in certain teachers. 6-22-45

About 12 years ago I taught during the day in a high school that had in it boys from one of the toughest neighborhoods in New York City. At the same time, in the evening session, I was an instructor at CCNY. I know from first-hand experience how difficult it is to do good work with tough boys who are waiting until they are 17 so they can leave school. Some of the remarks attributed to Miss Thresher are perfectly understandable to me and in my opinion are no reflection on her.

In my teaching at City College, where young men and women came to school voluntarily and at great personal sacrifice, the eagerness of the pupils was a source of inspiration to me, and I did whatever I could to help them further their education . . 6-22-45

New York Arnold Hemley

* * *

Miss Seeley shows little, if any, knowledge of the aggravating problem of trying to educate children who, because of a terrible injustice of society, have had such an unfortunate background that their behavior in a classroom renders impossible the necessary teaching situation.

Miss Seeley's answer to descriptions of violent behavior was the magic word *guidance*. Such talk may be all right in the peaceful lecture halls of a Teachers College where concrete situations are rarely discussed. Any experienced teacher knows that guidance is not the cure-all for such a serious mass problem. There is also a limit to what can be done with small classes. Extensive disorder will not be eliminated by small classes alone, although of course oversize classes will provoke disorder.

Teachers do not relish Miss Seeley's "challenge" of trying to accomplish something in this impossible situation. It is no wonder that teachers are reluctant to have their classrooms visited by the layman who will probably talk very glibly of "understanding the child," "guidance," "challenge," and "individual differences" when the teacher can scarcely make herself heard in the classroom. Reports such as this one help to perpetuate the conditions that exist in our problem schools because they render educators reluctant to air the problem in public for fear of complete misunderstanding on the part of the layman.

Miss Seeley plays up the idea that teachers dislike teaching colored children because they are colored. This in the main is not true. They dislike to teach colored children because of the serious and extensive disorder that is found in most of the schools having these children. It is not a question of racial intolerance of the teacher. The school system cannot be held responsible for, and expected to cure, an evil for which our entire American society is to blame. With all the sympathy in the world for the most unfortunate underdog in America, the Negro, the fact remains that successful teaching is impossible in classrooms where bedlam reigns . . . S. S.

Long Island City, N. Y.

The article was an accurate report of what Miss Thresher said to me, voluntarily and unsolicited by questions, and of my impressions from what I was allowed to see. She talked to me over a period of several hours, in all.

I appreciate her sympathy for teachers in Harlem as overworked and overburdened. But I do not condone her defense of those who are prejudiced. For a principal to stress the special hardship of teaching in Harlem, to echo the punitive attitude toward being assigned to teach there, seems to me directly harmful. It extends rather than breaks down the tragic isolation and rejection of Negro children and thus intensifies the difficulty of teaching there.

Miss Thresher, I am sure, would be disturbed by the bigotry expressed in Mr. Hemley's support of her realism.

I realize it is hard to teach in Harlem, and that, as S. S. says, "the school system cannot be held responsible for, and expected to cure, an evil for which our entire American society is to blame." But is it too "idealistic" to expect the school to lead in a constructive attitude toward this evil? Is it too much to expect a principal at least to enunciate democratic principles in the hope they might eventually be put into practice?—Evelyn Seeley

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Report On Negro High Schools In South Stirs White Daily

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

8-18-45

ATLANTA, Ga.—(ANP)—A report on the low standard of Negro high schools in the South by W. A. Robinson of Atlanta University caused the Durham, N. C., Morning Herald to write an editorial on the subject under the heading, "Growing Conviction Negroes Need Educational Aid."

The report, entitled "Progress and Plans of Negro High Schools toward Regional Accreditment," shows that in 11 southern states there were only 100 Negro high schools in 1943 that met regional requirements for accreditment. Alabama had six, Florida, five, Georgia, 13, Kentucky, 12, Louisiana, four, Mississippi, three, North Carolina, 22, South Carolina, five, Tennessee, four, Texas, 15, and Virginia, 14.

The report, prepared with the aid of the 11 state commissioners under Robinson's chairmanship of the secondary school study at his Atlanta University headquarters, further revealed that "there has been no increase in such schools in the last 10 years."

LOW SALARIES 8-18-45

Low salaries paid to Negro teachers will not permit the Negro schools to meet regional requirements, in others the matter of the school library, the appropriation for the library, or the qualifications of the librarian will stand first in difficulty, Robinson said.

"North Carolina has set about to correct some of this fault," said the Morning Herald's editorial. "The recent action equalizing salaries of public school teachers is one step in the right direction. But any casual study of the physical equipment provided the two races, forced by circumstances that have accumulated through the years to live side by side, will bear testimony that a great deal needs to be done before any equalization exists at that point." 8-18-45

The difficulties of raising the standards of southern Negro high school term from the refusal of the community to give the Negro high school enough financial support to run a school that meets even the low regional requirements of the Southern Association," the report charged.

The Mayor's Committee on Interracial affairs of Durham has already recommended to the city council that a Negro be appointed to the school board.

The Atlanta Constitution Atlanta Ga.

Cotton Being Picked

9-28-45

JEFFERSON, Ga., Sept. 27.—Jackson county farmers are busy gathering their crop of cotton. All of the white schools dismiss at 11:45 a. m. in order that the children may assist in picking the cotton. The colored schools were operated two months during the summer and are closed during the cotton season. 9-28-45

25c-1945

Negro Education Cost One-Sixth U.S. Average

Chicago Defender Ill.

2-10-45

WASHINGTON — Negro children begin life with the handicap of an education that costs one-sixth of the average American boy and girl, Pres. Mordecai W. Johnson of Howard university revealed this week.

At a conference on education sponsored by the New York Times in cooperation with the Public Education association, Dr. Johnson urged a federal program to lift Negro education to higher levels.

The Jim Crow system of primary and secondary education for Negroes, charged Dr. Johnson, is an "educational caste, based on color in which the financial support is grossly below the American average, and so far below America's best as to be unbelievable in a nation of our resources and democratic purposes."

Contrasts Negro, White Schools

Comparing the funds spent for Negro children's education and white Dr. Johnson described the contrast in graphic terms. If the American primary and secondary school system were at 60-story skyscraper, he said, on the top floor would be 20,000 New York school children receiving an education which costs $6,000 per classroom per year. Sixty stories down would be 38,000 Negro children in Arkansas, Georgia and Tennessee receiving financial support of less than $100 per classroom.

If a rocket bomb blew off 28 stories of the skyscraper, the educator continued, not a single Negro child in the segregated school systems would be obliged to leave the classroom. If yet another bomb would blow away all the building except the four bottom floors, 99 per cent of all white children in the United States would have their schools destroyed, but over half the Negro school children would still be there.

Out of nine million Negro Americans in 18 states, there are 30,000 candidates for high school graduation, he added.

Praises Russian Democracy

Speaking Sunday at North Carolina college in Durham, Dr. Johnson praised the Russians for "evolving a type of democracy and Christianity which would vie in the post-war period with attitudes in the West for the affection of the world."

Referring to Russia's rise after the war as a supreme fact. Dr. Johnson said, "If America is to occupy a position of leadership on post-war spiritual affairs, this country must come with Russia whose broad program embraces the whole gamut of human color and culture."

2-10-45

200,000 TEACHERS QUIT IN THREE YEARS

N.Y.-Times-New York

Southern Educator Pictures Critical Situation Due to Exodus Since Pearl Harbor

2-1-45

FEWER LEARNING TO TEACH

Federal Aid to Raise Wages Is Only Hope, He Tells Greensboro, N. C., Session

By BENJAMIN FINE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Jan. 31—Since Pearl Harbor 200,000 of the best prepared teachers have left the public schools of this country, causing an acute crisis in American education, Prof. Charles W. Phillips of the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, reported today at the final session of the American College Publicity Association Conference. In addition, Professor Phillips estimated that 50,000 more teachers would leave during the current school year, with no replacements in sight.

Representatives of thirty of the leading Southern colleges attended the two-day meeting which dealt with problems that education will face during the post-war period. The purpose of the meeting was to develop a program for future action to make the public aware of existing school problems.

Asserting that the outlook is "pretty dark," Professor Phillips declared that the teacher shortage is serious and growing increasingly worse. In the last year more than 50,000 emergency teaching licenses were granted. For the most part the new teachers, coming in on emergency certificates, were substandard and poorly equipped to teach, Professor Phillips said, in making public the results of his study in this area. Many of those granted wartime licenses are high school graduates, lacking any kind

Common Schools

of college training. Others are former teachers who retired twenty or more years ago, and now through a patriotic urge have volunteered their services.

2-1-45

Fears Inadequate Schooling

"What about the children?" Professor Phillips asked. "I am afraid that they will receive an inadequate schooling. Thousands of our teachers have left the classroom and their places have been taken by men and women who are unsuited to teach youngsters. This is indeed a serious problem and one that needs our immediate attention."

Teachers are leaving in such large numbers, he said, because they can get higher wages in war plants, in industry and in other occupations.

To aggravate the situation, fewer students are now enrolling in teachers' colleges or education departments. Dr. Phillips reported that for the current year 60 per cent fewer students are preparing to be teachers than in 1941. This means, he explained, that for the next five years the supply of teachers will be drastically curtailed, even though the demand, during the post-war years, is expected to be at its greatest.

In North Carolina alone, he said, 5,000 teachers of the 25,000 in the States have deserted the classroom during the last two years. Of this number 1,500 held "A certificates," the highest certificates granted to teachers in the State. Most of these, he said, have not been replaced and, where they have been replaced, the teaching quality has been lowered. "The condition in 1945-46 will be immeasurably worse, whether the war ends or not," he warned.

Leaving Rural Areas

The greatest number of those who have left come from rural areas. Thus far the large cities have not been seriously affected. For the most part, the question is one of salary adjustment, according to Dr. Phillips. He reported that at present, despite the increase in cost of living, 44,000 teachers in this country are paid less than $600 a year, or an average of $11.50 a week. Another 245,000 are paid less than $1,200 a year, or $23 weekly. While a factory worker averages $2,363 yearly, and Federal employes receive $2,235, the teacher gets $1,550. Rural teachers receive $967 a year.

2-1-45

Improvement can come only through Federal aid, Dr. Phillips asserted, because it would take an increase of 116 to 265 per cent in taxes to raise the South to the level of the national average. The South, he maintained, has the most children and the "fewest dollars" to pay for their education.

Plans for a nation-wide adult education program to help raise the level of the American voters were presented by Arthur L. Brandon of Vanderbilt University. He advocated the development of better libraries, through educational forums, by specialized conferences and through short courses.

Colleges should adopt a "non-censorship policy" and should not suppress unfavorable news, Robert W. Madry of the University of North Carolina declared. Real news cannot be suppressed, he said, because a "good story that is fit to print is going to get into print sooner or later."

25c

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
TELEGRAM
Cir. D. 13,909
JUN 12 1945

Ten Southern states in 1935-36 spent $17.04 per Negro pupil in elementary and secondary schools against $49.30 per white pupil.

25c

The Lampkin Ouster

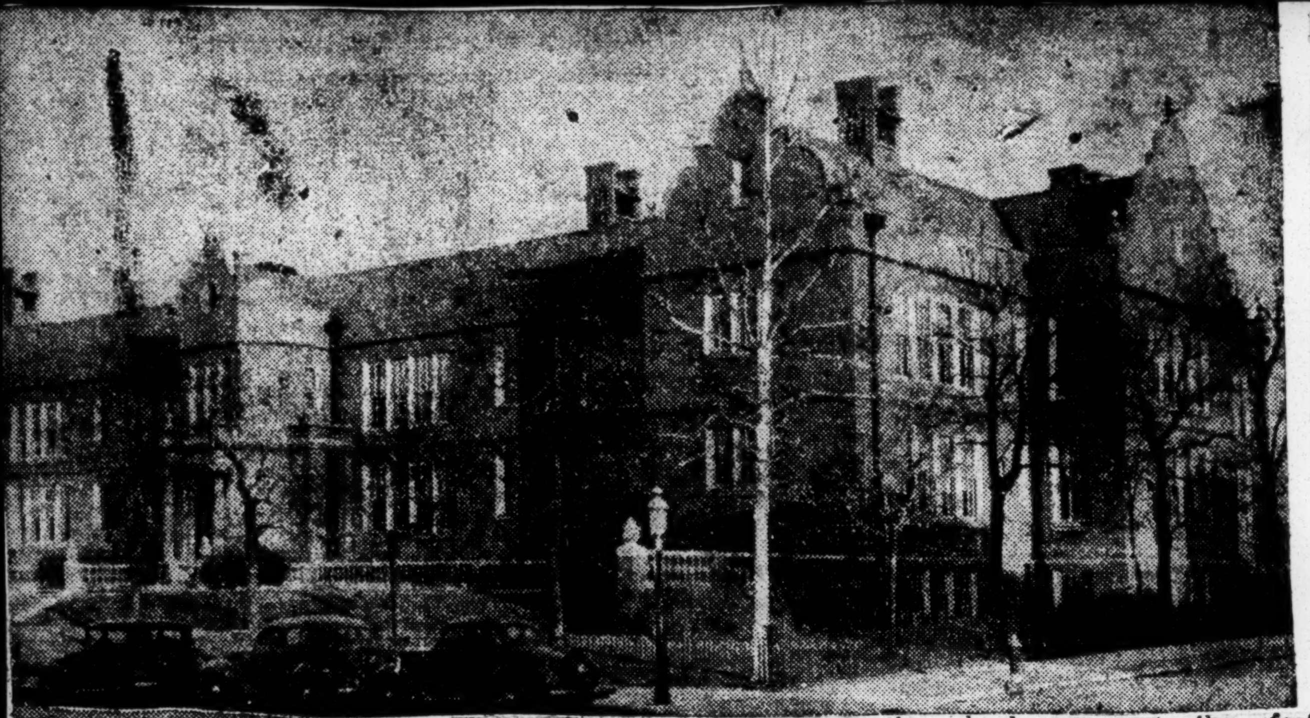
Memphis World-Tenn.

Last week officials of the Columbus, Georgia Education Board are reported to have ordered the arrest and jailing of Prof. L. R. Lampkin, whom they ousted from the position of Supervising principal of Negro Schools for a period of 15 years. The charges against Mr. Lampkin were embezzlement of school funds, large portions of which are said to have been paid by out-of-town students in attendance at the school. Other portions were said to have been taken from funds set up for payment to supply teachers. But, according to news accounts, Mr. Lampkin made use of student-help only and when checks for their services were received, he is said to have asked the students to endorse them and, gave them only a portion of the money for which the checks called.

4-6-45

It will remain of course for the court to establish the guilt or innocence of Mr. Lampkin. He is reported to have made good certain portions of the $1,500 shortage and has agreed to make up any other shortages which might be uncovered. Needless to say that we regard these charges as nothing short of personal disaster to Mr. Lampkin's future influence and career. In another and more important sense, it casts a dark shadow upon the reputation and influence of school principals generally. The fact that the amount being held against Mr. Lampkin is small, is of no particular significance in this case. What is really important and serious is the innocence or guilt of so commanding a figure as a school principal, unto whose keeping the plastic minds of youth are committed and entrusted.

Colored friends of Mr. Lampkin in Columbus are reported to be heading a movement to seek leniency for him. If he is innocent the court should waste not a single moment in clearing him of the charges and restoring him to his post. But on the otherhand, if he is guilty, he deserves neither the confidence nor support of white nor colored citizens. No position in Negro community life is more important than that of the head of the school system. He must not only have a clear knowledge as to what his duties are, but he must likewise possess the character and courage to carry out these things. Nothing is more despicable and dangerous than to have a man at the head of a school system who is lacking in moral integrity and financial honesty. Occasionally, one hears whisperings about teachers associating with the very pupils they undertake to guide in moral and intellectual fortitude. This paper will never consent to close its eyes against such evil iniquity within the Negro teaching ranks. Such teachers have no business behind a desk, making a mockery of teaching. Their place is in industry or in some other calling where character-building is not an essential prerequisite in his or her work. The challenge of this day is for men and women possessed of high vision and sound moral purposes in our classrooms.



TO BE OPENED FOR NEGRO PUPILS—The 22-room, modern, Cote Brilliante school at 2616 Cora avenue, which the School Board voted to be opened for the use of Negro children, Tuesday night. The building was much needed to relieve the crowded conditions of schools in the Elleardsville and West End area. Because of the lateness of the school year, and the fact that repairs are now being made on the building, it will hardly go into use before next September.

COTE BRILLIANTE SCHOOL WILL BE OPENED FOR NEGRO PUPILS IN SEPT

St. Louis Argus St. Louis, Mo.

(Picture On Page 8)

Members of the Board of Education voted eight to four in favor of use of the Cote Brilliante School, 2616 Cora avenue, for Negro pupils Tuesday night. The decision was reached after a half-hour debate between white and Negro residents in the area of the school. As a result of the action, the school, which has been closed the entire school year, will be opened next September to Negro students.

5-11-45

Contentions of Negro residents for the use of the school started two years ago when the rapidly changing area around the Cote Brilliante school was swiftly becoming predominantly occupied by Negro residents. At the same time the white attendance at the school became so small that it was closed for a period then opened as a junior high school. Meanwhile this partial use by white, growing need of Negro pupils for more room was brought out by a survey made by Negro block units showing greatly crowded conditions in the Negro schools of the area.

The School Board last fall saw fit not to open the school to either race, until it was able to make a study and settle the case on its merits. A survey committee was appointed consisting of Assistant Superintendent of Education E. H. Beumer and Directors of Elementary Education H. Seidell, James A. Scott and W.N. Sellman. This committee was appointed by Superintendent of Instruction Phillip J. Hickey. Previously a survey had been made by the officers of Urban League Block units in the area composed of F. Z. Wilson, Lafayette Ford, Henry Carter, Clifford Turner, and Miss Anna Carter who was then directress of block units, but has since been succeeded by Mrs. Elizabeth Hattier. The group was appointed and sent out by Federated Block Unit B.

5-11-45

As a result of the report of the schools survey committee the Instruction Committee recommended to the Board that the school be used for Negro pupils.

When the recommendation was due to be presented to the Board April 10, a strong opposing faction of the Marcus Avenue Improvement Association and North St. Louis Businessmen's League ap-p[illegible] and through their efforts re[illegible] in it being referred back to the Instruction Committee for further study.

The survey was checked over by members of the School Board Research Department whose findings were even more in favor of Negro pupils than the survey committees.

May 1, the Instruction Committee deadlocked on the issue when Fred Beck, raised objection to a favorable report on the grounds that he felt the white children had need and that white residents held the ascendancy in the area. Dr. Herbert O. Winterer, Chairman of the committee, however, stuck to his original stand. The other member of the committee Dr. Oscar Johnson was absent.

The Final Decision

Tuesday night at the decisive meeting, about 100 white citizens and fifteen Negroes were present. The whites were bitter in their contentions against Negroes getting the school. They argued that: Negroes should work for what they get and not be given it because they ask for it; that the Segregation clause was voted for in St. Louis and should stand and that right of their covenants should be respected barring Negroes; that some people were trying to give Negroes something they do not want; that Negroes getting the school would cause them thousands of dollars property loss.

Speaking courageously and calmly for the Negroes were N. A. Sweets, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carter, Mrs. Thelma Wood and Lafayette Ford. They contended that Negro soldiers have fought for Democracy and it should be shown by St. Louisans; that Negroes did not want to harm their white neighbors, but only wanted what was justly theirs; that crowded and unfavorable conditions of their school had been proven and should decide the issue.

Dr. Johnson in opening the voting by the Board, suggested that decision in the matter might be delayed and Beck spoke in defense of the white property owners. However Dr. Winterer arose and stated tha V-E Day would be meaningless if members of the board did not have courage to face the issue. Voting by roll call then followed. The vote was follows:

Recorded in favor of the conversion were James J. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Friede, Dr. Rudolph Hofmeister, Dr. Johnson, J. Harry Pohlman, Dr. Francis C. Sullivan, Dr. Winterer, and Elmore M. Putney. Those voting against it were Fred H. Beck, Charles J. Dyer, Frank P. Nagel and William Schumacher.

MINOT. N. D. NEWS
JUNE 13, 1945

Forty-one per cent of the negroes of the United States have had less than a fifth-grade education; 4.1 per cent completed high school and 1.2 per cent completed four years of college.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
SUN
Circ. D. 277,172

JUL 14 1945

Negro Education Figures Given

Sun

Forty-one per cent of the Negroes of the United States have had less than a fifth-grade education; 4.1 per cent completed high school and 1.2 per cent completed four years of college.

Short School Term Enough For Negroes: Ky. Court

Chicago Defender

2-17-45

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Negro students can learn as much in eight months as white students learn in nine months, a Kentucky court ruled this week.

On this basis the Court of Appeals declared that the fact that a Negro high school has an eight-month term and a white school runs nine months is no legal grounds for Negroes to refuse to pay school taxes.

"Pupils in an eight months' school may advance as rapidly and master the prescribed course to the same extent as those attending a nine months' school," the opinion stated.

2-17-45

Negro taxpayers from Berea used the difference in school terms as the basis for refusing to pay school taxes. Without dissent, the Court of Appeals overruled Madison Circuit Court's decision in litigation between the Berea Board of Education and certain Negro taxpayers.

The court added that its position was based on all other factors, such as teaching personnel and equipment being equal, which it stated was not otherwise claimed in the suit from Berea upon which its ruling was based.

For many reasons, said the court, it would be "impossible to provide a complete facsimile in every respect," for both races.

The State Constitution provides that such schools must not have less than eight-month terms, the opinion added.

25c-1945 Florida

Uphold Closing Schools During Harvesting Season

Savannah Tribune

25c

MIAMI, Fla. (ANP)—Breward county board of public instruction and its superintendent, Ulric J. Bennett, were sustained Wednesday by Federal Judge John W. Holland in their right to close Negro public schools during the winter harvest season providing the full school year is made up during the summer.

White schools were not similarly closed 4-5-45

Judge Holland dismissed the suit brought by the Clarence C. Walker Civic league, non-profit organization, and several Negro leaders, seeking to force the school board to keep Negro schools open during the same periods white schools are operated.

The judge ruled that the board based its decision to close Negro schools during the winter on daily attendance records which showed decided drops during the winter harvest season, when labor was in demand.

"It does not appear that the defendant board of public instruction has discriminated against members of the Negro race in violation of the 14th amendment on account of their color in fixing a different time of opening and closing schools than the white schools," the judge declared.

Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Closes Negro Schools From Dec. 1 To July 1 To Force Children To Harvest Crops

New York Age N.Y., N.Y.

1-13-45

FT. LAUDERLALE, Fla. (WDL) —Fort Lauderdale's bean crop, the same crop which was responsible for the false arrest of 49 Negro workers following an enforced labor decree by the sheriff, has now laid claim to the Negro children of the community, closing their schools and denying their rights to a free public education.

A special correspondent writes in the January 1st issue of "The Call," Socialist weekly, that schools for Negro children are being closed from December 1 to July 1, the bean-picking season, for the third consecutive year. "This means that Negro children receive only about five months of schooling out of the year, as against the usual ten months white children receive. As a result many Negro children become discouraged and drop out of school; those determined to get an education are forced to go to school twice as long as white children, and it is not uncommon for a Negro of 25 years of age to be in high school.

1-13-45

"Not only are Negro children denied their chance to complete their normal time in the scohols, but they are unable to gain an informal education by themselves, for there is no Negro library in Fort Lauderdale and Negroes are forbidden to use the white library."

The closing of the schools, presumably to "give the pupils a chance to help harvest the crops," actually does not increase the labor supply by any large number. An investigation revealed that very few of the children work in the fields. The parents prefer to work themselves as the children are apt to "answer back" when the walking boss tries to hurry them, and so get into trouble. The mothers of the school children had offered to work in the fields every day if only the schools were opened. All their efforts were in vain. Even petitions to the school board and personal appeals to influential white people and employers, failed. Finally, the Negroes succeeded in raising a fund of $3,500 to fight the case, but no white lawyer will touch it. The papers give no publicity to the fight, but fill their columns with acconts of gambling and reckless driving by Negroes, presenting a bad impression of the colored population.

1-13-45

Skimmed Milk Education

Afro-American

Although the city of Tampa, Fla., spent about $80,000 last summer in improving its public school plants, only $1,000 of this amount was spent on the city's 11 colored schools. This sum was used to partition off six classrooms at the Thompson Vocational School. 12-1-45

Only one of these 11 schools has a lunch room. At those few which have playgrounds, the areas are poorly kept and unequipped. One school, with 600 pupils, has a sandy play area 60 by 90 feet with nothing on it but a basketball backboard at either end. Baltimore, Md.

25c

What is true in Tampa is true in countless other Southern communities. Gross inadequacies and inequities are the rule rather than the exception. What meagre equipment some of these schools have was purchased with funds raised by the faculty, pupils and others in the community.

While one of our biggest fights—getting equalization of teachers' salaries — continues with marked success, it should be kept in mind that the matter of equal schools must be attacked just as vigorously.

It is important, too, that due consideration be given to equalizing the work hours of our teachers. A good teacher is the first consideration, but the best teacher in the world in these days has need of clean, wholesome surroundings and proper equipment if the youngsters they teach are going to be brought up to the level of understanding and appreciating what is going on in the modern world today.

25c-1945 Florida

No Money, Crowded Schools In Jacksonville Indicate Faults In Education System

Pittsburgh Courier

2-10-45

By JOHN H. YOUNG III

JACKSONVILLE—The Duval County Board of Education was in an uproar when I arrived for my interview. Mr. Boyd, the elected superintendent, is away in the Armed Forces. In his absence J. W. Gilbert has been appointed to act in Mr. Boyd's place.

It seems, however, that Mr. Gilbert has refused to play ball with Mr. Boyd's machine, so Mr. Boyd's political associates called a hurried meeting of the board, removed Mr. Gilbert and elected Mrs. Boyd to the position of superintendent.

When someone questioned Mrs. Boyd's qualifications for the post, it was ruled that, according to the law, the only qualification that was necessary for the post of superintendent of education was to be "over 21 and get enough votes."

I DID GO IN to talk with Ray A. Vinson, assistant to the superintendent. I asked Mr. Vinson about the known poor facilities for Negroes in this county. I pointed out to him that quite a few schools had been built for whites and none for Negroes and asked him how he accounted for this situation.

Mr. Vinson said that "the Federal Government has not seen fit to grant permission to build additional rooms for colored for the reason that school enrollment has not shown an increase and that has been a determining factor in the granting of additional facilities, by the Government, for white children."

HAVING TALKED with many Negro educators in the county, I expressed a feeling that the board had not been sincere in its efforts to secure the permission. In answer to this Mr. Vinson said:

"Since becoming connected with this system in 1927, I have not known a school board to be as interested in providing, as soon as possible, adequate housing facilities, as the present board.

"When any legal body exhibits an attitude, such as our board has shown, it would appear that there is a consciousness of social responsibility that augurs well for the future in the solution of social conflicts."

THESE WERE beautiful words and I really wanted to believe them, but an examination of the conditions of Negro schools in this county does not exactly bear out Mr. Vinson's acceptance of responsibility on the part of this, or any other board in the last two decades.

In Jacksonville, THERE IS NOT A SINGLE NEGRO SCHOOL WITHOUT DOUBLE SESSIONS. This means that schools are overcrowded, children are forced to go to school only a half day, where they should be going a full day.

NO SCHOOL building has been built or added for Negroes in the past ten years. During that time, in September of this school year to be exact, one school building has been closed and its students routed to already overcrowded schools. Old LaVilla, a dilapidated frame building, which Negro children still attend, has been condemned for fifteen years.

2-10-45

Efforts by Negroes to get relief from this situation have met with no success. The board contends that it has no money of its own and that since Negroes cannot show any increase in attendance they are not eligible to receive benefits from the Lanham Act, which provides that wherever an increase in school attendance is due to an increase in popuplation because of the war effort, the Federal Government will grant funds for adding to or erecting new schools.

NOW THE TRUTH of the matter is that the board is correct in saying that it has no funds of its own. In Florida, the only way that a county can secure funds for building of schools is through a bond issue. It may be true that Negroes cannot show any increase in school attendance and thus cannot participate in the Lanham Act, but back of both of these truths lie deeper truths.

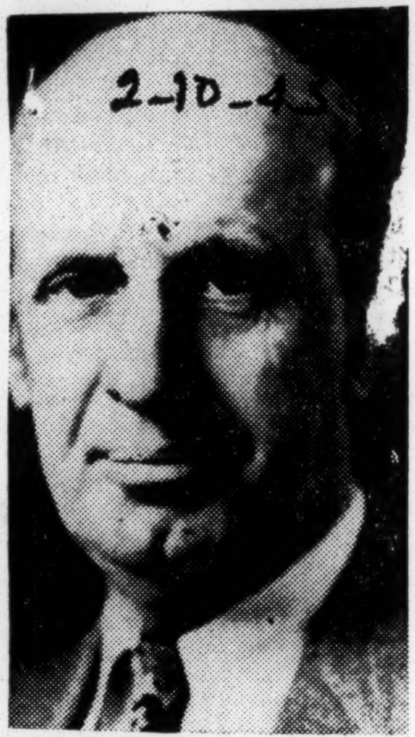
One is that the conditions of schools for Negroes are not new, but have existed for many years. Schools were far too overcrowded ten years ago. Because of this, the Federal Government does not feel that it is its duty to assume the responsibility that so clearly belongs to Duval County.

MOREOVER, THE FACT that Negroes cannot show an increase in school attendance, not only is open to debate, but carries with it certain implications that are far more important. First, the overcrowded conditions of the public schools has forced parents to send their children to private schools with inferior standards. Too, as several educators pointed out, because of the laxity on the part of county officials, there are probablv as many Negro children out of school as there are enrolled in school.

2-10-45

I HAVE DEVOTED this large space to the education of Negroes in Duval County because it seems to bear directly on the right of States and counties to completely control the education of their people. It is quite clear that Duval County has not proved itself responsible. This county can be pointed out as a direct refutation of the argument that Federal aid should be granted to States without an earmarking of funds. Especially is this true when one remembers that the State Department of Education has no control, whatsoever, of the county's building program.

There is still time, however, for the present board to give weight to Mr. Vinson's wordy statement and prove itself worthy of its task.



2-10-45

POLITICIAN—Courier Correspondent John H. Young found Ohio-born John T. Alsop, Mayor of Jacksonville, to be an ordinary mine-run politician and much less tolerant in his racial attitude than other public officials in Florida of Southern birth. Mayor Alsop is a graduate of Antioch College, America's most liberal institution.

PLEDGES BETTER SCHOOLS

Pittsburgh Courier

But Negro Teachers Have Their Fingers Crossed on State Superintendent of Education

2-10-45

By JOHN H. YOUNG III

TALLAHASSEE — "The Negro veteran is going to return to better school facilities and better schools," declared D. E. Williams, State Supervisor of Negro schools, in an interview here.

As proof of Florida's progress in Negro education, Mr. Williams compared the years of 1927 and 1944. "We are proud of the progress we have made," he said. "In 1927, 98 per cent of children were in the elementary grades and only two per cent in high school. Forty-three per cent of those in elementary schools were in the first grade. Only 10 per cent of teachers had some college training.

"Today, I estimate that 70 per cent are in elementary grades and 30 per cent in high school. Ninety per cent of our teachers have two or more years of college training and all of the rest have had some college training."

MR. WILLIAMS SAID that former Governor Holland had appointed a Citizens' Committee on Education. This group, he said, will recommend to the Legislature convening in April that graduate and professional educational opportunities be granted to Negroes. Also, he said, the committee would recommend a study and a plan for long-term improvements. He said that in the planning and study, Negro schools would be represented by Dr. Gray, President of Florida A. and M. College, and Negro groups working directly with the basic committee.

THERE ARE NO Negroes on the Citizens' Committee, he said, but they are on the advisory council.

I asked Mr. Williams if, in his opinion, the State Department of Education was in favor of an equalization of teachers' salaries.

"The department is in favor, let us say, of an adjustment of salaries," he replied. He added that the State Department did not assume any responsibility for the salary of teachers. He said that the department sent funds to counties in lump unit sums and that the State had no control over how the counties divided the funds given them by the State.

MR. WILLIAMS' substitution of the word "adjustment" for "equalization," plus the manner in which he hesitated to choose the right word, left little doubt in my mind that neither he nor the State Department of Education believed in equal salaries for Negro teachers.

Mr. Williams was polite and accorded me the proper title of respect in the interview, but somehow I got the impression that underneath the veneer was a different man. It was evident throughout the interview that he was determined not to tell me what I wanted to know, but rather what he wanted me to know. For example, he could not remember the per capita cost of Negro education, and when I pointed out that surely this information was available in the yearly bulletin, he admitted that it was, but made no effort to produce the bulletin.

HE DID, HOWEVER, mail a bulletin, issued over the signature of Colin English, State Superintendent of Education, which contained statements that are probably due to his influence and which may vindicate him from my above interpretation. Such vindication is left for the reader to decide.

The two statements, extracted from the bulletin, that seem contradictory concerning Mr. Williams are these:

2-10-45

"(1) **The figures on salaries of teachers and per capita cost of current expense per child enrolled show improvement but indicate the need for much greater improvement to reach the national average and to overcome the difference in provision for the two races.**

(2) **The provision of school property has increased for both races, but the need for school buildings, equipment, and teaching materials for Negroes is very urgent in order that they may have the minimum essentials."**

In conclusion, it must be added that no Negro teacher, with whom I have talked, in Tallahassee, Jacksonville and Miami, spoke favorably of Mr. Williams. They should know.

25c-1945

Georgia

Calls Georgia Schools Unfit

ATLANTA---Ninety-five per cent of the Negro school buildings and forty-five per cent of the white schools are unfit for school purposes at the present time, according to a report of the Georgia State Agricultural and Industrial Development Board filed Monday with the Georgia Legislature.

The report said that only fifteen per cent of the Negro schools and forty-four per cent of the white meet the accepted standards for school buildings and equipment. Eighty per cent of the Negro school buildings are incapable of being made fit for schools, more than half of the total schools needing immediate repairs and more than half failing to provide adequate room and other building facilities.

Pittsburgh Courier 2-13-45 Pa.

Report Says Atlanta Public Schools Far Below Par

Savannah Tribune — Ga.

2-1-45

ATLANTA, (ANP)—A recent survey of Atlanta's public schools for Negro children, by the local chapter of the Urban League, diclosed that the public school system, as far as Negro youths are concerned, is backward and far from up to date. 2-1-45

Of 70,894 school children here 28,528 are Negroes and 44,456 are white, the survey revealed. This city, which is noted for its institutions for higher learning, has but one public school for every 2,040 Negro children while there is one school for every 855 white children. The city invests $2,156 for each white pupil but $887 for each Negro pupil; in 1942, $108.70 was expended for the education of each white child but only $37.80 for each Negro pupil.

"The double session is the black market of public education for Negroes in Atlanta," Urban League officials declare.

"The white child goes to school six and a half hours a day while the Negro child goes but three and a half hours, from 9:00 a. m. until 12:30 p. m. or from 12:30 p. m. until 4:00 p. m."

Other findings concerning the Negro schools were the following: unsupervised leisure hours, ineffective compulsory education laws, irregular attendance, retardation, delinquency, reduced efficiency of overburdened teachers.

Teachers in Negro schools have an average of 40 pupils in each class, comparable with 29 in white classes. Library facilities in Negro schools afford an average of 1.4 books per pupil compared with 6.5 for whites. 2-1-45

Vocational training facilities at the Booker T. Washington high school are extremely poor; Negroes have no kindergartens and in no Negro elementary school is there such a thing as clerical help.

95% Of Negro Schools In Georgia Found Unfit

Chicago Defender 2-10-45 Ill.

ATLANTA—(ANP)— Ninety-five per cent of the Negro school buildings and 45 per cent of the white schools are unfit for school purposes at the present time, a report of the Georgia State Agricultural and Industrial Development board filed Conday with the Georgia legislature held.

The report said that only 15 per cent of the Negro schools nd 44 per cent of the white meet the accepted standards for school buildings and equipment. Eighty per cent of the Negro school buildings are incapable of being made fit for schools, more than half of the total schools needing immediate repairs and more than half fail to provide adequate rooms and other building facilities.

Better Schools Committee Gets Board's Reply

Atlanta World

3-3-45

Considers Next Steps For Greater Education Program

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

The Citizens Committee on Public Education, in an enthusiastic meeting Thursday night, considered next steps in the effort to secure improvement in the public schools for Negroes in Atlanta.

E. M. Martin, Chairman, reported upon the reply received on February 12 from the Atlanta Board of Education. The Citizens Committee had appeared before the Board, and requested revision of the post-war proposals for school buildings which will meet the pressing needs of the Negro schools. The press release from the Atlanta Board of Education, which came in reply to a letter from the Citizens Committee, pointed out that the Board is dependent upon "bond issues or other extraordinary methods of financing" for capital expenditures in the way of new buildings and equipment. 3-3-45

IMPROVEMENT EVIDENCE

J. P. Whittaker, Chairman of the Finance Committee, when reporting upon funds secured from the efforts of the Committee, pointed out that there is already evidence of some improvement in the conditions described in the Urban League's Report of Public School Facilities for Negroes. He reported that one kindergarten was opened in a Negro elementary school on February 19, and that several clerks had been employed for Negro elementary schools. Mrs. Birdie Wallace, reported a cash contribution in full payment of a pledge from the Washington High P-TA to the Citizens Committee. J. A. Hopkins, the president of the Northside Civic Club spoke for the group and pledged cooperation and affiliation in the Citizens Committee's efforts. 3-3-45

J. A. Pierce reported the recommendation of the Steering Committee — for next steps. He pointed out that improvement of the most serious conditions can not be accomplished without additional buildings and additional teachers for Negro children. He mentioned the fact that Negro school children are more than one-third of the city's school age population, but that the investment in land and buildings is only one-sixth of the total investment and at no time in recent years has it been any high proportion of the total. The present bond proposal includes a figure for Negro schools which is but one-sixth of the total proposal.

ALLOCATION INADEQUATE

The need for two additional high schools (one vocational); four additional elementary schools; 86 additional classrooms for existing schools, and auditoriums, cafeterias and other facilities essential to the modern school program cannot be provided by the present amount allocated by the Board for Negro school improvement. 3-3-45

In the discussion it was brought out that the present proposal does not decrease the gap, but strengthens and perpetuates the inequalities existing in the Atlanta public schools.

The Committee was reminded of the next Board of Education meeting to be held on Tuesday, March 13, at 3 p. m., in the City Hall, eleventh floor.

Negro School Expansion Faces Two Handicaps

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia
10-28-45

While state school authorities are making every effort to improve educational facilities for Negroes in Georgia, there are at least two major handicaps to be hurdled before great progress can be made toward that goal, State School Superintendent M. D. Collins stated yesterday.

These problems are the absence of adequate transportation for high school pupils and living quarters for teachers. Collins said.

Many Negro children who finish grade school are unable to go to high school because the only available school may be 20 miles distant, the school chief pointed out. Chatham county is the only county now transporting its Negro pupils when they need to be transported, he said. Pickens county has consolidated all its Negro schools into one unit and is able to furnish some transportation.

In the matter of providing more living quarters for Negro teachers, the Public Housing Administration is a source of federal financial aid for this purpose, Collins said. Thomas county has availed itself of this and has built four homes for teachers at consolidated schools.

"However, in some of the other counties," Collins said, "Negro schools have been unable to open because there are no living quarters available for teachers."

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
September 4, 1945

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Inequalities of Education

See 25 F – Discrimination

Atlanta has set itself many postwar goals. One of these is expanded and equal educational opportunities for all children. Those who crowd our schools today will graduate into a world that uses electronics and atomic power. They must be prepared to bear the responsibilities and consequences which the use of such power will bring. They cannot exist in such a world if they are ignorant of its potentialities. They—all of them, poor children, rich children, white children, Negro children—must have the best education it is possible to give them.

Every effort should be made to provide equal opportunities for education in all areas of Atlanta. A uniform curriculum, supplemented by wholesome extra-curricular activities, should be offered by all city schools. Since the school is often the only source of cultural inspiration available to children in poorer districts, upon it falls a heavy responsibility.

The school bears an especially great social burden in the Negro districts. There its potentialities for good are unlimited. But it cannot reach its full power with poor buildings, small faculties, and double shifts. Educational facilities for Atlanta's Negroes are so inadequate (13 schools for over 26,000 Negro children) that it is necessary to teach the children in two shifts, thus limiting the Negro child's education to three and one-half hours per day.

Instead of carrying its full load of social responsibility, the school is thus assuming only a part, leaving the other part to social agencies and law enforcement officers who must deal with juvenile delinquency often resulting from a shortened school day.

Such improvements cannot be made even in the postwar world as long as one-sixth of the tax dollar is set aside for one-third of the school population. Proper provision for Negro education does not mean lowering the standards of white education. What it does mean is that the standards of all the population will be raised,

To continue to neglect this problem is to negate all the principles which we as a nation have proclaimed to the world in the past five years. It should be considered not simply as a responsibility and problem of members of the board of education alone; it should be regarded as a matter of vital importance to the voters who will nominate them to office in the city primary on Sept. 5.

SEEING and SAYING

The Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

For Learning!

12-16-45

ATLANTA'S NEGRO PARENTS want better schools for their children. They've been saying so all the time, but now they're saying it collectively and with the facts. They told the Board of Education about it at the last regular meeting of that body. The Board hadn't been expecting them, but the representative group of parents assembled in the meeting room and a petition was presented.

The speaker read the compilations of the Citizens Education Group. Atlanta's Board of Education fails to use alloted state funds which would assist in the employment of at least 37 more Negro teachers. On the other hand, however, it pays in full at least 409 more white teachers than are alloted by the state of Georgia. Four hundred and nine!

The teachers in Negro schools are required to instruct more pupils than the state allots teachers, hence the colored children get least attention and least instruction. There is need for more classrooms. On the basis of minimum requirements, a minimum of 235 more Negro teachers should be employed. Atlanta's Negro schools represent one-sixth of the total investment although Negro children constitute more than one third of Atlanta's school-age population. The facts go on and on. 12-16-45

—O—

The Board did the usual thing with the report. It was first pointed out by a member that "you've been given SOME more," or words to the effect. Nobody attempted to refute the facts or to debate them. Then the petition was referred to the Board's committees on finance and buildings and grounds. In the past these committees have consistenly ignored, for the most part, the plea for more classrooms and teachers, stating that "there is no money available." Meanwhile, the City of Atlanta continues to operate with a balance of several hundred thousand dollars annually.

Even the post-war plans of the Board and the majority planning bodies do not include a single new school for Negroes. The proposed addition of rooms to present structures is inadequate, even for the present school-age population. Post-war planning seems to be the wrong term applied to what has been done. We are not "looked out after," to say the least

—O—

THE HOPE OF the South and of the Negro in the South lies in the raising of educational standards, increased facilities, more and better teachers, and the spread of enlightenment to regional inhabitants It applies no less to Atlanta.

There is no place in American democracy for ignorance. Its existence and maintenance, whether deliberately or accidentally, is a threat to the very foundations of our Constitution and its tenets. If our nation could not endure "half slave, half free," it cannot exists half ignorant, half enlightened. Certain elements in our national society know this and, observing it to their benefit, attempt to perpetuate ignorance in the minority ranks. They would keep the Negro ignorant to keep him servile and docile to the merest whims of comfort and superiority of the majority.

—O—

12-16-45

Ignorance has a way of retarding the progress of any group, and it certainly retards ours. The non-response to the pleas by those who have mapped "a way out" for the ballot, for financial security of the group as a whole, for better public conduct, for more cleanliness, for better living conditions is the result of ignorance. We are taken advantage of because of ignorance.

Education does not necessarily mean that one has been through the formal halls and degrees of a college education, but enough formal training is necessary for intelligence in interpreting the ways and means of living in a complex civilization and impersonal society.

—O—

The Citizens' Committee is taking progressive steps and moves to win better education for our children. The parents' petition is just short of court action, it appears. The appeal to the conscience and reasoning of the board and committee members is based solely on facts and the situation as it is The committee, working through the Urban League, is to be commended for its tireless efforts. The fight for better education ought not to be necessary under our supposedly democratic system. However, it is here. 12-16-45

25 C

Atlanta Mothers Voice Plea For Better Schools

Petition Cites 33 To 1 Discrepancy In School Monies

Memphis World
Tenn.

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—

Parents of children, enrolled in each Negro public school in Atlanta petitioned the Superintendent and Board of Education at the meeting of the Board of Education on Tuesday, for improved conditions in the schools attended by their children. The petition stated that Atlanta fails to use alloted state funds which would assist in the employment of at least 37 more Negro teachers, and employs and pays in full at least 409 more white teachers than are alloted by the State of Georgia. The petition states that the State allots teachers on the basis of one teachers for every 40 pupils at the elementary level and one teacher for every 35 pupils at the high school level on the basis of the previous year's average daily attendance. Separate allotments are made for the white and Negro schools-based on the same formula. The petition states that as a result of his condition, the prevailing pupil-teacher ratio in white schools on the basis of enrollment is 33 to one, and in Negro schools the ratio is 53 to one. The petition also states that although Negro children constitute more than one third of Atlanta's school age population, the investment for Negro schools is only one-sixth of the total investment, and the amount expended for the education of each Negro child is approximately one third of that expended for each white child.

12-14-45

On the basis of existing classrooms in Negro schools, the existing pupil-teacher ratio in white schools, it was shown that a minimum of 297 additional classrooms are needed in Negro schools in order to equalize educational opportunity. It was similarly estimated that on the basis of the present number of Negro teachers employed, the prevailing enrollment, and the existing pupil-teacher ratio in white schools, a minimum of 235 more Negro teachers should be employed.

Mrs. C. A. Bacote made the presentation on behalf of the representatives of the parents of more than 19,000 Negro children of school age enrolled in the thirteen Negro public schools of the city.

A representative crowd of Atlanta citizens, made up for the most part of interested parents, and ministers filled the Assembly Room of the Atlanta Board of Education for the presentation of the petition.

Following the reading of the petition, the Board voted to receive and refer it to the committee on finance and committee on buildings and grounds. Members of the Board assured the committee that due consideration would be given the petition.

25c-1945 [redacted] Georgia

Urban League Report Reveals Neglect Of Schools In Atlanta

Pittsburgh Courier - Pa.

1-27-45

ATLANTA—The complete inadequacy of public school facilities for Negroes in Atlanta was revealed in a report released recently by the Urban League of this city. The report showed that not only are the public school provisions and expenditures per capita for Negro children of Atlanta far below those for white children of the city, but the provisions compare poorly with provisions made for Negro children in other major Southern cities.

Major inadequacies and inequalities were cited in the provision of school buildings and the teacher-pupil ratio. In a comparative survey of the school population and school buildings provided, it was revealed that although Negro children comprised more than one-third of the total school age population, they are provided with 13, or 20 per cent of the 65 public school buildings. This inequality becomes even more glaring when the number of classrooms and the physical condition of the school buildings are compared.

Failure to meet the demands of an increased and shifting Negro population since 1922 was cited. "The Negro population has increased 36,000 since 1922," the report states, "During this period, however, no additional school buildings for the increased population have been erected. The addition of classrooms to old buildings and the utilization of three white schools, whose constitutents shifted, have not furnished facilities in keeping with the increase in the school enrollment."

"DOUBLE SESSION" CONDEMNED

1-27-45

The "double sessions" system, practiced almost universally in Negro schools as an attempt to meet the severe over-all crowding, was also condemned. In Negro elementary schools, it was pointed out, 155 teachers filled 275 teaching positions. One hundred and twenty of the 155 Negro teachers were employed for double sessions. None of the 612 teachers in white elementary schools had double sessions.

In the double session, instead of a six-hour day the children are taught only three and one-half hours daily. "Under the double session system," the report contends, "the Negro pupil loses at least 2,700 class-hours during the first six years of his elementary school education. In terms of a full day's work, this represents a loss of two and one-half school years during the child's first six years in school. These children cannot possibly make up during their high school years the loss in education growth which they have sustained in the elementary grades."

In spite of the double load which Negro teachers carry, their median salary is $1,599 as compared to the median salary of $2,008 for white teachers in elementary schools. 1-27-45

OTHER INADEQUACIES

The inequality in expenditures was clearly pictured in the per-pupil investment in public school property for 1941-42, the year in which the report bases most of its findings. The provision was $887 for Negroes as compared to $2,156 for whites. The per-pupil expenditures for public education for the same year was Negro: $37.80; white, $108.70.

Glaring inadequacies were also cited in the provision of library, vocational training, health, evening school, senior and junior high and special school facilities for Negroes.

In its recommendations the Urban League calls for "an equal distribution of resources between races" and requests that "educational provisions, opportunities and facilities be made uniform and equal for all youth."

Mrs. Grayce T. Hamilton is executive secretary of the Atlanta Urban League.

SOUTHERN SAY-SO

Pittsburgh Courier

Atlanta School Children Victims of Tragic Swindle

2-24-45

By M. S. STUART Pa.

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

JUST what per cent of the benefits and protection of democracy are available to Negroes in the South? Can there ever be equal, or nearly equal, bi-racial participation under governmentally maintained systems of segregation? I doubt it; but anyhow, I have been toying with the idea of collecting data upon which to approximate a ratio as a base from which any future progress may be measured. Some months past, I wrote to friends in Atlanta, Birmingham, Baltimore, Dallas, Houston, Jacksonville, Louisville, New Orleans and Richmond, including Memphis of which I already had information, asking that I be furnished certain figures on the following phases of public benefits: Educational provisions, recreational facilities, housing, health and sanitation, civil and political rights and privileges, and streets and lights. I wanted to try to grade these ten cities of somewhat comparable Negro population on their fairness in dispensing governmental benefits entrusted in the hands of their civil authorities.

Mr. Stuart

2-24-45

MY FRIENDS furnished the information, and I am grateful; but I found that the benefits, privileges and opportunities available to colored people in these communities were so variable, bizarre, and so obviously the results of the racial whims of local authorities, no satisfactory pattern of comparison or competition could be fashioned out of the information in hand.

Some printed matter sent me by a friend exposes the mistake I made. My pet idea tried to cover too much ground. I should have concentrated on one feature. The Urban League in Atlanta investigated **Education.** The study was directed by its genius in social work, the estimable Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton, executive secretary, and ably assisted by a "Galaxy Of The Great," the following Research Committee: Drs. Alfonso Elder, R. O. Johnson, H. C. Hamilton, J. W. Nicholson, J. A. Pierce, Ira DeA. Reid, N. P. Tillman and Profs. C. L. Harper, Wallace Van Jackson, W. A. Robinson and Messrs. J. R. Henderson and James E. Hunter.

* * *

I DOUBT THAT any of the top educational authorities of Atlanta would personally cheat a Negro child out of $5. But officially all of them are apparently parties to deliberately cheating thousands of Negro children, born and unborn, out of a fair measure of life's opportunities, the potential value of which is immeasurable.

"The Report of Public School Facilities for Negroes in Atlanta," published by the Urban League, is the most illuminating, exhaustive expose of shameful neglect of, and flagrant unfairness to, about one-third of the educable children of any large city I can recall ever seeing in print. It is the more eloquent because it just leaves mute facts and figures to stand pointing a rebuking, condemning finger, unbolstered by opinion and argument, straight at the conscience of a large, Christian American community. 2-24-45

THE MORE THAN 26,000 of the city's 70-odd thousand school children are Negroes. They are the victims of a wholesale swindle. One school is provided for every 885 white children; but 2,040 Negro children must be jammed into one; and the per capita educational expenditure on each white child in 1942 was $108.70. On each Negro child $37.50.

Do the authorities think Negro children are nearly three times as smart as white children? Either that, or they are knowingly denying colored children a fair chance to become efficient American citizens.

But the plainest evidence of motives to make sure that young colored Atlantans shall start life handicapped is to be found in the disparity of the hours of daily instruction—6½ for white children, 3½ for Negro children. That is the ration in which little children share the benefits of democracy in Atlanta.

SOAPBOX

In Washington

peoples Voice

POWELL

FROM FACTS concerning Atlanta's public schools, based on a recent report of the Atlanta Urban League, I do not wonder that so many Negroes were rejected by the army as illiterate. Most of us have been aware of the sad condition of Southern schools for Negroes, but facts in this report struck us in the eyes with a big wallop. They are unbelievable. What hurts us more is the realization that if educational opportunities are so far below the norm in Atlanta, **the "New York of the South,"** what must they be in the smaller and more backward communities?

6-9-45

Read a few of these terrible discrepancies: There is one school for every 855 white children in Atlanta, but one for every 2,040 Negroes; $2,156 is spent in buildings and land for each white pupil, but only $887 for each Negro; the white child goes to school 6½ hours a day, but the Negro child only spends 3½ hours a day in school, due to the overcrowded conditions and the need for double sessions. This latter, as you know, puts a double load on Negro teachers.

The Negro child in Atlanta loses at least 2,700 class-hours during the first six years of his elementary school education. With what results? **Unsupervised leisure hours, ineffective compulsory education laws, irregular attendance, retardation, delinquency, and reduced efficiency of overburdened teachers.**

And that isn't all. Let's read further. In library facilities, there are 5.6 books for each white child, but only 1.4 per Negro. No Negro school has a kindergarten; and most shameful, no Negro school has any clerical help whatsoever.

Is there any better argument we can give for the passage of the **Federal Aid to Education bill, upon which hearings are now being conducted in the House Education Committee?** This bill, however, will not completely solve the problem, for it concerns Federal funds only. But it will help out mightily, and **we should push it with all our strength.**

Citizens of the state of Georgia, of the cities of Georgia, and of all the southern localities have a job to do, and **it is they who must take the lead in doing it.** The nation will back them in whatever way possible. **But they must arise and let their voices be heard.** They must dramatize this terrible situation until the whole nation resounds with it.

Reactionary white folk don't like to have their misdeeds aired about nationally and internationally. We have witnessed what publicity and pressure have done recently in many good causes: the four WACs, the 50 Seabees, the 102 flying officers, the 15 discharged Seabees. Also consider lynching. We have not succeeded in having an anti-lynching bill passed, but our loud cries and publicity and protest **have certainly reduced the number of lynched victims to a new low.**

6-9-45

Let's get going, Georgians, South Carolinians, Mississippians, and all others in the segregated states! **We will back you!**

* * *

[The Congressman's secretaries may be seen without appointment Tuesdays 10 am to 12 noon, and Thursdays from 8 to 9:30 pm at the church offices, 132 W 138 st. The Congressman may be seen by appointment only on Sunday afts.]

The Facts Stand Out

The Atlanta Daily World 12-16-45

With persuasive logic parents of Negro children enrolled in the Atlanta public schools, called upon the Atlanta Board of Education to cease discriminating against their children in the expenditure of public funds and to increase and equalize school facilities. The petition, representing the joint action of parents throughout the Atlanta school system, presents a picture which should challenge the moral and civic consciousness of whites throughout the city.

"In order to provide a semblance of equality,' the document finds, that 33 additional classrooms are needed for the kindergarten, 181 in the elementary, 62 in the junior and 21 in the senior high school, making a total of 297 additional classrooms needed for the accomodation on all levels. In like manner, the petition cites need for 33 additional teachers in the kindergarten, 151 for the elementary, 40 for the junior and 11 for the senior high school, making a total of 235 more teachers needed to provide a semblance of equality between the Negro and white pupils

235

Of especial significance in the presentation is the fact that the state of Georgia allocates to the Atlanta public school system one teacher for every 40 pupils at the elementary level, and one teacher for every 35 pupils at the secondary level on the basis of average daily attendance during the previous year, separate allocation being made for Negro and white schools based on the same formula, that according to the records in the division of School Administration, the state allocated 627 white teachers and 358 Negro teachers to Atlanta public schools and that the Atlanta Board of Education employed for the day school a minimum of 409 more white teachers than were allocated by the state; 37 less Negro teachers than were allocated by the state. In other words, the Atlanta Board of Education is guilty of the bad policy of employing and paying not only 409 more white teachers than the state allotment permits, but worse, it prefers to turn back untouched to the state treasury, funds which would permit the hiring of 37 more Negro teachers.

Atlanta Ga.

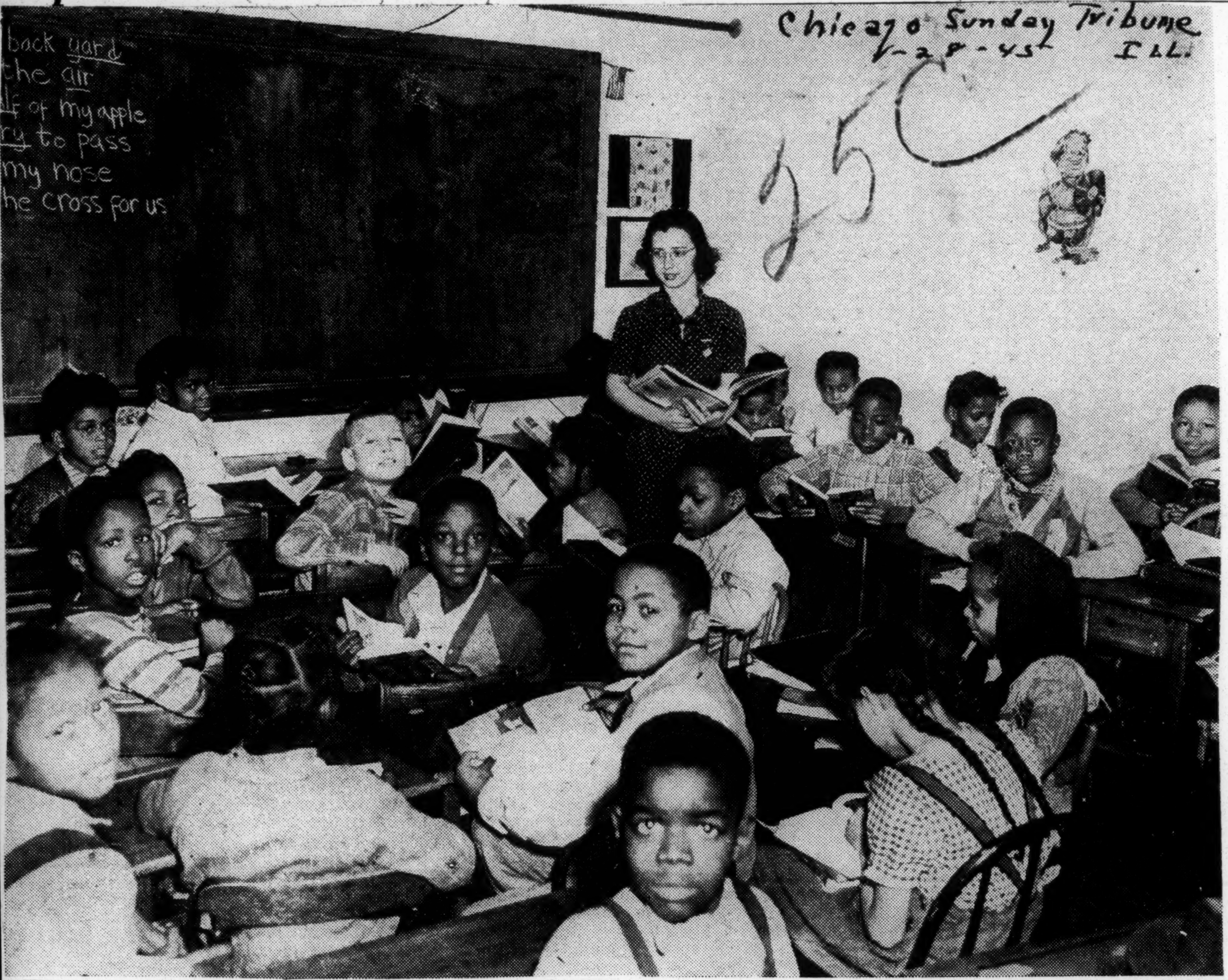
It is going to be difficult for Board officials to evade these clear and logical conclusions. They cannot any longer resort to the old stock-in-trade arguments that they are broke; or that they must wait for some bond issue, or that they cannot get a permit to build, due to wartime restrictions. For even at this writing, the Board is negotiating to build two plants for its white pupils, thereby increasing the gross inequalities.

12-16-45

25c-1945

Illinois

Pupils Go to School in Homes at South Side Housing Projects



Chicago Sunday Tribune
1-28-45 ILL.

25C

More crowded than usual in school, these youngsters in the temporary "apartment house" school at 132d st. and Corliss av., have some advantages not shared by other pupils thruout the city. Their homes are but a few steps from the school and there are no traffic hazards. In this 300 square foot classroom, for the 2d grade, Miss Mary Jane Dwyer instructs 30 boys and girls. Most of the families in the Altgeld Gardens housing project come from Chicago's crowded south side. About 20 per cent came from southern states to take jobs in war plants.

Students Strike For White Schools

The Atlanta Constitution
Baltimore, Maryland
9-29-45

CHICAGO, Sept. 27—(AP)—About 200 white students of the Englewood High school left their classes today in what the school principal said he believed was a movement which spread from two Gary, Ind., high schools where white students are protesting increased Negro enrollment.

Principal Joseph O. Thompson stated two police squads were called to try to persuade the first strikers to return to their classes but instead, Thompson said, they were joined by others and went to nearby ice cream parlors, drug stores and their homes. Thompson added the strikers did not attempt to molest the students who continued attending their classes.

Chicago
1-28-45 Ill.

To this group goes the honor of being the first graduating class in the yet unnamed elementary school. Instructing the 8th grade class is Miss Anna Robinson. Blackboards have been tacked to walls in parlors in the row of houses commandeered for schooling purposes.

Chicago Tribune 1-28-45

Technical and scientific teaching have given instructors the most trouble in the temporary quarters. A high school chemistry class is reduced to general science stature, but Miss Rose Edelstein is able to teach her charges something about the use of chemicals and the microscope. Water for the experiments comes from the kitchen sink. The properties are kept in kitchen cupboards.

Chicago Tribune
1-28-45 Ill.
25c

This and another row of dwellings like it are being used by the board of education until the new combination high and elementary school at the project is finished. Grammar school classes probably will move into their permanent home this spring. The high school may not be finished until summer.

STUDENTS LEARN PARLOR ENGLISH AND KITCHEN LAB

Chicago Tribune
1-28-45 Ill.

Altgeld Gardens Has Unique School.

War time necessity again has mothered invention.

Faced with carrying on an educational program for several hundred youngsters who, with their families, have moved to the Altgeld Gardens housing project at 130th st. and Evans av., the board of education opened classrooms in finished apartment houses pending completion this spring of a combination elementary and high school.

By fall more than 2,000 students will be in classes in the new building at 132d st. and Corliss av. Now almost 700 children, more than 600 of them in the grades, are attending classes in a twin row of dwellings.

1-28-45

Shortages Retard Construction.

Restrictions and labor shortages retarded the building program at the project which will house 1,500 families, heads of which work in war industries of the Calumet area.

The school board was hit harder by shortages than were housing contractors, and as a result some apartments were opened before the outer walls of the school were constructed. When families began to move in the board was given the alternative of transporting boys and girls of school age several miles to schools or providing makeshift quarters for pupils in apartment houses. It chose the latter because transportation facilities in the prairie area are temporary, overcrowded, and irregular.

1-28-45

So far there has been no cause for regret in the course followed. Instructors found the teaching of technical and scientific subjects difficult, but the four, five, and six room dwellings proved adaptable for classes in primary subjects such as reading, writing, arithmetic, history, speech, and languages.

Have Kitchen Laboratories.

Blackboards have been attached to living room walls, and laboratories, crude but better than those of a half century ago, have been set up in kitchens. Upstairs bedrooms have been converted to study rooms, libraries, and cloakrooms.

In some cases as many as 30 pupils have been crowded into a parlor classroom of 300 square feet. Conditions are not as bad as they would have been, however, if students had been sent to Curtis-Riverdale school or another in the surrounding area.

Hope to Move Soon.

Allowing for probable interruptions, A. R. Sansone, principal of the combination school, expects to move his charges into the new structure for next fall's term. It is possible that elementary classes will move to their new quarters late this winter and some high school classrooms may be ready for students by spring.

1-28-44

Altgeld Gardens is not alone as the site of temporary school in dwellings. At Harris Homes, 95th st. and Yates av., elementary pupils are meeting in duplex apartment houses pending completion of their school at 99th st. and Luella av. More than 150 pupils are in home classrooms there and the temporary setup probably will endure thruout this term. The new school is expected to be ready for fall occupancy.

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Students End Walkout Against Negroes in Class

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—(AP)—Police Commissioner James P. Allman said today that about 200 white students who walked out of Englewood High school yesterday, protesting the large Negro attendance there, were back in the classrooms today. Allman and Mayor Edward J. Kelly called the walkout "just a prank." Englewood has 2,500 students, approximately 60 per cent Negro.

9-29-45

GARY, IND.
POST-TRIBUNE
Cir. D. 28,377

OCT 2 - 1945

FROEBEL NEAR NORMAL AGAIN; MORE RETURN

Normal conditions are being restored rapidly at Froebel school, following a 12-day strike involving 1,400 white children who remained away from their classes in protest against 800 Negro pupils. The strike ended yesterday when 80 percent of the white children returned.

The number of police assigned to patrol the school in case of disorder was reduced today from eight to four, including two men and a policewoman inside the building and one officer on the schoolgrounds.

ASKS INVESTIGATION

In a brief statement today Richard A. Nuzum, Froebel school principal, said he was requesting that the superintendent of schools and the board of education take steps for "an immediate and impartial investigation of the charges made agianst me by students and parents in the Froebel school district."

Any complaints were referred to John Kyle, Froebel football coach, acting as dean of boys. Police Capt. Peter Billick said four minor incidents were reported. Three Negro boys chased a Negro girl, a Negro youth who is out of school was chased from the schoolground where he was loitering, one white girl claimed to have been hit on the army by a Negro girl and another white girl claimed she was pushed against the wall by a Negro girl.

"There was no rowdyism in the school nor any fights," Captain Billick said. "A stranger who did not know about the strike would say that it was a very orderly school. A number of adults visited the school and semed satisfied that everything was running orderly and teachers also expressed pleasure over conditions yesterday."

Assistant Principal Frank S. Albright said more of the pupils who participated in the walkout had returned today. A number of Negro students who stayed out yesterday also were back today. Complaints received at the school office were minor, Albright said.

Absences will be handled in the routine manner, Supt. Charles D. Lutz said. Each case will be investigated by a school visitor and court action under the truant law will be employed only as a last resort to get a child back to school.

There will be a complete investigation of charges made by pupils and parents concerning a lack of discipline in the school, Lutz affirmed. This will be undertaken upon the report of Principal R. A. Nuzum, who is on vacation this week.

Cloyce A. Bowers, school board president, said today that school officials are working on all aspects of the Froebel problem and that a board meeting would be called as soon as possible to make decisions on various proposals. The next regular board meeting does not come until a week from today.

The board expects that a dean of girls will be apopinted at Froebel within a few days, Bowers said, to aid in handling the disciplinary problems of the school.

GARY, IND.
POST-TRIBUNE
Cir. D. 28,377

OCT 1 1945

END STRIKE AT FROEBEL; KYLE IS MADE DEAN

Students Return After Weekend Parleys

The school strike at Froebel was ended today as 80 percent of the 1,400 white students returned to their classes this morning following a truce between their parents and the board of education. The strike, which began Sept. 18, was a protest against 800 Negro children in the school.

Agreement between the board and an elected committee of 13 parents over negotiations to terminate the strike was reached at 8 o'clock last night after a six-hour session in Froebel school. The five members of the school board, Supt. Charles D. Lutz, John W. Lyddick, the school attorney, three representatives of the student strike committee, and the parents' committee were the only persons present.

Meanwhile, a crowd of more than 500 adults of the district packed Spanish hall for a meeting called for 7 p. m. to hear the report of the parents' committee. The committee filed into the auditorium about 9 p. m. to announce that "satisfactory negotiations" were underway.

Urge Students Return

The committee, not disclosing the terms of the agreements, advised the parents to send their children back to school today. Committee members individually told the crowd that they intended to have their own children return and begged them to have faith that the committee would see that justice to the white children prevailed.

"The board of education is trying in every possible way to settle the strike in a peaceful manner," said Cloyce A. Bowers, school board president. "We shall co-operate with the parents to set up a racial program that will satisfy everybody."

The board told the parents' committee that it was impossible to transfer the Negro students to other schools and that Froebel would have to remain a bi-racial school.

A promise was made that a thorough investigation would be undertaken of charges of maladministration in the school, especially in regard to discipline, and that any necessary action would follow. The board approved the recommendation of a Froebel faculty committee that a dean of boys and a dean of girls be named to supervise discipline.

Kyle Named Dean

John W. Kyle, head coach of Froebel school, was appointed dean of boys this morning, Superintendent Lutz announced. He will be relieved of his physical education classes but will continue as coach of the football squad. A dean of girls will be appointed later.

Principal R. A. Nuzum, who has been the storm center in the controversy, was absent from school today. Superintendent Lutz said he was taking the final week of his summer vacation. Upon Nuzum's return, the board will confer with him regarding the parents' charges of poor discipline. Meanwhile, Assistant Principal Frank S. Albright is in charge.

Six police were on duty at Froebel this morning, in charge of a detective, carrying out a pledge given the parents' committee on Saturday that there would be ample police protection if the children returned. Two police were assigned to each of the three floors.

Told Strike Is Over

The board was adamant that the children should return to school before any adjustments were made. When normalcy has been restored, the parents were told, immediate steps would be taken to "create a happy atmosphere," in the school.

It was agreed that there should be a strong parents' organization in the Froebel district, representative of all groups.

The student strike committee told students who attended a meeting called in Tyler park at 8 a. m. today that the strike was over.

"A large majority of the children have returned to school," Albright said, "and all classes are being conducted in an orderly manner. Conduct in the halls and classes has been proper and we expect it to continue that way. It is the responsibility of every individual pupil to conduct himself properly at all times, now and in the future."

Hall Guards On Duty

Albright said only two or three minor incidents were reported to him of any untoward acts by pupils and these involved such matters as "making faces" and passing remarks about the strike. There was one fight between two boys, but it was not connected with the strike. Student hall guards again were on duty.

Preliminary to the meeting with the school board yesterday, was a long meeting of the parents' committee Saturday night, which was attended by Kyle, as a representative of the Froebel faculty, and Capt. Peter Billick of the police department. The entire situation was reviewed, complaints tabulated and data compiled for an orderly presentation to the board.

PRINCIPAL REINSTATED, GARY RACISTS FAIL

Daily Worker

By HOWARD LAWRENCE

GARY, Ind., Oct. 26.—Fascist elements of this steel town, who provoked the notorious strike of Froebel school white students against Negroes in the classrooms, received a decisive setback last night when the school board voted unanimously to reinstate Principal Richard Nuzum. 10-27-45

Nuzum was relieved of his duties when fascist-led white students had demanded his removal from Froebel school because he had begun to grant Negro children privileges previously denied them. N.Y. N.Y.

The board acted under the pressure of 3,000 signatures collected by 30 Negro organizations, 3,000 signatures on CIO petitions, hundreds of telegrams, resolutions and letters and the determined stand for democracy of dozens of white and Negro organizations of this city.

A mass meeting in Memorial Auditorium is being planned by a committee on tolerance chosen from over 150 representatives of Gary organizations invited by Mayor Finerty to meet in the City Council chambers last Friday afternoon.

After numerous leading white persons and organizations had made public statements against the segregation policies of the school board, Negro organizations began mobilization of their people. Interracial committees are now giving leadership to the struggle for better educational privileges for Negro children in Gary schools. 10-27-45

Gary Students Strike Again

PM New York N.Y.

By United Press

GARY, Ind., Oct. 30,—Approximately 400 white students at Froebel High School here struck yesterday in protest against the return of principal Richard A. Nuzum, whom they accused of favoring Negro pupils and permitting laxity of discipline. 10-30-45

The striking group represented approximately 20 per cent of the school enrollment.

Nuzum was exonerated last Wednesday by the Gary Board of Education, which reviewed a report made by a committee of college professors who investigated the racial situation in Gary schools.

Superintendent Charles Lutz said no demonstrations at the school had been reported and that no action against the strikers had been formulated. The students' action was a resumption of previous walkouts at the school.

25c-1945

Kentucky

Poor School Buildings For Negroes Assailed

Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau.

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 27.—Many educators have lost sight of the purpose of education in their pursuit of a way of life, H. Fred Willkie, vice-president of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons Company, said tonight in an address before the Institute for Principals of Negro Schools at Kentucky State College, Frankfort.

Speaking on "Negro Education In Postwar Kentucky," Willkie analyzed the charges of discrimination in the State's dual educational system.

8-28-4

Willkie said the shortcomings of the school buildings for Negroes are outstanding, adding, "I count this serious but far from fatal to educational achievement."

Would Issue Bonds.

"The building program recommended by the Postwar Advisory Planning Commission would eliminate this disparity," he continued. "About $120,000,000 in school district bonds should be raised for this purpose alone. A further guarantee of equal facilities in the dual system will stem from the federal aid program which I opposed in the absence of an earnest effort on the part of the State to handle its own problems of education."

He compared the teaching staffs in Negro and white schools on the basis of training experience and salaries. In the county school districts there is little evidence of discrimination while in the independent districts "there are flagrant discriminations in salaries between white and Negro teachers," he declared.

He cited the first two reasons for lower salaries, which were:

1. The Negro lives on a lower standard and therefore doesn't require so much as the white.
2. Public sentiment, tradition, and custom militate against equal salaries. The quality of service given by the Negro teacher is less than that given by the white.

'Must Come Out of Mind.'

"It is this problem of quality of instruction that we must hunt down further," Willkie said. "Money will not buy it, and school buildings will not create it. It must come out of the mind and from the training of the mind."

He said that the opportunities the teaching profession has offered the educated Negro explain in some instances why he loses sight of the purpose of education and considers teaching a way of life.

"I know it to be equally true in the ministry," Willkie said. "But education is not a way of life. It is a means to an end. This must be true for the teacher as for the student. . . . When a man can fit his purpose to his station, he is decaying as surely as timber with dry rot."

25c-1945

Louisiana

School Census Gets Underway

Louisiana Weekly

4-7-45

The school census of all persons who had not reached their 19th birthdays on January 1, 1945, began in New Orleans on April 3rd. This census is being taken in accordance with an Act of the Legislature and is being taken in every parish in the State at this time.

It is to include every person who had not reached his or her 19th birthday on January 1, 1945, irrespective of whether they are of pre-school age, attending school in the city, attending school out of this city, working, unemployed, in the armed forces, married, physically or mentally handicapped, or institutionalized.

Each enumerator will have a certificate of appointment and persons are asked not to give information except to those duly appointed by Mr. Robert Haas, President of the Orleans Parish School Board, and Mr. F. Gordon Eberle, Superintendent of Schools.

A meeting of the Negro enumerators was held April 3rd at the Craig School, at which time they received their final instructions. Mr. Ernest O. Becker, Assistant Superintendent in charge of Negro Education, addressed the meeting and impressed the workers with the importance of this undertaking. Miss M. Anna Whitehead, Specialist in Child Accounting and Census, conducted the meeting, and gave each worker his material and instructions. She advised the workers that every householder in New Orleans is required by law to furnish the necessary informaton including the name of the child, age, date of birth, address, and other pertinent facts.

The census here is under the jurisdiction of Mr. Donald Marshall, Assistant Superintendent of Schools in charge of Business Administration.

New Orleans, La.

This census is of utmost importance to the City of New Orleans and each and every citizen is asked to assist in making it a success. Please be ready to answer all of the questions when the enumerator calls at your home. The census must be completed and all of the information in Baton Rouge by June 30, 1945.

If any person is interested in securing information relative to the census he may do so by calling Magnolia 1531 and asking for M. Anna Whithead.

Teachers, Children Hurt In Auto Crash

Informer Houston, Texas

25c

12-1-45

GRETNA, La.—The practice of hauling Negro school children and teachers to Jefferson parish schools in trucks while white children of the parish are transported in buses was again brought to light Tuesday when a collision between the truck and a trailer resulted in the slight injury of two teachers and two students.

Tuesday afternoon a truck filled with Negro school children was struck by a trailer-truck on Airline Highway 61, a mile north of Shrewsbury Road, it was reported by state police.

Injured in the accident were Teachers Verna Johnson, 19, of 3801 Magnolia street, New Orleans, and Elme Buton, 21, of 3107 Hawkins street, Seventh Ward, Jefferson parish; and two pupils, Eddie Brookins, 13, of 835 Central avenue, Seventh Ward, Jefferson parish, and Ammerith Rhea, 14, of 3103 Hawkins street, Seventh Ward, Jefferson parish. All suffered minor injuries of the feet and ankles, and suffered brush burns, it was reported, and all were treated at Charity hospital and released.

According to reports, the truck carrying the children was driven by Walter Richardson, 20, of Shrewsbury, and the other truck was driven by Lunihs Provost, 32, white of New Iberia, La. The impact of the collision caused the truck filled with school children to jump the neutral ground and tear up eight posts, police said.

25c-1945

Mississippi

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION BEHIND TIMES

Pittsburgh Courier Pa.

2-24-45

By JOHN H. YOUNG III

JACKSON—"I believe in Negro education—the right kihd!"

Thus spoke J. S. Vandiver, superintendent of education for the State of Mississippi.

I had asked Mr. Vandiver if he believed in EQUAL educational opportunity for Negroes.

As far as I could ascertain, he was definitely side-stepping the question of educational EQUALITY. After I asked this question, Mr. Vandiver called in his secretary and informed me that he would prefer to make a general statement. His complete statement on the record follows:

"We have made wonderful progress in the last few years and the outlook is encouraging for continuing if our good Negroes continue to cooperate in the future as they have in the past. We have a better attitude among the white people toward the education of the Negro. We have two very great problems in reference to the right kind of education for the Negroes.

"(1) The School Plant Problem—We are making plans now to build much better school houses for the Negroes. A number of counties are levying taxes for this purpose. We hope to get Federal aid for the schools of Mississippi without any objectionable Federal control. This would help wonderfully, not only in providing better housing, but in the teacher situation. 2-24-45

"(2) The Teacher Shortage Problem—Of course there is a national teacher shortage. We, in Mississippi, have suffered greatly both in our white and in our Negro schools. The new Teacher Retirement law is helping us considerably this year. We now have 4,896 members among our Negroes. We have one or more schools running eight months in almost every county in the State. This is a decided improvement. We hope gradually that the schools in the various counties will more and more continue to run eight months. The minimum term in all counties, with the exception of two or three, is six months now. Ten years ago, the minimum was four or five months. The Jeanes' supervisors have been a wonderful help in building this program. We are trying to build a program of education to teach greater love of home life and for the church and community life. 2-24-45

"Dr. P. H. Easom, our efficient State agent, has one of the finest programs for the Negroes that I know of anywhere. He stresses the love of the home, good gardens, chickens, cows, orchards, flowers and libraries. We are pleased to state that our Negroes have cooperated in our Free Textbook program. In the inauguration of this program in Mississippi five years ago, it was decided that the Negro children were to be given new books in each subject, requisitioned by the county superintendent of education. This free textbook program is very popular, both among the whites and Negroes.

"Our State Health Department has been doing a great deal more for the Negroes in Mississippi than for the whites during the last few years in some respects. We now have Health Education programs, both for the whites and Negroes. We are emphasiizng 'hot school lunches' in this program. 2-24-45

"Last year we had 461 school lunches for whites and 125 for Negroes. This year, up to the present time, we have 551 for whites and 325 for Negroes. We have the Vocational school for Negroes.

"We now have 110 vocational agriculture teachers and seventy-five vocational home economics teachers among the Negroes. Our good Negroes of Mississippi appreciate this program very much and our vocational people have been giving them the benefit of the war production program in their communities and schools.

"In all the war drives, I am glad to state that our Negroes have responded well. In their schools they have emphasized the patriotic lessons to their students and to their people. We have a very fine spirit of patriotism among the Negroes.

"All in all, we are hopeful for the continuance of the good, all-around educational program, for the Negroes in Mississippi."

2-24-45

WHEN MR. VANDIVER had completed his statement, he turned to me and asked if he had answered my question. (I had asked him what he meant by "the right kind" of education for Negroes.) Realizing that any attempts to press the issue further would do little good, I told him that he had.

Now this statement, taken as a whole, does show that Mississippi is making progress in education for Negroes. There is one part, however, which may be the key to what Mr. Vandiver really thinks of Negro education. In referring to Mr. Easom (who was sitting in on the interview) he said that Mr. Easom stressed "love of the home, good gardens, chickens, cows, orchards, flowers—(when Mr. Vandiver had called off all of these things, Mr. Easom, it seems, became a little uneasy and said, rather spontaneously, "libraries") libraries, I haven't the slightest doubt that Mr. Vandiver would have gone on to say "pigs, horses, goats, cotton, and on into infinity had it not been for Mr. Easom's interjection of libraries.

* * *

I DO NOT believe that Mr. Vandiver has the perspective which will bring education in Mississippi to its proper level. I say this while remembering such men as Dr. Norton of Alabama; Mr. Hope of South Carolina, and other men of such calibre. He represents the thoughts and ideas of a long dead generation. Whatever hopes the people of Mississippi, black and white, have for a dynamic system of education, they must solve the problem of replacing Mr. Vandiver with a man of much greater depth and perspective.

Educational Outlook Dark

Pittsburgh Courier Pa.

2-24-45

Don't get me wrong. Mississippi is still Mississippi. Negroes are still in "their place" and are likely to be kicked around, mercilessly beaten, and in that "place" without redress. Segregation still stands. There is no talk, even from Governor Bailey, about allowing Negroes to vote. Ignorance and passion still triumph over intelligence and reason in the hearts of far too many white individuals in Mississippi.

Educationally, the outlook is dark. Much of the responsibility lies with those few so-called Negro leaders of education who, hat in hand, handkerchief on head, have consistently played both ends against the middle. Not only have they failed to speak out for equal educational opportunity, but they have actually lobbied against the filing of suits by teachers. To Negroes they say: "Be good. Take it easy. Good things come to those who wait." To the Department of Education they curry favor by saying that "they" can handle the situation; that there is no real unrest. If the white people are wise, they will refuse to listen to them simply because they are saying what they want to hear. If they really want to know, they will go down deep in the ranks and find there a resentment and a bitterness that is as alive as life itself. Also, thinking in the State Department of Education is far behind the times. While I found that other State departments were reaching far ahead in an effort to bridge an admitted gap, I found a sentiment that bordered on "business as usual." This is no doubt attributable to the lack of perspective and preparation on the part of the State superintendent. 2-24-45

25C

ASKS FEDERAL AID FOR EDUCATION

Pittsburgh Courier Pa.

By JOHN H. YOUNG III

JACKSON—In referring to Negro education in Mississippi, P. H. Easom, State Agent for Negro Schools, in an interview here, said: "We are way down, but we are moving up." Mr. Easom said that the high spots in this program of improvement are: (1) Establishment of Jackson College. (2) Establishment of a juvenile reformatory at Oakley. (3) Collection of county-wide tax levies for the repair of Negro schools. (4) A program to have at least one Negro high school in each county. (5) Increasing teachers' salaries. (6) Lengthening of school terms. (7) Expansion of the Jeanes program, and (8) Revamping of the teacher-training program.

I asked Mr. Easom if the State planned any new colleges for Negroes. He said that the Delta Council is pledged to the establishment of a Negro college in that area. 2-24-45

* *

IT WAS POINTED out to Mr. Easom that many of the States had active planning commissions studying their educational systems. He was asked if there were any such planning bodies in Mississippi. In answer he said that "there are two studies of this nature being conducted in this State: (1) Authorized by the State Legislature in January of 1944, calling for a study of white and Negro schools. Negroes were called in on this study. (2) A study conducted by the Board of Institutions of Higher Learning, white and Negro."

I told Mr. Easom that the matter of salaries for Negro teachers was one that carried great interest and asked him what had been done on this score. He said that so far there had been no suits by Negro teachers for higher salaries. He showed that there had been some improvement in salaries for Negro teachers and referring to Negro rural teachers, asserted that their salaries had been "raised as much as $300 per year."

* * 2-24-45

I CALLED Mr. Easom's attention to the fact that most of the State Departments of Education visited so far, admitted that they had little if any control over the salaries paid teachers. I asked him if this was the situation in his State. He said: "In this State we have a peculiar situation. The State sets up average salaries for Negroes and whites. but the county superintendent can pay LESS than the amount and not MORE." (Capitals mine.)

Mr. Easom was then asked if he felt that Federal aid was necessary in his State. In reply he said: "We must have Federal aid. We are sending, among others, two Negroes to Washington to appear before a Senate hearing on the proposed educational bill." He said that one of these Negroes would be Miss Florence Alexander.

* 2-24-45

IN CONCLUSION, Mr. Easom said: "Never before has improvement been more marked. I think that we are at the dawn of a great period of expansion and development, guided by sane, sensible and constructive leadership."

Mr. Easom has been serving in this position for many years. I got the impression that he was sincerely interested in his work. I somehow feel that if it were in his power, he would bring vast improvement to the education of Negroes in Mississippi.

Reveals Taxpayers In Dixie Swindled

Atlanta World

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP)—The jimcrow schools system in Mississippi cheats Negro tax payers.

That picture was painted recently by S. D. Redmond, chairman of the steering committee for the improved higher education for Negroes here, when he submitted his report on Negro education to leading state officials, including Gov. Thomas L. Bailey. Redmond asked a cross-section of Mississippi Negroes to what extent should educational improvements go?

"Up to the white man's standard," they replied.

CITES EXAMPLE 5-19-45

Redmond used the Liberty Grove school, just outside the city limits here, as the type of public school Mississippi affords Negro children. State autoorities tore the Negro school house down, moved it to "one of the worst mud holes in Hinds county,' and there built a frame building to make room for a commodious consolidated rural school plant for white on the site wheer hte former Liberty Grove School stood. The white school cost $30,000 and teaches 12 grades. The Negro school cost $600 and teaches only fifth, sixth or seventh grades, with a staff of three teachers. 5-19-45

Negro school children must walk to school while white children ride in busses. Here is the way Redmond presents the cost against Mississippi:

"This white school plant costing $30,000 and this little Negro school costing only $600 means that the white child gets a $50 educational benefit in that district every time the Negro child gets a $1 benefit.

OPEN SIX MONTHS

"This Negro school runs only six months in a year, and the white school runs nine months a year, out of the common ublic fund. The Negro teacher receives about one-third the pay of a white teacher, is paid for six months, and the white teacher is paid for nine months.

"If the Negro pupils of this Liberty Grove school should want to go higher than the fifth or sixth grade, they will have to walk to a Jackson City school where they will, of course, have to pay several dollars per month tuition, where the white child gets these higher grades free, plus free conveyance in tax paid buses as aforesaid.

"The Negroes ask, is this democracy? Is this what we get at home while we carry democracy to the four corners of the world for others?"

NEGRO SCHOOLS LACK TEACHERS

Jackson, Miss. News

P. H. Easom, director of negro education in Mississippi, said that the lack of negro teachers was more acute than the critical white teacher shortage.

Last year, he said, 125 negro

Last year, he said, 125 negro schools couldn't open because there were no teachers.

9-24-45

Mr. Easom believes that the negro teachers have left the profession because of better salaries in other fields of work and in other parts of the country.

25c-1945

Michigan

Voice of the People

Pontiac, Mich. Press

(Letters to this column carry the full name and address of the writer as an evidence of good faith. They do not necessarily reflect the views of the Daily Press.)

9-4-45

PLEA FOR DEMOCRACY

To the Editor of the Daily Press:

In answer to Mrs. J. C. Goff's letter concerning Negro teachers, I as a mother of nine children would like to express my opinion. I am an American citizen, believing in a democracy that says all men are created equal. In her letter she suggested separate schools for colored. But she fails to remember that there was not a separate war for the colored boys to fight. The colored boy's blood was shed alongside the white boy's. This was a war fought for the preservation of democracy. Is segregation included in democracy? If so our boys have fought and lost their lives in vain. Mrs. Goff stated God made us a different color. Maybe so but our blood is red just as others. The principles advocating a supreme race were the same ideas that Hitler used. That resulted in tears and bloodshed. Why not open all the fields of life to the colored people? Give them a chance to life, love and liberty. Be Democratic! 9-4-45

MRS. ROSA SAMPLES

208 Wessen street

PONTIAC, MICH.
PRESS
Cir. D. 38,414

SEP 8 - 1945

Voice o[illegible] ’eople

(Letters to [illegible] an carry the full name and [illegible] of the writer as an evidence [illegible] d faith. They do not necessarily re[illegible]ect the views of the Daily Press.)

RACIAL TOLERANCE

To the Editor of the Daily Press:

I would like to express my appreciation and thanks to Mrs. J. C. Goff for her letter protesting the move to get Negro teachers into the Pontiac school system for her opinion must be a reflection of others like her. This gives me an opportunity to challenge this type of erroneous thinking.

Why don't we set up a separate school system for Negroes, she asks. The citizens of Pontiac can barely support their present school system. Furthermore, they could not afford increased transportation services. More than twice the taxpayers have made public the fact that they do not want higher taxes in the form of elections. I wonder how well educated are Negro citizens who desire separate schools and a separate administrative body or what special interests groups do they represent.

Those teachers who would resign because of the hiring of Negro teachers are not needed on the Pontiac school systems. These could not teach our children "that all men are created equal" on the one hand and cite racial bias on the other. Either you believe in democracy and the democratic principles of equality in liberty or you do not. If you don't then say you don't. If you want to make Negroes second or third class citizens admit this—it is the Fascist method of "divide and rule." But don't pose under the guise of a democratic Christian American if you believe this. Christianity does not endorse your proposed segregated program because its basic principle embraces the concepts of "love" and "brotherhood of man." How can we send missionaries to foreign lands to preach the basic principles of Christ when we ourselves do not practice them?

The Negro citizenry is making more demands because they have learned to want more of democracy. Racial tolerance first has to be taught in the home and second in the schools. We are now living in one world—one in which everyone has to cooperate in order to belong.

PHYLLIS SCOTT

146 Jackson street.

25c-1945 New York

Negro Kids in Bedford Area Victimized by Dewey Budget

Daily Worker 2-13-45

By LOLA PAINE New York, N.Y.

The teacher shortage, which has hit the nation to the tune of 200,000 underpaid teachers leaving the schools in the past three years, is no novelty in New York City. A case in point is the Bedford-Stuyvesant - Williamsburg area which, like Harlem, suffers not only from lack of teachers and, as a result, oversized classes, but from other factors common to underprivileged sections inhabited chiefly by Negro families.

The picture calls for fast action by the City Board of Education. As Mrs. Ada B. Jackson, popular civic leader and chairman of the Bedford-Stuyvesant-Williamsburg Schools Council, puts it:

"The City Board of Education's budget was inadequate. We need a supplementary budget to help meet the needs of the city schools." 2-13-45

At a recent meeting called by the Schools Council, parents indignantly brought out the fact that teacher shortage and overcrowded classes were epidemic, that:

- Dozens of classes are receiving only 4 hours of instruction daily, instead of the regular five. Examples are P. S. 3, 41 and 44.
- Substitutes, long underpaid and deprived of decent working conditions, are unavailable.
- Buildings are unhealthy. Of the 14 in this area, 13 are wholly or partially classified by the Board's Construction Division as "C" type, meaning brick buildings with weak floor beams. Only 47 such structures exists among the 700 schools in the city. 2-13-45

APPARENTLY JIM CROW

Simply, soberly, parents described the hardships worked upon them and their children by school zoning which they strongly suspected to be of Jimcrow intent. They said that Negro children had to walk or ride long distances to schools almost wholly Negro, while white children from equal distances came to a more modern, more desirable school nearby.

They told, too, that the schools did not cope with war strains on the children. Instead of helping the kids by intercultural programs, special remedial classes, courses in Negro history, planned recreation and after-school care, these schools are lacking in even such simple, basic facilities as adequate toilets and lunchroom facilities.

The whole question of underprivileged areas adds special significanse to this Bedford-Stuyvesant-Williamsburg section. As in Harlem, many of the children come from homes where the main concentration is on eking out a living. Parents are away for long hours; children must turn elsewhere for guidance. As in Harlem, also, one might ask a child, "What borough do you live in?"—only to have him answer, "I live in a colored borough."

NEW STUDENTS

These quetions become even more aggravated when one thinks of the great numbers of new students—up from the South—who have much to catch up with and thus require special attention.

Resentments are bound to smoulder in these communities as a result of the Board of Education's long neglect in the past and of its present. "status-quo" budget which closes an eye to progress. Parents are rightfully angry when, as a result of these conditions, they report their children unequal to the scholastic demands of high schools.

The parents called for immediate revision of the Friedsam state-aid formula on education "to permit funds to be used according to the needs of the schools, instead of according to mythical registration or attendance figures." They petitioned the State government to return part of the "frozen" millions of tax money collected from New York City so that part of this money might be used for the city school system. They also expressed support for federal aid to education.

Governor Dewey's budget neglects the present school situation. Although the Governor recommends that the Friedsam formula be changed and has set up a committee to study the problems, in all likelihood the committee's forthcoming report and recommendations will not apply to the present year.

As Mrs. Jackson, teachers, parents, the Teachers Union and other educational organizations are saying, a supplementary budget must be filed by the City Board of Education to correct these conditions and give Negro and white youth its chance.

Parents Group Reveals Slapping Of Negro Boy in Jamaica School

Daily Worker New York, N.Y. 11-1-45

A teacher's repeated slappings of a Negro child at P.S. 40 is now being probed by the Jamaica National Association for the Advancment of Colored People.

This and other shocking school conditions were revealed at a meeting Monday night of 200 parents in the South Jamaica district of Queens, a predominantly Negro area. The parents studied conditions at local Public Schools 40 and 48 where conditions, they report, are at an all-time low.

25

The meeting was held at the South Jamaica Housing Project under the auspices of the tenant organization.

Parents disclosed the following conditions: 11-1-45

Overcrowding, with more than 40 students to a class. When classes are broken up because of teacher's absence class numbers are increased. Classes remain uncovered for weeks until substitutes are brought in.

STUDIES NEGLECTED

P. S. 40 which also includes a junior high school is presently without a principal. Because of the lack of text books at this school, children are processed into high schools without sufficient scholastic attainments. Negro children are pressed into taking domestic sciences instead of academic courses.

Instances of student abuse by teachers have taken place at both P. S. 40 and 48. Parents are discouraged from visiting P. S. 48 by the principal Miss Cools, who will see parents only by appointment.

No hot lunches are provided at P.S. 48 and on rainy days parents are not allowed to bring rainclothes to school because their entrance into the school is considered "trespassing" by authorities. Children are forced to wear "a uniform type" of apparel.

In both schools, many children of nine are unable to read properly and no remedial instruction is offered. 11-1-45

The meeting was addressed by Cyril Graves, chairman of the anti-discrimination Committee of the Teachers Union, who said that a strong parent organization will help bring about a change in the schools. He urged the parents to pack the Board of Education meetings to make their weight felt.

A delegation was elected to bring the situation to the attention of the Education Board, and demand an investigation. Other spokesmen include Negro, union, youth, interracial groups.

Probe of Schools in Bklyn Negro Area Bares Jimcrow, Neglect

Daily Worker

10-11-45

By LOUISE MITCHELL

New York, N.Y.

Miserable physical conditions and lowered classroom standards disgrace the public schools of the Bedford-Stuyvesant area, it was charged yesterday.

A survey by the Schools Council of Bedford-Stuyvesant and Williamsburg accused the Board of Education with negligence in continuing the shocking situation and discriminatory treatment of eight Brooklyn schools in a predominantly Negro neighborhood.

The Board was charged by Mrs. Ada B. Jackson, outstanding Negro community leader and chairman of the Schools Council with "failure to provide a positive educational program for inter-racial, inter-cultural understanding on all school levels."

CONDITIONS NEGLECTED

Conditions in the schools during September, start of the new term, showed that:

- Classes were without teachers for weeks at a time. This intensified overcrowding. There were more students than seats in many classed.
- Different grades were thrown together in one classroom because of the Board's failure to appoint additional permanent teachers.
- Teachers as well as students suffered from dilapidated surroundings.
- Tension had less than a minimum supply of standard equipment.
- Tension and resentments were created by shifting white students to other schools outside their residence zone.
- Standard school surveys showed that the brightest students were retarded in their grades.
- Negro graduates of elementary and junior high schools are Jimcrowed in their choice of academic high schools. Negro girls are discouraged from taking full beauty culture courses in vocational high schools. This fact was brought to the attention of Dr. John E Wade, Superintendent of Schools, as far back as May 22, 1944 10-11-45

INVESTIGATE SCHOOLS

The Schools Council survey covered Public Schools 3, 28, 35, 41, 42, 44, 83 and 129. Conditions in these schools have been repeatedly brought to the attention of the Board, Mrs. Jackson pointed out. Similar statements have been left with city and state legislators.

Some of the conditions reported were:

P.S. 3, Hancock St. and Bedford Ave.; Out of 56 classes only 20 received normal five hours daily instruction. School enrollment increased 200 yet only one teacher was added to the staff.

P.S. 28, Herkimer St. and Ralph Ave.: Entire school received four hours of instruction daily. Five classes uncovered for entire month. One class out of six had to be divided up among other classes.

P.S. 35, Decatur St. and Lewis Ave.: Printing shop and metal shops closed because of lack of teachers. No substitute teachers available for daily teacher's absence. New York City Standard Survey revealed that the brightest students averaged a retardation of two years.

P.S. 41, New York Ave. and Dean St.: Ten teachers out of a total staff of 22 absent during the first two weeks of September. Children received two to three hours of instruction daily as a result. Transfer of white students to school outside their residential area by Asst.

JIMCROW TREATMENT

P.S. 44, Throop and Madison Aves.: Classes of mentally deficient children divided up with normal children. One teacher granted a leave of absence but no replacement made. The school lacked a clerk, a regular custodian, a wood shop teacher, librarians and assistants to the principal. Classes received as many as 10 extra children whenever a teacher was absent. No hot lunches in the school. Upper grades classes covered by teachers who licences to teach only lower grades.

Cacchione Aids School Cleanup

Councilman Peter V. Cacchione has taken a leading part in fighting Negro discrimination in the schools. He has campaigned for improved school conditions in Bedford-Stuyvesant. Parents of students attending P.S. 44 (see accompanying story) last year called upon Cacchione to help remove one of the teachers making anti-Negro remarks to her students. The Communist councilman brought the matter to the attention of Superintendent of School Wade. Action was promised but to date nothing has been done.

The survey further charged that Negro students are barred from the newer high schools, like Girls Commercial, that have swimming pools and cafeterias even though they may live within walking distance. Instead they are sent to the old Boys High, Girls High and Eastern District.

10-11-45

To improve the situation, the Schools Council proposed:

a) Appointment of a teacher for every vacancy and a full staff for every school. b) Reduction of class size to a maximum of 30. c) A remedial program in reading and arithmetic. d) Establishment of at least one all-day neighborhood school like the Manhattan School P.S. 33, with a full staff of teachers to handle club work and recreation. e) Rezoning to abolish inequities and equalize the racial composition in Junior High School 210, P.S. 138, Girls Commercial High School and Samuel Tilden High School. f) Initiation of interracial, intercultural activity in all schools. g) Removal of anti-Semitic teachers like May Quinn, and prosecution of teachers who show anti-Negro bias as was reported last winter in P.S. 44. h) Construction of new schools and distribution of better textbooks, supplies, equipment and furniture.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
RECORD
Cir. D. 11,655

JUL 1 7 1945

Negro Enrolment Is Higher For Guilford

School Trends In Rural Schools Since 1943 Revealed In Survey Made By Idol

A comparative chart showing enrolment and attendance trends in the county schools since 1943 was released today by E. D. Idol, superintendent of Guilford schools.

During the 1944-45 year, white enrolment dropped from 12,282 the previous year to 12,013 while negro enrolment jumped from 2,177 to 2,201. Average attendance in white schools dropped from 10,519 to 10,363 and in negro schools gained from 1,928 to 1,962.

Property Value Higher

Although the number of buildings, 27 white and 15 negro, did not change during the two-year period, the value of the property was listed as $1,984,209 in 1943-44 and as $2,676,962 in 1944-45. The increase in the second figure was accounted for by the inclusion of libraries. Insurance on the property rose from $1,893,030 in 1943-44 to $2,521,465 after the 1945 revaluation.

White promotions, because of the decrease in enrolment, dropped last year from 9,595 to 9,505. Negro promotions, on the other hand, increased by 102 from the 1,600 promotions the previous year.

The only 1945-46 figures given on the summary indicates that during the coming year the schools will have 419 state allotted teachers. Six white and one negro vocational agriculture teachers, nine white vocational home economics teachers and four white and one negro non-vocational home economics instructors will make a total of 440 Guilford teachers for the next term.

Transportation Figures

The report also included the following transportation figures:

During 1943-44, 108 school busses operated, transporting a daily average of 7,717 pupils. Last year there was a loss of one bus and a slight drop in pupils transported.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.
TIMES-NEWS
Cir. D. 2,965

OCT 2 - 1945

NEGROES SEEK SCHOOL BLDG.

Other Needs, Problems Discussed at Meeting; Committee Named

Negro citizens of Hendersonville held a mass meeting at the negro high school last night to formulate plans and procedures for attacking problems facing their race in Henderson county.

The major problem, it was said, was the need for an elementary school building. Other items on the agenda were recreational needs, health facilities and economic needs.

A steering committee was selected to outline and take positive steps toward the solution of the problems discussed. Members of the committee are Samuel Mills and Mrs. Bessie Horne, co-chairmen, Mrs. Alberta Mooney, Robt. Quinn, James Pilgrim, Sr., the Rev. T. H. Harris and the Rev. J. W. Wilburn.

Dr. J. Henry Terrell of West Palm Beach, Fla., spoke briefly to the group. He discussed the methods and procedures used by the negroes of his city in solving their problems.

25c-1945

Ohio

DAYTON, O.
HERALD
Circ. D. 57,024

AUG 7 - 1945

Letters From The Herald Readers

Segregation Psychologically Sound

To the Editor of The Herald:

Last week's contribution by the Rev. H. Laurence McNeil to the current exchange of views on the Wogaman situation and the wider subject of all-Negro schools was a refreshing contrast to the shrewish outburst of an earlier correspondent. Here at least was an effort to deal with issues and to keep the discussion on a high plane, for which he has our thanks. Beyond this, as might be expected, agreement ends.

Rev. McNeil well knows that the establishment of a few Negro families in a previously restricted neighborhood is the signal everywhere for a stampede of the white families to other sections. In the Wogaman district this process has been accelerated by the erection of the DeSoto Bass annex and the Homeview Courts with the Dillon Homes, now nearing completion, adding the last straw to break the camel's back. The argument that all this is the fiendish work of the school board consequently falls of its own weight. Nor is it helped by the reference to Garfield, for Negroes are now moving out of that district, as the whites did before them, in search of more modern homes in a more attractive setting. This is the real reason for the continued mobility. As a matter of fact, the exodus from the Garfield district accounts in no small part for the preponderance of Negroes in the Wogaman area. Before making the board of education the villain of the piece, the Reverend might have done well to inquire whether the white teachers wanted to return to Wogaman.

The same tendency to let wishes —or grudges—rather than facts dictate thoughts is evident all through the article. Some of the statements defeat themselves by their own extravagance. It seems impossible for our "integrationist" friends to view the problem of race relations through any but rose-colored glasses. With them one swallow makes a summer, so that the forthright utterances of an occasional southern white leader is a sure sign that the south "has grown weary" of segregation and that the interracial millennium is just around the corner. So overanxious are they to bring their brain-child to birth that what they think is the real thing again and again turns out to be a false conception. In spite of this experience, they go on as confidently as ever counting their chickens before they are hatched.

One statement, however, calls for special attention if only for the light it shows on the devious ways of the "integrationist" mind. A stigma, we are told, attaches to the all-Negro school, but not to the all-white one, because in the first case the pupils belong to a disadvantaged minority and in the second to the dominant majority. The meaning seems to be that since the white majority has allegedly pinned a badge of inferiority on the Negro minority, the latter has no choice but to accept it and hug it to its heart like a war hero does his medal. While undoubtedly honest, this is nevertheless the attitude of people whose psychological defenses have all been completely destroyed. According to this view, all that the poets, philosophers, and men of religion have written about the regenerative powers of the mind and the magicianship of the imagination is a gigantic falsehood. According to that philosophy, America's rise from the humblest beginnings to her present position of prominence among the nations is a historical hoax. According to their own pastor, the proud members of the Zion Baptist church have a stigma attaching to them.

By contrast, we who believe in the all-Negro school are on solid psychological ground. The late Sigmund Freud, the father of psychoanalysis, tells us that he "rejected with all resoluteness" the suggestion that, being a member of the Jewish minority in Vienna, he should be ashamed of his race. "The soul that is within me," shouted our own Frederick Douglass, "no man can degrade." Even the squirrel of fable, when twitted by the mountain with its diminutive size, shot back: "If I'm not as large as you, neither are you as small as I." In other words, the first step in our spiritual liberation from morbid unbelief in ourselves is the frank acceptance of the fact that we are the product of a chain of conditions, biological, historical, economic, and social, conditions which we did not choose, but which we cannot hope to change by daydreaming and do-nothing-ism. In no sense does this self-acceptance involve acquiescence in the value at which the stock of our race is quoted on the world exchange.

In this psychological reorientation the all-Negro school has a decisive role to play. By bringing together within its walls teachers and pupils of our own physical type, it has removed the stigma that attaches to that type in the "mixed" school. It has converted a minority into a majority, thereby enabling the pupils to unfold just as naturally and react just as normally as white pupils do in the white school. Last, but by no means least, it has multiplied the opportunities of the Negro pupils to participate to the fullest in all activities and has proved its moral right to be by providing the greatest good for the greatest number.

The fatal mistake our "integrationist" friends are making is that they fail to see that their carefully-cultivated aversion to their own people and their everlasting hankering for the society of the other race serves only to breed greatest contempt on the white people's part. Only self-respect on our part will eventually win their respect. If this is what the Reverend calls "racialism" or "racism," let him make the most of it.

R. PRENTISS RICHARDSON.

A Reply Is Difficult

To the Editor of The Herald:

The writer finds it difficult to reply to Mr. Charles Motley's letter of August 2, because she realizes that the public is not interested in all the personal animosity expressed. She is amazed that any individual would aim a personal attack on one whom he does not know and whom the writer has never seen. Such a procedure bespeaks a demented mind or could it be that he is allowing himself to be used as a tool by another, who has every right to dislike all liberals who have been outspoken regarding the segregated policies of the local board of education?

The writer is interested only in issues and not personalities, therefore she is unable to stoop to such a level as "Charles Motley" has done in this slanderous article.

Our cause may be an unpopular one, but Mr. Motley may rest assured that no stone will be left unturned to bring about democracy in our local schools. His insinuation that Negro teachers are under attack, is as unfair and as much distorted as his reference to the philosophy of our brilliant leader, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, who has given the greater portion of his life in the fight for social, political and educational equality.

Time will prove and history will some day record the efforts of those of us who believe the "right will prevail, despite all the "Charles Motleys."

—MRS. MARIAN S. WILLIAMS.

DAYTON, O.
HERALD
Circ. D. 57,024

AUG 11 1945

Herald Letterbox

DuBois' Statements

To the Editor of The Herald:

Mrs. Williams' latest reply contains nothing new in the way of argument. The glory has departed. Only her genius for name-calling retains its former brilliance. The tone of her letter is one of resignation, if not of despair. In her extremity she tries to lay down a smoke screen so that she can make good her retreat without being observed by the few followers that remain. Since she accuses me of distorting the views of our great leader, Dr. DuBois, whose defense of the all-Negro school was cited by me, I am quoting excerpts from his article, "Does the Negro Need the Separate School?" which appeared in the Journal of Negro Education for July, 1935. After reading and digesting them, our readers can decide for themselves whether I misquoted the brilliant scholar or not. Here they are:

". . . Race prejudice in the United States today is such that most Negroes cannot receive proper education in white institutions. If the public schools of Atlanta, Nashville, New Orleans and Jacksonville were thrown open to all races tomorrow, the education that colored children would receive in them would be worse than pitiable. And in the same way, there are many public school systems in the North where Negroes are admitted and tolerated, but they are not educated; they are crucified.

". . . . Under such circumstances, there is no room for argument as to whether the Negro needs separate schools. The plain fact faces us, that either he will have separate schools or he will not be educated. . . . To endure bad schools and wrong education because the schools are "mixed" is a costly if not fatal mistake. I have long been convinced, for instance, that the Negroes in the public schools of Harlem are not getting an education that is in any sense comparable in efficiency, discipline, and human development with that which Negroes are getting in the separate public schools of Washington, D. C. And yet on its school situation black Harlem is dumb and complacent, if not actually laudatory.

"Recognizing the fact that for the vast majority of colored students in elementary, secondary, and collegiate education there must today be separate educational institutions because of an attitude on the part of the white people which is not going to change materially in our time, our customary attitude toward these schools must be absolutely and definitely changed. . . . As long as American Negroes believe that their race is constitutionally and permanently inferior to white people, they necessarily disbelieve in every possible Negro institution.

". . . We shall get a finer, better balance of spirit, an infinitely more capable and rounded personality by putting children in schools where they are happy and inspired, than in thrusting them into hells where they are ridiculed and hated.

". . . American Negroes have, because of their history, group experiences, and memories, a distinct entity, whose spirit and reactions demand a certain type of education for its development. . . . Negroes must know the history of the Negro race in America, and this they will seldom get in white institutions. They ought to study intelligently and from their own point of view the slave trade, slavery, emancipation, reconstruction, and present economic development.

". . . . Thus, instead of our schools being simply separate schools, forced on us by grim necessity, they can become centers of a new and beautiful effort at human education, which may easily lead and guide the world in many important and valuable aspects."

—ROBERT LESTER MOTLEY.

The Separate School

MRS. GRACE C. JONES, Guest Editor

The separate school is sometimes defended even by Negroes. One of the most frequently advanced arguments in favor of the practice is the immediately observable end of jobs for Negro teachers and administrators. There are mothers, in addition, who express a preference, believing isolation will protect the child from the warping influences of a hostile environment.

8-11-45

The all-Negro school, only to be tolerated so long as it is made mandatory by law, is definitely untenable under any other conditions by which it is effected.

Dayton O. Herald

An outstanding concern is related to the inequalities of the facilities in the all-Negro school. In large northern cities with covenants restricting Negro residential patterns, the schools in these areas are the oldest, most inadequate, run-down, and uninspiring. Despite the fact that the same expenditure is made upon each pupil in the system, such physical plants create inequalities in educational opportunities. Should inequalities prove non-existent because of adequate and equal building programs for any group thus separated from the larger community, the situation must ultimately stand the test of the aims of education.

The fundamental purpose of education, simply stated, is the preparation of the individual for life. The school, then, recognizes as its goal the maximum development of the child for full participation in a democratic society.

It has been demonstrated that the Negro child in the separate school can to some measure, under careful guidance, overcome the handicaps of the circumstances which serve as a constant reminder of an imposed inferior status in the social order. It does not follow that the child's success is fostered by segregation. It is, rather, against tremendous odds in spite of it.

On the other hand, personality changes in the child from whom the minority group has been detached are often ignored or condoned. The so-called privileged child is constantly aware of his favored position in society. He is indifferent to or looks upon the minority members who are an integral part of the community. He runs the hazard of a presumption of superiority by virtue of an unearned superior position.

Wherever segregation exists, particularly if it has been arbitrarily created by social forces, there is no answer to children of either group as they share a changing order. Many undesirable emotional sets will have been reflected in established patterns of behavior, preventing the realization of the democratic ideal. The school in the final analysis has defeated its own aims. It has neglected the responsibility of developing free and stable personalities. It has lost the opportunity of demonstrating the democratic principal in a democratic soceity. It has failed to prepare the child for fullest participation in life.

25c-1945

Oklahoma

School Principals Pass Up Federal Aid While Negro Children Are Deprived Of Vocational Education Opportunities

Black Dispatch - Oklahoma City, Okla.

9-15-45

Member of U. S. Education Staff Says Few Requests Come From This State

Negro high school principals in Oklahoma are asleep, they are still fighting the battle of academic versus vocational training, or else they have been told by somebody higher up to "lay off" Federal aid because of the great danger that it might lead to Federal control and the loss of many cheriched rights and privileges enjoyed by states with separate school laws.

That was the way a member of the U. S. Department of Education staff summed up the situation in Oklahoma as he observed that very, very few Negro schools have made applications for funds to develop a program of diversified occupations to meet the need of the post-war period.

Requests for funds must come from the principal and be approved by the superintendent.

Very few of the Negro high schools have shown any interest in the expansion of the vocational setup under Federal support and Federal supervision. With the exception of home economics, which is a feeder for cooks, waitresses, maids, etc., other vocational courses are just about limited to woodwork. There have been one or two experiments in radio and electricity, shoe-making, machinery, auto mechanics, and tailoring, but for the most part "industrial arts" in Negro high schools in Oklahoma has meant a course determined by tradition, personal attitudes, equipment on hand, and what the teacher hired can teach. 9-15-45

According to the staff member, there are in this state, like in many other southern states, several reasons for this lack of interest in diversified occupations. First the Negro principal has little to say about what the vocational course of study is to include. No survey of job survey is made and the course is usually determined by what is thought to be good for Negro boys and girls to prepare them for certain restricted fields.

Then, he said, the failure of school heads to stress the social importance of all work and the tendency on the part of the faculty to consider vocational courses a dumping ground for the backward. That, he said, is due to afaulty educational philosophy and a lack of training in secondary education.

"But too many Negro principals," he concluded, "are afraid that the salaries paid by the Federal government will be sufficiently high to attract teachers who are more competent than they and who might lessen the administrative authority which they enjoy. They would rather sacrifice the child's opportunity to get training which prepare him to do some specific thing uncommonly well than have the government interfere in the usual order of things."

9-15-45

In the meantime, the music goes round and round and it comes out here—the same old stuff, with little concern for the quality of success of the graduate in his after high-school pursuit. And who cares?

25c-1945

South Carolina

CHARLESTON, S. C.
NEWS AND COURIER
Cir. D. 37,926—S. 46,237

JUN 8 - 1945

Rogers Asks Better Negro School Plants

Building West of Ashley Urged in Appeal for Broader Education

A broader program of education to meet the needs of all groups and more and better buildings, particularly for negroes, were listed yesterday among Charleston educational needs by George C. Rogers, principal of the Memminger high school.

Addressing Kiwanians at the weekly luncheon meeting at the Francis Marion hotel, he said persons with "no definite capacity or skill for learning a trade" might receive through "part-time education" training for "semi-skilled jobs" which will give them "self-respect".

25C

Every elementary negro child in the city attends a double session, Mr. Rogers said. He warned that unless buildings are constructed to relieve the crowding "the government will step in and build the schools". Suggesting that this might be a good thing, he said in previous cases where federal assistance was received there has been "no interference or attempt to control". Particularly needed is a negro high school west of the Ashley, the speaker said. At present residents there are "flocking" to attend Burke, and "the city foots the bill".

S.C.

Cafeterias and Gym Needed

Other needs mentioned are cafeterias, technical aids, a gymnasium for the High School of Charleston and a high school stadium of an arrangement giving more rights than in the present one.

Guidance and placement are necessary, and better teachers, especially men, are needed, he said. More state aid under the recertification program will help, he continued, but the salaries are not high enough to get the best. "A school is as strong as its weakest teacher," he declared.

Although graduates of local schools make good records in higher education and "honor rolls are studded with their names," college preparation is not the chief function of the modern secondary school, Mr. Rogers said. Many go into industry. The demand for students from Murray vocational school always is greater than the supply. Standardized tests given students from the first grade through high school indicate that with two exceptions pupils in Charleston are one to six months ahead of the average grade in other sections. Comparison was between the local 11-grade system and the 12-grade plan in operation elsewhere.

Why Some are Rejected

Those who indicate when they enter high school that they wish to attend college can be prepared for any one in the United States, Mr. Rogers declared. The reason some students have been unable to meet college requirements is that their parents permitted them to drop subjects they were failing, he added.

The schools are partly to blame for the increase in juvenile delinquency in that they do not meet the needs of students when they drop out. Where there are adequate schools, the record of delinquency has not risen during the war years, according to Mr. Rogers. Court records show that more than 90 per cent of juvenile delinquents dropped out of school or were truants. This situations will be helped by the visiting teacher, but more teeth are needed in the attendance law, he continued. He commended the establishment of the teen age canteen, an experiment of "tremendous success". He suggested its support by the city as part of its organized recreation program. "There will be derelicts in any society," the principal said, "but prevention is much better than planning for a detention home".

Tom Lucid, United States marine corps, stationed at the naval hospital, played three selections on the electric Hawaiian guitar. He is from South River, N. J.

Announcement was made that Matthew Moye is a patient in a hospital.

Other guests were Peter Sustakovitch, U. S. N. R., of New York, a patient at the naval hospital, special; Freddie Puckhaber, with the Rev. Dr. Paul M. Kinports; Bill Bradham, with Sam Drummond, and Captain Albert Rolleri, United States army, with Samuel B. Lewis.

N. Y. Amsterdam,
9-1-45 News

This S. C. County Great On "Timing"

Negroes in School During Summer Vacation; Why?

SALUDA, S. C. (ANP) — Negro schools in Saluda county operate on one of the queerest schedules of any in the state, it was learned today.

While white children here, as well as those everywhere else, are winding up summer vacations, colored children are completing summer classes as a part of their year's work.

The colored schools operate much in the following manner:

Open late in October and run from 9 to 2:30 until late February, when they open at noon and close at six. In February asparagus plants must be cut in the morning and the children must do much of the work. This continues until school closes in May.

9-1-45

After crops are laid aside by the latter part of July, usually the latter part of August or the first of September, at which time school closes down. Cotton is normally gathered by late October, and the cycle begins all over again.

25c11945

Texas

GAINESVILLE, TEXAS
REGISTER
Cir. D. 3,500

JUL 24 1945

NEGRO EDUCATION IN TEXAS

STATE SCHOOL Superintendent L. A. Woods touched Tuesday upon a phase of Texas' educational problem that has received too little attention. He spoke of the need of better school facilities for Negroes. There are two serious defects in the educational setup in this respect. One is that in the areas where Negroes are most numerous an out-of-date state of mind prevails among school officials as to Negro education.

Half a century ago there was some excuse for having only the sketchiest facilities for Negro pupils. In that day there were not many Negroes who wanted schooling beyond the rudiments; there were not many, furthermore, who were capable of assimilating lessons above the elementary ones. The counties and communities in question got into the habit of keeping facilities at the minimum. Today, with a much greater demand and need for better facilities, the old habits prevail among those in charge.

The other defect is bound up closely with the first. With state school funds apportioned on a basis of scholastic population, it is only too easy to use most of the money for white schools and to continue to skimp on the Negro ones. The apportionment setup tends to perpetuate a condition unfair to the Negro children.

It is largely because of the scantiness of facilities for Negroes in many parts of Texas that this state is ranked 35th in public education. Some Texans pay too much attention to this rating, ignoring the fact that conditions peculiar to Texas make it impossible for this state to conform to standards on which the rating is based. The urban schools of Texas compare very favorably with those of the highest ranking states. Several conditions make it difficult to improve rural education according to its need.

The national rating is taken too seriously, in some respects. But regardless of the significance which Texas may attach to it, the problem of Negro education is one that calls for earnest attention and statesmanlike action. Wichita Falls Times.

25c-1945

Virginia

ROANOKE, VA.
TIMES
Cir. D. 37,265—S. 59,918
JUN 1 - 1945

Negro Groups Say Junior High Building Is Needed

School Board Also Told That Gainsboro School Should Be Replaced

The Roanoke City School Board, in public session at Lucy Addison high school last night, was informed that the most urgent needs for the Negro schools in the city include a Negro junior high school, a complete new building to replace Gainsboro, bus service for school children living in Southwest, and an elementary school building for Negroes in the Southwest section.

300 Attend Meeting

Following the policy of the Board to conduct public meetings in various schools in the city for the expressed purpose of learning to know the patrons, parents and teachers of the various sections and to better understand the problems of each school approximately 300 persons attended the meeting last night.

Prior to the business session, the Lucy Addison Mixed Chorus, under the direction of Miss Eunice Poindexter, presented "Pledge of Allegiance" by Alfred Hay Malotte; "My Heart Sings" with Miss Clotilda Knighton as soloist; and a traditional spiritual, with Wilbur Hylton as soloist.

Immediately following the official call to order by Marceau Thierry, vice-chairman who presided in the absence of Chairman LeRoy H. Smith, Superintendent D. E. McQuilkin announced that all the junior high schools in the city's school system will conduct a Field Day at Fishburn Park this afternoon between the hours of 1:30 and 5 o'clock.

J. J. Sasser, supervisor of buildings, disclosed that approximately $2,000 worth of drinking fountain equipment, authorized by the Board earlier this year, had arrived and was being prepared for installation in the various schools. The fountains had been purchased following recommendation by the Roanoke City Health Department.

Mr. Thierry then recessed the business session in order that the members of the four Negro faculties be introduced. S. F. Scott, of Lucy Addison introduced the faculty of his school, and turned the meeting over to Dr. H. T. Penn, president of the Lucy Addison Parent-Teacher Association, who expressed appreciation for the School Board's visit and interest in the problems of the Negro schools. He, in turn, introduced Mrs. Cordelia Williams, head of the Gilmer P.-T. A., Mrs. Willie Martin, of Gainsboro P.-T. A. and Mrs. James Price, of Harrison P.-T. A.

With the meeting thrown open for a general discussion of the needs of the various schools, Dr. Penn stated, "We are desperately in need of a junior high school for Negro students, to take the pupils of junior high age from Harrison and Addison. These children are now being thrown together at too early an age with much older students.

No Heating Plant

"Gainsboro school," he continued, "is located in a dangerous triangle where vehicular traffic is a constant threat to the safety of pupils attending the school. Gainsboro, furthermore, has no heating plant, but must rely on heat from stoves placed in various spots in the building. Gainsboro has no toilets in the building—all of them being of the outside type—and there is insufficient playground space for the proper handling of the children now attending this school."

Concerning the need for transportation for Negro students now living in Southeast, Dr. Penn called attention to the fact that many high school students now have to travel four miles to school twice each day and urged the board to seriously consider the establishment of some sort of bus service for such pupils.

He also advocated the establishment of health clinics or units in each of the Negro schools in order that some sort of health service be made available to students not now getting it.

Willing to Pay Share

"In the Southwest section of Roanoke," he continued, "there are 765 pupils who have to go into other sections of the city to attend elementary schools—so there is a great need for a Southwest elementary Negro school. We are willing to comply with an increase in taxes in line with the needs of the schools of our city—we are very willing to shoulder our share of the burden in giving good schools to our children."

Others speaking on behalf of improvements included: Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Price, L. E. Paxton, the Rev. W. N. Hunter, the Rev. T. L. Scott and C. C. Dupree.

One spokesman called attention to the fact that in the Harrison school a sight-saving class was being conducted in a dark basement room; another urged the erection of a fence around an enlarged school yard at Harrison to increase the safety of the playground space there; still another speaker said that at Gainsboro school there had been no major improvements in the last 47 years.

Following the adjournment of the public session, the school board returned to its business session and heard a report from M. A. Smythe on the recent audit of the Jefferson high school activities report. Mr. Smyth stated that whereas at the close of last term, activities at Jefferson showed a deficit of approximately $1,200, by a manipulation of funds from non-paying activities to the paying activities, the audit showed a slight balance this year. He also reported progress on the work on the merit rating system for the new salary schedule for teachers in the Roanoke city public schools.

ROANOKE, VA.
WORLD-NEWS
Cir. D. 24,471
JUN 1 - 1945

Negro School Patrons Ask Two Schools in SW Section

junior high school and an ntary school in Southwest stressed as urgent needs for Negro students at an open meeting of the Roanoke City school board with Negro patrons at Lucy Addison high school last night. About 300 persons attended the meeting.

A new building to replace Gainsboro elementary school, which, it was reported, has no heating plant, and is located in a dangerous triangle as far as traffic is concerned, and bus service for children living in Southwest were other recommendations of Negro patrons and teachers to school board members, who met for the second time with patrons of a section of Roanoke in an effort to understand problems of city schools more thoroughly.

Thierry Presides

Marceau Thierry, vice chairman, presided in the absence of LeRoy H. Smith, chairman, and Superintendent D. E. McQuilkin announced that all junior high schools will take part in Field Day at Wasena Park from 1:30 to 5 this afternoon.

J. J. Sasser, supervisor of buildings, reported that $2,000 worth of drinking fountain equipment had arrived and was being prepared for installation in various schools.

Dr. H. T. Penn, president of Addison P.-T. A., presided at a general discussion after Mr. Thierry recessed the business session and S. F. Scott, principal, introduced the Addison faculty. He introduced Mrs. Cordelia Williams, head of Gilmer P.-T. A., Mrs. Willie Martin, of Gainsboro P.-T. A., and Mrs. James Price, of Harrison P.-T. A.

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New Negro School Urged at Middleburg

9-17-45
Richmond Times-Dispatch

LEESBURG, Sept. 16—A committee of Middleburg Negro citizens, represented by Attorneys Charles S. Houston and James H. Rabey, appeared before the Loudoun County School Board at their meeting here this week and urged that the School Board promptly purchase a lot and erect a new school building for the Negro pupils of Middleburg. The board had previously made several unsuccessful attempts to purchase a site for a building. Several were suggested by the group, which the board discussed and requested that Trustee R. L. Booth and Superintendent O. L. Emerick continue to try to purchase a lot.

Charges Virginia Counties Divert State Funds From Negro Schools

Journal & Guide Va.

3-10-45

NORFOLK—J. Rupert Picott of Newport News, executive field secretary of the Virginia State Teachers Association, charged in an address here at the Dunbar school auditorium Friday night that some counties in Virginia divert educational funds received from the state because of Negro children in average daily school attendance to other purposes than expenditures for instruction in Negro schools.

As an example of such counties, Mr. Picott cited Princess Anne, which he declared for the school year 1943-44 received from the state because of Negro children in daily attendance the sum of $39,508, but expended for Negro instruction only $35,455, or $4,153 less than the amount received.

He alleged that Pittsylvania county took $30,231 of the money it received because of colored children attending school, and used the funds for other purposes than on instruction for Negro children. Nansemond county, declared Mr. Picott, was allowed by the State $76,641 for the same reason, but spent only $73,918 because of that reason, making a diversion of 2,723.33 to other purposes. 3-10-45

Mr. Picott, former instructor in Huntington High School, Newport News, appeared as guest speaker at a mass meeting at which the three Norfolk candidates, aspiring for election to fill the existing vacant seat in the House of Delegates, also spoke.

They were Grover C. Outland, George Badran and Mrs. John I. Bryan. The former teacher discussed the recent report of the Virginia Education Commission named by Governor Darden, which is familiarly referred to as the Denny Commission report.

URGES ACTION

Using as his subject: "What of the Times in Which We Live," and quoting the great Frederick Douglass . . . "from East to West, from North to South, the sky is written all over, **NOW OR NEVER**" . . . Mr. Picott urged his audience: "Write Governor Darden a letter telling him you approve this report (The Denny report)."

"Go to see him. Oppose the plan of regional schools for graduate studies.

"Ask the State Board of Education to employ more Negro supervisors.

"Be certain that your local State Senator or State Delegate approves of the Denny Commission's plan to improve the schools.

"Work for federal aid for education. Let newspapers in your city know how you feel. Get children in school, and work for better relationship between home and school."

PER PUPIL EXPENDITURES

Pointing to the annual expenditures per pupil for education by Virginia cities, the speaker declared that Richmond ranks first. The capital city spends $94.72 yearly per pupil for public instruction, while Norfolk spends $76.39, taking fifth place. Buena Vista, expending only $35.83, ranks twenty-fourth.

Virginia ranks forty-fourth among the 48 states in average current expenses per pupil in average daily attendance, Mr. Picott said, and according to estimates, the state will spend in the school year 1944-45 a total of $39,843,716 for public education, $23,636,775 of which will be provided by local units, and $16,206,941 by the state.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES

Among the 100 counties in Virginia, Arlington takes first place in educational expenditures, with an allocation of $72.63 per pupil; Norfolk county ranks 49th with an allocation of $49.35 per pupil; Princess Anne county rates sixty-seventh by providing only $43.14 per pupil; Nansemond county holds seventy-fourth place with a per pupil expenditure of $41, and Buchanan county ranks 100th by spending the meagre sum of $26.37.

ONE-TEACHER SCHOOLS

The annual report of the state superintendent of public instruction, September 1943, Mr. Picott said, lists a total of 1,596 public schools for Negroes in Virginia. Of these, 863, or 54.7 per cent are one-teacher schools.

Referring to a study made by the supervisor of Negro Education, the speaker said that of 3,069 classrooms for Negro children there were 833 without blackboards; 1,112 without maps or globes; 2,940 without wall pictures. Of 1,039 schools reporting, 589 subscribed to no magazine, and 59 per cent had no water supply on the school ground.

OTHER DEFICIENCIES

Almost 50 per cent of city schools have no cafeteria or lunchroom, 49 per cent are deficient in adequate classrooms. Of all city high schools 48 per cent are located badly as to site, and 93 per cent of elementary schools have site deficiencies.

Quoting from state reports, Mr Picott asserted that salaries of rural teachers as of 1942-43 averaged

for white and colored less than $900 annually and those in the cities averaged less than $1,500 annually.

According to the latest compiled figures he said, there are still 35 counties in Virginia that pay their teachers less than $2 per day if figured on the basis of 365 days in the year.

ROANOKE, VA.
WORLD-NEWS
Cir. D. 24,471

SEP 22 1945

P-TA Protests Crowding of Negro Schools

Committees to investigate crowded conditions in Negro schools and to study possible sites for a Negro junior high school were appointed at a meeting of the Harrison Parent-Teacher association last night after it was reported that over 150 students at Harrison school can attend school only four hours a day and that some students are sent to Addison high at the age of 10 because of crowded conditions in elementary schools.

The discussion of a site for the proposed Negro junior high school came at a time when the school board is already in the midst of negotiations for a plot on which to build a school. Marceau Thierry, acting board chairman, declared this morning that board members have been trying to locate a suitable site for the Negro school for several months, and that as soon as the plot is secured, the next step, that of a bond issue, will be planned.

* * *

"The school board is aware of crowded conditions," Thierry stated, and plans have already been made to alleviate them and to give all Negro students a full five-hour school day."

Mrs. Bessie Price, president of Harrison P-TA, reported that eight classes at Harrison and four at Gilmer are on a 4-hour basis, so that some 150 pupils lose a total of six weeks' instruction during the school year of 180 days.

Approximately 63 persons attended the called meeting at Harrison school last night and heard discussions from representatives of all sections of the city in which Negroes live concerning the overcrowded conditions in the Negro elementary and high schools.

Lewis A. Sydnor, principal of Harrison school, gave figures which showed that the Harrison school was built to accommodate 660 pupils. "These figures," he explained, "are based on the fact that we have 22 classrooms and there should be 30 pupils to a classroom. However," he continued, "this fall we have no less than 808 pupils attending Harrison school, and conditions in our other elementary schools are just as bad."

Sydnor proposed that, since School Superintendent D. E. McQuilkin directed Negro teachers and parents to search for a site for a Negro junior high school, at a meeting of the school board with Negro patrons last spring, a committee select such a site quickly which would be accessible to all students.

The following were appointed by Mrs. Price to serve on the committee to investigate crowded conditions in the Negro schools: C. R. Meadows, chairman; Mrs. Myrtle Saunders, the Rev. William Moore, Mrs. Cordelia Williams, Mrs. Richard Jones, the Rev. L. L. White, Charles Page, the Rev. C. H. Butler, and the Rev. W. N. Hunter.

The committee to study possible sites for a Negro junior high school was appointed by Mrs. Price as follows: the Rev. L. L. White, chairman; Mrs. Essie Page, Mrs. Dorothy Price, Mrs. Ordell King and Mrs. Young.

Equal Education For Negroes Asked By Slashing Whites

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City Ok

ROANOKE, Va. (ANP) — Equal education for Negroes in Virginia was proposed last week "even if it means cutting down appropriations for white schools in some counties."

11-3-45

Dr. Dabney S. Lancaster, state superintendent of public instruction, made that proposal here before the Roanoke Regional Leadership Training conference sponsored by the Virginia Education association. More than 200 teachers, principals and interested presons heard him say that aid to schools should be based on attendance and that Virginia should give all children an equal chance.

Referring to the situation in Negro schools, Dr. Lancaster said he knew one county with 70 per cent Negro pupils where only $15,000 is spent per year to transport the Negro children to school against about $35,000 spent for white pupil transportation. That is a "sorry state of affairs," he remarked.

The statte department of education is working on plans for the distribution of state aid to localities on the basis of attendance in the cities and counties alike," he revealed. He added:

"We don't want to go back to any system of making grants on a basis of school population or enrollment. Attendance is what counts.

"Another factor to be taken into consideration is whether the individual counties are expending as much money as they should in transporting pupils."

25d-1945

Alabama

Repairs And Two New Structures Arranged

B'ham News

8-17-45

Other Dilapidated And Rented Buildings Will Be Replaced; Hazards In All To Be Eliminated

Birmingham (Ala) News

BY ALYCE BILLINGS WALKER
News Staff Writer

The $7,605,900 building program which was approved by the Birmingham Board of Education at its meeting Aug. 10 will add two new schools to the city school system, will provide for new buildings to replace many of the more dilapidated and rented ones, will make possible additions to new school sites, fireproof stairways, modernized lighting and installation of sanitary and other types of needed equipment.

Sweeping as it seems at first consideration, the program is a minimum one and will take care only of those school needs that have had to be postponed during the war period. It will not put Birmingham's schools in the most desirable condition, such a program would cost an approximate $15,500,000, according to school officials.

"The program which the Birmingham Board of Education has approved is the result of more than a year of intensive study on the part of the board chairman, Dr. L. Frazer Banks, superintendent of schools, W. E. Putnam, director of research, other members of the school administration staff and school principals," F. D. McArthur, Board of Education chairman, stated. "Our original program called for approximately $15,500,000, but we realized that this was too much to ask at this time, so we reduced it to $9,000,000. This, too, we felt was still too much, so we have arrived at the present figure which is the minimum amount that is needed to give Birmingham schools that are safe, healthful and equipped with necessary facilities. The items listed in the program are needs that must be met. Of necessity the citizens of the city will have to be asked for the money through a bond issue. We, the members of the Board of Education, are public servants and we would not be performing our duty if we did not bring this program of needs to those whom we serve."

THE TWO NEW SCHOOLS WILL BE LOCATED in the western part of the city. At present there is no school in the Belview Heights district and the approximate 214 elementary school age children in that community are at present attending Central Park, Baker, Bush and Minor Schools. The purchase of a site would be the first step in meeting this need and the program sets aside some $10,000 for this purpose. 8-17-45

The western section of the city is without Negro high school facilities, and ~~the 800~~ children from this section must attend Parker High in central Birmingham, taxing that school's capacity. It has been recommended that the first unit of a three-story brick and concrete fire-resistive building of 22 classrooms, auditorium-lunch room, library, five boys' and five girls' restrooms and boiler room be erected, with an 800 capacity. This unit is estimated to cost, including site and equipment, $403,000.

Of the total amount of the program, it has been established that $4,281,500 be spent for white schools and $3,324,400 for Negro schools. The total amount has ~~been~~ divided as follows: Building and equipment, $6,715,300; new sites and additions to sites, $541,500; fireproofing stairways, $81,100; modernizing lighting, $268,000.

25d-1945

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NEWS
Circ. D. 127,124

MAY 31 1945

Negro Education

Gov. Sparks' stature was never more unmistakable than in the contribution he made Tuesday to the discussion of Negro education in *The News-Age-Herald* forum broadcast by Station WSGN. Adhering squarely to the principle of economic and educational equality of opportunity for the Negro, the governor made it equally plain that the State of Alabama is moving toward that goal as fast as its resources will permit. He draws no color line where education is concerned. It is as vital to the Negro, he believes, as to his white neighbor. "Ignorance is a disease—to cure it is as necessary as to cure and stop an epidemic."

This heartening attitude on the part of our governor is already reflected in the interest he has shown in the development of regional resources for the higher education of Negroes and in the support the state is giving, at his instance, to Tuskegee Institute. Gov. Sparks is a working liberal. He is less interested in fine words than in performance. He is therefore leaving nothing undone to have provided all available funds for raising the level of Negro public education. That, in his philosophy, is an integral part of the frontal attack his administration is making on school problems in Alabama.

One of the other speakers pointed out a danger even in wholehearted efforts to improve standards of Negro education. It is a danger inherent in paternalism. He, therefore, urged greater representation of qualified Negroes on policy boards. That is what has happened in Kentucky, one learns. In any event, the time cannot be far distant when the contributions Negro leaders can make to the solution of problems affecting their people will be sought, as relations between the races come to be more and more solidly grounded in mutual understanding and cooperative effort for the building of a happier common life.

One point brought out in the discussion deserves special attention. Negro teachers have been discriminated against, and many of them have had to carry on in makeshift schoolrooms. But judicial decisions are forcing school authorities to provide equal pay for equal qualifications. This is being backed up by a fresh sense of moral obligation among the whites. A great outlay is about to be made for new Negro schools. It would be a pity if Negroes were now to muddy the waters with demands for an instantaneous equalization all along the line. Given the money available, such an overnight transformation is quite impossible.

Progress In Negro Education Traced In Article By Dannelly

Montgomery Ad.

The Montgomery public schools again receive nationwide attention through an article in the current issue of "School and Society," the weekly publication of the Society for the Advancement of Education, Inc., with editorial offices in New York. During the past few months, varied phases of the local school programs have been presented in other national educational periodicals.

7-6-45

The current article is on "Progress in Negro Education," written by Dr. Clarence M. Dannelly, superintendent of the Montgomery city and county schools. This progress in the local schools is reported "against the background of progressive achievement in many areas of school activity" and in regard to the desires of a board of education "to see improvements made in those phases of school work that are essential to a truly worthwhile educational program for boys and girls."

Progress is noted in the field of professional preparation by both white and negro teachers. In 1936 only a few negro teachers held degrees whereas currently 53.6 per cent of them are college graduates; in 1936 48 per cent of white teachers held degrees, whereas at present 89 per cent are college graduates. Five of the seven negro school principals in the city have their master's degree.

The gradual development of the two city negro junior high schools into senior high schools since 1937 is recorded. The building program for negro schools in the county is noted, shacks and hovels being replaced with "modern school structures ranging mostly from two to five rooms." Other improvements include the lengthening of county school terms from six to eight months; the issuance of free textbooks for elementary school children; the large increase in salaries; and the continuing in-service study program which is designed to improve instruction.

"Fan mail" is reaching Dr. Dannelly in reference to this article, Dean Williams S. Taylor, of the College of Education, University of Kentucky, writing "congratulations on all that you have done and on the splendid way in which you have presented your problem to the public."

In Education

(Ala)

Bhm News

Postwar building programs to meet immediate, minimum school needs have been adopted by both the Birmingham and Jefferson County Boards of Education, the former to cost $7,605,900, and the latter set at a cost of $2,500,000. The Birmingham program will provide two new schools in the system, both in the western part of the city, one a Negro high school and the other a white elementary school for the Belview Heights district. Part of the cost of the building programs will come from state appropriations from the education building fund, earmarked by the 1945 Legislature. In both programs, first aim is to eliminate buildings that are fire and health hazards and to relieve over-crowding.

8-16-45

25d-1945 California

2nd Negro school principal has taught only 5 years

Los Angeles Tribune, Calif.

Los Angeles had a second Negro school principal this week with the appointment of Mrs. Bernice Webb Barnum to the Holmes Avenue school, according to announcement by the Board of Education. 8-27-45

Teaching only five years, four of them in Los Angeles, Mrs. Barnum takes over the school to which the city's first Negro school principal, Mrs. Bessie Brewington Burke, was appointed. Mrs. Burke, who has served at Nevin Street school, in addition to Holmes, is now principal of Ascot Avenue school. All are grammar schools.

Mrs. Barnum has served as substitute principal at 36th Street school on the Westside. She taught one year in Louisiana, her native state.

A graduate of Southern university, Baton Rouge, La., the educator has completed all but her thesis for a master of arts degree from the University of Southern California. She expects to take that degree sometime next year. 8-27-45

Daughter of the late John Webb, a contractor, Mrs. Barnum has lived here since 1923, excepting the period spent in teaching in Louisiana. She is married to Gerald Barnum, local businessman, and has a daughter, Geraldine, who is a senior at Manual Arts High school. She lives with her family at 3757 S. Gramercy pl.

Active socially, she is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

Los Angeles Gets 2nd Negro Principal

The Defender

Chicago, Illinois 9-15-45

LOS ANGELES—(ANP) — Mrs. Bernice Barnum became the second Negro school principal here last week when she was named head of the Holmes Avenue Elementary school. 9-15-45

The first Negro to serve in that capacity was Mrs. Bessie Brewington Burke. She is now associate principal of a mixed school on W. 36th street. Mrs. Fay Allen is the Negro member of the local school board.

Los Angeles Gets Second Principal

The Call Kansas City, Mo.

LOS ANGELES.—(ANP)—Mrs. Bernice Barnum became the second Negro school principal here last week when she was named head of the Holmes Avenue Elementary school. 10-12-45

The first Negro to serve in that capacity was Mrs. Bessie Brewington Burke. She is now associate principal of a mixed school on W. 36th street. Mrs. Fay Allen is the Negro member of the local school board.

25d-1945

Common Schools

EDUCATION IN REVIEW

New York Times

Southern Leaders Are Working Out a Program For Better Education in the South

2-4-45

By BENJAMIN FINE

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Feb. 3—In an effort to improve its educational program, the South is now turning the searchlight on itself through its own native leadership. At present more than 100 institutions of higher education, members of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, have committees at work looking toward the improvement of their instruction. 2-4-45

Numerous reports that have come out of these committees show increased concern with curricular problems, teacher-education, strengthened guidance programs and improved standards of scholarship. Significant is the fact that this activity is indigenous to the South. It has been stimulated by Southern educational leaders who see that substantial educational progress in this region must come by self-examination of the peculiar educational and social problems.

A committee on work conferences on higher education, headed by Prof. Edgar W. Knight of the University of North Carolina, has held two meetings and is planning a third as soon as conditions of restricted travel will permit. It has encouraged the collection and study of pertinent information on higher education in the South, the formation of committees in individual institutions for the study of their own problems, and the work of special regional committees.

Fields of Study

2-4-45

One of these is on the humanities, one on the natural sciences, and the third on the social sciences; a fourth committee on teacher education is now being formed. The reports of these studies will be brought together at a conference planned for the summer of 1946. At that time it is planned to formulate a charter for education in the South in the years ahead. Chancellor C. C. Carmichael of Vanderbilt University is director of the work conferences.

This charter, Dr. Knight commented, would serve as a guide post for Southern education, and might prove effective in raising existing standards. It will contain the serious considerations of the leading educators in this part of the country and will be a realistic document.

Although the South has several of the oldest colleges and universities of the land, in many respects it is behind the other areas of the country. One of the biggest problems is the proper education of teachers, educators here brought out. Teachers for the most part are paid less than those in other areas. They lack tenure, and do not get an adequate professional standing.

Educational opportunities are still lacking in many Southern communities. Only four of the thirty-four members of the Association of American Universities are located in the South—the University of Texas, University of North Carolina, University of Virginia and Duke University. Formerly, students who wanted to do graduate work frequently had to leave the South for their training, but this condition is rapidly improving. 2-4-45

A Leading University

The University of North Carolina, the first State university to open its doors and now celebrating its 150th anniversary, ranks among the leading universities of the country for its graduate work and research.

Until recently anyone who wanted to do advanced work had to leave this region. For that reason the South has sent out an undue proportion of its leadership. Also, the South lacks adequate research facilities and has poorer libraries.

However, the fact that the educators themselves are beginning to plan for the improvement of schools and colleges is one of the most hopeful signs for the future, Dr. Knight holds.

While the emphasis is upon the question of better education for the schools and colleges of the South, the issue of Negro education is also receiving increasing attention. At present the concern centers around the provision of graduate and professional training for Negroes to meet the requirements of a recent court decision. Under that decision the States are called upon to provide within the State opportunities for graduate and professional work equal to that provided for the white students.

In the opinion of Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina and one of the outstanding educators in the country, every problem related to Southern education is basically concerned with that of finance. The Southern States simply do not have sufficient money, nor do they possess prospects of getting enough in the future, to maintain a school system that can meet the national average.

It is Dr. Graham's contention that only through Federal aid to education can the issue be squarely met and solved. This week Dr. Graham testified before the Senate Committee on Labor and Education, where he presented voluminous figures to show that Federal aid is essential, and particularly so to the South.

A View on Federal Aid

2-4-45

"Federal aid is essential as a matter of justice," Dr. Graham remarked. "The idea that it is some charity handed by the North to the South simply won't stand up. If some rural States paid their whole tax funds for education they would still be below the national average."

Problems that the South faces in developing an adequate educational program were considered at the conference of the American College Publicity Association held at Greensboro this week. Representatives of thirty institutions, among them the leading colleges in this part of the country, discussed ways of presenting their problems to the public so that national support might be assured.

Two of the most important issues stressed were those that many other educators, in interviews, at conferences and at panel sessions emphasized as being paramount—improved teaching and the need for Federal aid. From indications here the Southern educators are deeply concerned with both of these problems.

At the American College Publicity Association meeting Dean W. C. Jackson and Prof. Charles W. Phillips of the Woman's College, urged that greater attention be paid to the question of financing the schools and getting better teachers. They brought out that tens of thousands of the best instructors in the South had left the classroom, and had been replaced by substandard teachers serving on emergency certificates.

Aid Not a "Gift"

2-4-45

Few Southern educators oppose Federal aid to education; for the most part they take the position held by Dr. Graham, that this aid is not a "gift" from the Northern States but is a just and equitable method of equalizing educational opportunities for all children, regardless of the accident of geographic birth.

"Many of our best public school teachers leave the classroom for better jobs," said Dr. Robert B. House, Dean of Administration at the University of North Carolina. "Actually, most of our teachers are recruited from the poorer colleges. Many students in the better colleges will enter the teaching profession in the South only as a last desperate measure, after every other opportunity has failed. Teaching as a profession has not dignity or standing in the South, to which it is entitled." 2-4-45

Out of this self-searching will come, the leaders here hope, a basis for a sound, adequate educational program for the South. Although seeking Federal assistance, the educators are at the same time planning to use to the fullest extent the resources already at hand.

Wages Of Negro Teachers Would Show Increase

Memphis World Tenn.

2-9-45

Dixie Schools Equalization Set As Goal

WASHINGTON, D. C— (SNS) Support of the Federal Aid to Education of the Bill, S181 was urged by Leslie S. Perry, Administrative Assistant of the NAACP Washington Bureau, in testimony January 31 before the Education and Labor Committee of the United States Senate. Mr. Perry estimated that expenditures for Negro children and the salaries of Negro teachers would increase more than 100% in every southern state if this Bill is passed. 2-9-45

WOULD AID SCHOOLS

The legislation which was introduced by Senators Elbert D. Thomas (D., Mich.), and Lister Hill (D.-Ala.), would authorize an appropriation of $200,000,000 to assist the States in financing elementary and secondary schools.

Funds would be provided to keep all public schools open for a term of not less than 160 days a year and sub-standard salaries of teachers would be raised and adjusted in line with the increased costs of living. Provision is also made for the employment of additional teachers to handle overcrowded classes.

An additional $100,000,000 would be appropriated under the bill to more nearly equalize the school systems in the South with those in the North. Funds under this legislation would be apportioned to the States by the United States Commissioner of Education.

"We are of the firm opinion that few, if any, of the Southern States, who would be the chief beneficiaries under the bill, will be able in the forseeable future to bring their systems of public education up to a desirable level without an enlarged program of direct financial aid from the Federal Government," Perry testified.

RACE PROTECTED 2-9-45

Expressing satisfaction with the general provisions in the bill providing for "just and equitable apportionment" of the funds for minority racial groups as adequately safeguarding Negroes against discriminatory allocation, it was pointed out that this provision would be strengthened if amended so as to provide administrative machinery whereby Negroes could appeal to the Office of Education and courts where it is alleged that fundes were being diverted from Negro to white schools in violation of the Act.

Perry stated that even if legislation is passed, the NAACP would continue to carry on its fight for equalization of educational opportunities and teacher salaries in the South.

Negroes' Nursery School Is Opened

Montgomery Advertiser, Ala

The Nursery School for Negro children at St. Paul's Methodist Church on Ripley Street near Highland Avenue will open today, Dr. Clarence M. Dannelly, superintendent of the public schools, said yesterday.

Pearl Braxton has been named head teacher, having had lengthy experience in the education of children. The assisting teacher will be Mattie B. Kerr, also experienced in the care of young children. 1-18-45

This is the fifth nursery school to open in the city under auspices of the Montgomery public schools, financed by Federal funds under the Lanham Act, the Charity and Welfare Council, and in part by the fees which the working mothers of these children provide.

Other nursery schools are open for white children at Riverside Heights and West End, the First Presbyterian Church in the downtown section of the city, and at Boylston. 1-18-45

Peacock Tract Nursery School, conducted in the Holt Street Baptist Church, has been in operation for approximately eight months, Dr. Dannelly said, and the St. Paul School is the second for negro children.

Enrollment at these schools is in excess of 100 children, and they are conducted by teachers who are especially trained for work with children of these years according to standards agreed upon by the Office of Education and the State Department of Education but are operated by the Montgomery public schools.

Legislature Asked For Tax And School Reforms By Sparks

Birmingham News

5-1-45

Governor Addresses Opening Session At Capitol; Other Changes Are Sought In Present Laws To Aid Administration

BY HUGH W. SPARROW
News Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Repeal of the poll tax law's cumulative feature, creation of a single board over all branches of public education in Alabama and diversion of the income tax proceeds to the general fund were recommended Tuesday by Gov. Sparks as the 1945 session of the Legislature was officially launched at noon.

Cancellation of back poll taxes due by persons otherwise eligible to vote was strongly recommended in the chief executive's formal message but at the same time the governor urged the Legislature to strengthen registration statutes "in order that our election rolls be as pure as we can make them."

5-1-45

ADDRESSING A JOINT SESSION shortly after the House and Senate convened, Gov. Sparks delivered in all more than a score of recommendations. Besides his stand on the controversial poll tax, single board of education and income tax issues, the governor listed at least half a dozen other proposals which could—and probably will—provoke sharp fights in both houses.

Among them were:

A state building commission to control expenditure of about $20,000,000 for postwar construction of school, institution and other needed state buildings.

State wages and hours control.

State regulation of small loan agencies. 5-1-45

Legislation to improve landlord and tenant farmer relations.

A new State Department of Public Safety, grouping together the highway patrol and several other law enforcement agencies.

A stronger absentee voting law or repeal of absentee voting altogether.

* * *

AMONG OTHER IMPORTANT but less controversial proposals was the governor's recommendation that Alabama cooperate with other states in establishing a regional educational system which would provide in particular higher educational facilities for Negroes.

In recommending that the Legislature take steps necessary to establish a single board of authority over all branches of education Gov. Sparks pointed out, he is following the recommendations of the Alabama Educational Survey Commission which recently completed a top-to bottom study of public education in this state.

Legislature Is Asked For Tax, School Law Changes By Governor

Birmingham News

5-1-45

Continued From Page 1

THOUGH THE SINGLE BOARD of education would be designed to consolidate and harmonize the various institutions and branches of education, the proposal is generally expected by legislators to provoke a sharp fight among school groups.

In asking the Legislature to submit a constitutional amendment directing that net proceeds from the income tax go to the general fund, Gov. Sparks took a stand likewise in opposition to the desires of school higherups. School leaders have been insisting all along that the Legislature submit an amendment earmarking virtually all proceeds from the income tax for use by schools. 5-1-45

* * *

DISCUSSING HIS POLL tax stand, Gov. Sparks declared:

"In 1901 the people of Alabama undertook to rid themselves of an intolerable situation. In the constitution of that year were placed many provisions in reference to the franchise and the registration of voters. These provisions were and still are essential to keep Alabama's politics free from ignorance, inexperience, illiteracy and venality.

"Many of the provisions, however, particularly what is called the grandfather clause and the property ownership clause, have become useless. We should, therefore, give careful consideration to the strengthening of our registration statutes in order that our election rolls shall be as pure as we can make them.

"We should never lose sight of the necessity for adequate registration requirements; at the same time we should not place upon the use of the franchise, when it is granted, restrictions that hinder the free exercise of that right.

* * *

"The poll tax is not a qualification for voting. It is a condition precedent to voting. Qualification is registration. This fact cannot be denied. The poll tax is levied in our constitution apart from the right to vote. The procedure through which the ballot is kept pure is registration, not the payment of poll tax.

5-1-45

"In my judgment, the cumulative feature of the poll tax is a deterrent to the exercise of the franchise by many of our best people. It keeps from voting many good men and women. Many of our citizens neglect or forget to pay their poll tax. Several successive years of neglect or forgetfulness pile up a very real barrier.

* * *

"THIS RESTRAINT UPON the exercise of the ballot tends to reduce the number of voters and makes it easier for political rings to flourish. Out of a total adult population of perhaps 1,500,000 in Alabama, the largest number of votes ever polled in primary or general elections was approximately 315,000. Our state is run by a minority of its people, and many of those who are not permitted to vote for failure to pay the poll tax are among the best.

"I recommend for your consideration the removal of the cumulative feature of the poll tax."

* * *

DISCUSSING EDUCATION, THE governor said that "it is gratifying" to know that education has attained a higher level of support during the past two years than during any other time in history.

Continuing, he said:

"Of course, we recognize that all of our efforts fall short of need. We could use effectively much more than is possible for us to give in equipping our educational facilities, in paying our teachers higher salaries, and in improving transportation facilities.

"We should make every effort to give to education all current funds available so that it may provide a higher standard of teacher pay and better facilities, better transportation and additional specialized and vocational education. 5-1-45

* * *

"THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION has asked for an increase of appropriation to cover the current needs of education for the next two years. I hope some way will be found to accede to the department's request and make available to it what, in its opinion, is necessary to carry on a standard of education currently needed. If the income tax is placed in the general fund and you are permitted to appropriate therefrom to education and other services, it is entirely possible that we can attain this desirable goal." 5-1-45

* * *

ON THE QUESTION of a single board of educatoin over all branches of education, Gov. Sparks said he recommended careful study of the Alabama Educational Survey Commission's report on education.

"One particular thing the commission recommends, and which, in my judgment, is basic and, when obtained, will lead to the accomplishments of many of its recommendations, is that the Legislature create one board to supervise all educational activities of the state from the primary schools through the institutions of higher learning."

The board, he added, should be created constitutionally, should be composed of nine members with overlapping terms of four years, should be free from political control and should have the right to select a state superintendent of education and be permitted to staff itself adequately for research, for study, planning, architectural designing. 5-1-45

* * *

THE GOVERNOR CONTENDED, however, that creation of such a board does not contemplate abolishing existing constitutional and statutory boards for institutions of higher learning. The proposed state board, he added, "would have a broader field of service in coordinating education as a whole and in planning and effecting a consolidated educational system from the lowest to the highest level."

Alabama, Gov. Sparks declared in discussing his regional educational recommendations, is a state having "a two race school system, generally limited educational facilities and moderate money resources."

Until the state is able financially to make its school system complete, he added, the Legislature should "consider the utilization of educational opportunities offered by our neighboring states in turn for opportunities in different fields offered by our own state to our neighbors.

5-1-45

* * *

"TO THAT END, therefore," he continued, "I recommend that you pass, or give consideration to, two acts: (1) appropriating a contingent sum of approximately $25,000 to the State Board of Education for use in allotting to educational institutions of other states for service along these lines or for providing scholarships for those entitled to opportunities which the state does not offer; and (2) permitting the State Board of Education to negotiate and enter into contracts with other states, or their departments and institutions, on a reciprocal basis whereby Alabama can acquire facilities for education subject to small demand without itself to build expensive institutions."

One of Gov. Sparks' first recommendations was that a State Building Commission be created which would handle expenditure of about $20,000,000 in funds for postwar buildings, $12,000,000 of which would come out of the special educational trust fund surplus and about $8,000,000 out of the war emergency fund and the general fund surplus.

* * *

THE GOVERNOR POINTED out that by utilizing this year's income tax surplus, plus other funds, the state could arrange for the amortization of about $8,500,000 in long standing debt or "carpet-bagger" bonds. 5-1-45

He recommended strengthening of the Department of Local Finance "to the end that it be more helpful to local units by providing technical advice and control in matters of incurring indebtedness or retiring indebtedness." Also, he recommended that the State Docks and Terminals Department be given additional power to pledge revenue from all or a part of its facilities to liquidate debts incurred for repairs or expansion.

* * *

IN ADDITION, THE GOVERNOR recommended extension of powers of the state insurance fund to permit coverage of county and municipal properties. Creation of a state corporation to borrow from state fund surpluses and use these loans to build adequate office buildings on the capitol grounds, was urged.

Improved facilities for public health and welfare also was recommended. In the field of agriculture, the governor urged the Legislature to consider measures to improve the relationship between landlords and tenant farmers and recommended establishment of a coliseum to display livestock, agricultural and industrial products.

* * *

CONSOLIDATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT agencies, Gov. Sparks proposed, should group the highway patrol, the state toxicologist's department and other law enforcement units, including the ABC Board's law enforcement agents. Licensing powers, however, should remain with the ABC Board, the governor declared.

Other recommendations included:

Retention of the State Guard only until the National Guard can be reestablished.

Creation of a State Veterans Assistance Department.

Purchase by the state of tracts of land for timber development, for hunting preserves and for game propagation. 5-1-45

Establishment of a single agency to handle all state lands with the possible exception of tax lands.

Creation of a legislative reference bureau.

Regulation of small loan agencies by making them responsible to the State Banking Department and by regulation of interest rates.

State control of wages and hours for employers not under the federal wages and hours laws.

Revision of the laws taxing foreign and domestic insurance companies.

Strengthening or repeal of absentee voting laws.

Facilities making it easier for soldiers to vote.

Establishment of a state employes retirement system.

Strengthening of present election laws.

Measures to advance postwar aviation in Alabama.

ELYRIA, OHIO
CHRONICLE-TELEGRAM
Cir. D. 11,225

JUN 15 1945

Voice Of The People

To the Editor
Dear Sir:

First I want to express my appreciation for the fair way in which you presented our appeal for the inclusion of some Negro teachers in our school system. It is refreshing to have such a controversial subject covered without bias.

I am also very grateful to Mrs. Jane Hargate for her letter to the Board of Education favoring this democratic procedure in the hiring of teachers. By her courageous action Mrs. Hargate proves that she is a free person for as one of our great poets has said—"They are slaves who will not be in the right with two or three."

It seems a pity that right must always have opposition. In the field of human relations it has ever been so. The really important thing is not that there is opposition but whether the majority, whom I believe want justice for all people, bow to that opposition.

It ought to be obvious that in order for the highest percentage of any group to obtain the highest cultural development there must be an incentive in form of jobs.

How many white children would complete their education if they knew that the mere accident of being born white had prevented them from obtaining the reward of a decent job for which they had trained themselves.

It seems paradoxical that a public school system should be operated in such a way as to deny anyone the right to teach solely on racial grounds.

Many may think that it is not important whether the Negro is allowed to go as high as he is capable of going, but it is important, not only to the Negro but to all of America. Fifteen million people are bound to have a lot of brain power that could make all our lives more abundant if allowed to play its full part. Thus we all lose for you can't keep a man down without staying down there with him. If you get up off him he will rise and carry his share of the load of life.

Many complain that the lack of culture among Negroes is too high and I agree but I feel that this percentage will be reduced considerably when we are able to realize our ambitions the same as other groups. The next time you are tempted to complain about this lack of culture ask yourself this question—How many rights am I willing to share with Negroes so that they may become the kind of people that I think they ought to be? Unless you are willing to share every right and facility that you consider necessary for your cultural development then you cannot in fairness be too critical of the Negro.

Truly yours,
Charles Gray
344 East River Street

LYNCHBURG, VA.
NEWS
Cir. D. 9,602 — S. 11,222

JUN 10 1945

Negro Groups Ask Better Facilities At 2 Schools

Rustburg, June 9—At the meeting of the Campbell County School Board held here Monday a group of patrons from the Lawson and Suck Creek Negro schools near Naruna, came before the board to make requests which included several alternatives for better school facilities in that community.

One suggestion was that a two room school to be built at Naruna and the pupils transported to this school from the other two communities. The Suck Creek school was not operated this session and some of the patrons suggested that this school be reopened. The Board advised the committee that they will make further study of the situation and take this matter up at another meeting.

J. J. Fray, division superintendent, told the board of his efforts to obtain an appropriation from the State Discretionary Fund. He said $5,000 had been granted by the State, in view of the local effort for more funds for schools and the generous support by the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Fray reported that additional land had been obtained for the Brookville School from Victoria Towles, and that while the size of the lot is small it will suffice for the erection of the proposed cannery at Brookville as soon as it is possible to start work there on the building.

The matter of the appointment of janitors and principal's helpers for next year was decided upon by the board but the appointment of bus drivers and the letting of contracts for bus routes was held over until the next meeting of the board.

For several days this week and next week a group of teachers from the County are meeting at the Rustburg High School and compiling the results of the work done by the entire teaching force on working out a course of study for Campbell County Schools.

During the recent session the teachers held four Saturday meetings and worked on this project. Miss Etta Brandt, elementary supervisor, is directing the committee which is composed of the following: First grade, Miss Ivey May Hale, Mrs. Thomas Finch, Miss Elizabeth Moseley; second grade, Miss Miriam Feagans, Mrs. Ida Arthur, Miss Ruth Minix, Miss Eura King; third grade, Miss Victoria Tanner, Miss Ida Clare Garbee, Mrs. Mary Lee Bragg; fourth grade, Miss Grace Cardwell, Mrs. J. J. Fray, Miss Margaret Davis; fifth grade, Mrs. Clyde Oakes, Mrs. Louise Mabe, Mrs. Lillie Leftwich; sixth grade, Mrs. Cynthia Perrow, Mrs. Myrtle Mergler, Miss Nancy Gunter; seventh grade, Miss Irene Cardwell, Miss Lottie Marsh, Miss Edna Ewart. Each grade group is meeting a different day.

Atlanta Daily World-Ga. 11-10-45

ANTI-BIAS BILL—Gov. Dwight H. Green and State Rep. Charles M. Sykes signing House Bill Number 139 which bars segregation in schools throughout Illinois. Originally applying only to cities with a population of 500,000 or more, the revised bill now makes a clean sweep of all towns and villages in the state, regardless of size. (ANP)

Indiana

25d-1945

Sinatra Slams Gary Parents

P.M.
11-2-45

Crooner Frank Sinatra journeyed to Gary, Ind., to use his influence with teen-agers to stem the wave of race prejudice which led recently to a strike of white students there protesting because Negroes attended the same high school.

Five thousand students, most of them squealing girls in bobby sox, jammed the Municipal Auditorium. Sinatra sang two songs, but screaming was so great he could not be heard beyond the first few rows.

"I'm no expert at this thing," he said when he got his audience quiet, "but I'm one of many thousands of people trying to help bring unity in the country." N.Y.N.Y.

He criticized parents for interfering and encouraging the strike and declared his faith that the youngsters, if left alone, "would work this thing out." N.Y.

"Your problem is more serious than you think," he said. "If the children of Gary succeed in this strike, I fear the same trouble is going to spread to other cities."

25d-1945 Kentucky

School Attendance Vital

Courier Journal - Ky.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

Among the many good suggestions made at the recent meeting of the Legislative Council, it appears that one very important matter, vital to the welfare of the State, escaped attention. That is the necessity for some system whereby attendance officers may be obtained who will enforce the law and compel recalcitrant parents to send their children to school. There is a woeful lack of such officers in Kentucky, and truancy laws are enforced less in the cities and towns than in the country. 9/28/45

The parent who does not realize the necessity of educating his children or is not willing to make a sacrifice to do so, should be forced to do it. The boy or girl of today who reaches maturity without at least a high school education, is, in view of economic and industrial conditions that will exist in the near future, condemned to a life of dependency or crime.

In order that indigence of parents shall be no excuse for non-attendance of their children, food and clothing during attendance at school should, when necessary, be provided by law for children of such parents. One dollar of the tax money paid out in this manner will save the expenditure of many times that amount in maintaining criminal courts, penitentiaries and reformatories. 9/28/45

The best attendance officers the writer has ever seen are Negro women, former school teachers in the District of Columbia. They have enough interest in their race to enforce the law against truancy without fear or favor, which is all to their credit. Here in Kentucky we see children of the native Anglo-Saxon stock, which many of us claim is the superior of all our racial stocks, growing up in illiteracy and ignorance.

ROBERT BIBB HARDISON.

Louisville.

The Need for Additional Negro Schools

Atlanta Constitution

While based on conditions which have long existed, the shocking inadequacies of Atlanta's facilities for Negro education—as presented in concise form in a pamphlet "The Negro School Child in Atlanta"—are occasioning no little concern among the thinking people of this city.

4-26-45

The pamphlet, based on a comprehensive report compiled by the Atlanta Urban League, shows in graphic manner that, whereas 37.4 per cent of the Atlanta children of school age are Negro, we have only 13 Negro schools as against 52 white. It shows that, in terms of school property, we have invested six dollars in white schools for every dollar in Negro schools, that the per-pupil expenditure for education in 1941-42 was $108.70 for whites against $37.80 for Negroes. 4-27-45

These are startling figures. And the traditional answer—that Negroes pay an even smaller proportionate share of the tax burden—will not hold water in these enlightened days. It is obvious that the Negro will never be able to carry a larger portion of the cost of government until he is sufficiently educated to become an economic asset rather than a liability.

Negro School Is Granted State Charter

Richmond Times

5-5-45

The school started 35 years ago in the little one-room frame Negro church at Miller's Tavern in Essex County is being expanded into a modern elementary and high school plant under the supervision and direction of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Virginia. A charter was granted yesterday by the State Corporation Commission to conduct an institution of learning for Negro children. 5-5-45

The handful of boys and girls who first learned their ABC's in 1910 in the little Grace Church School under the tutelage of the Rev. John H. Scott will have difficulty in recognizing their former school as the nucleus of a plant which will include, in addition to the present school building accommodating more than 100 students, a large administration building and a girls' dormitory to house about 100 pupils. The latter two structures are being built at an approximate cost of $60,000 and will be ready for occupancy by students next school session.

Started mostly on faith and in a little crowded room, the Rev. Scott worked for 20 years in developing a school which today is the only Negro elementary and high school in the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia. The church also conducts a trade and normal school for Negroes, St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville, and a divinity school for Negroes in Petersburg, called Bishop Payne Divinity School.

Working under the Rev. Thomas Lewis, Rev. Scott, Negro teacher and preacher, laid a firm foundation for an institution of learning which serves as a preparatory school for students desiring to attend the Virginia Union University, in Richmond, St. Paul's or any of the secondary schools. At the present time this school serves not only Essex and King and Queen Counties, both of which have a high Negro population, but draws students from all regions of Virginia and beyond the State borders. 3-5-45

The school will be called John Moncure School, in memory of Archdeacon John Moncure, who supervised Negro education for the Virginia diocese and under whose direction the first teacher developed the school. The original church-school building burned a number of years ago and a more commodious modern school plant was erected where today seven instructors help more than 100 boys and girls in their academic training.

The Rt. Rev. W. Roy Mason, of Charlottesville, is president and trustee of the new school corporation, and the following are trustees: the Rt. Rev. Frederick D. Goodwin, the Rev. G. Maclaren Brydon, the Rev. Samuel B. Chilton, the Rev. Aston Hamilton, all of Richmond; William G. Pendleton, R. A. Markan, M. C. Moore, of Tappahannock; Oliver J. Sands and T. Wilson Wilmer, of Richmond.

The Rev. Mr. Bryden and the Rev. Mr. Hamilton helped with the school's development, the former as archdeacon and the latter as teacher after Rev. Scott.

ATLANTA —(ANP) — W. F. Patterson, director of the War Manpower commission's apprentice training service, announced here this week that a school is to be established to teach the culinary arts to whites. Tuskegee Institute already has a highly successful commercial dietetics course which is turning out Negro chefs and stewards for when there is a large demand. Continuing opportunities in the field are leading white people to look toward it with interest. "The first school will be for returning veterans. "No longer will we have to look to Europe for our chefs," said Patterson.

Kentucky To Buy School Textbooks By Negro Authors

Atlanta World — Ga.

3-21-45

FRANKFORT, Ky.—(ANP)—Two textbooks written by Negro authors and dealing specifically with the Negro in a favorable light were adopted and approved recently for all the schools by the Kentucky State Text Book commission, it was learned here Saturday.

"A Child's Story of the Negro" by Jane Shackelford and "Negro Makers of History's by Carter G. Woodson were placed on the multiple list fo social studies for the fifth and sixth grades respectively. Both books are published by the Associated Publishers, Washington, D. C.

SETS PRECEDENT 3-21-45

This is the first time text books by Negroes have been adopted for Kentucky or for any other southern state, said Mrs. Lucy Hart Smith, president of the Kentucky Negro Educational association and a director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. The adoption of these books is largely the result of the persistent efforts of Mrs. Smith who has long advocated the use of such texts for the general improvement of race relations and who has pushed this matter through to its completion.

Throughout Kentucky, independent school districts are now selecting text books from the multiple list prepared by the commission that will be purchased by the state for use in the schools. Mrs. Smith urges all principles and teachers to interest themselves in these boys that they might be used for all the children of the state.

IGNORE NEGRO 3-21-45

"The vast majority of text books used in the public schools either ignore the Negro or inaccurately cover his role in the development of the nation. In the interests of establishing a firm foundation for racial good will, all children, white and colored, should have accurate and complete infomation on the truly worthwhile accomplishments of the Negro," said Mrs. Smith. "The placing of these books by the state text book commission on the multiple list from which they may be selected by the teachers for use as text book is a great step forward."

DIXIE PROMISES EQUAL SCHOOLS

Chicago Defender

By JOHN LeFLORE
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The South's compromise plan on higher specialized education for Negroes was a topic of discussion at the two-day conference of Southern Governors and businessmen which convened here last Friday through Saturday.

Gov. Robert S. Kerr, of Oklahoma, who was named chairman of the Southwide Planning Committee, told his listeners that the committee's program should be evolved "on the basis of considerations for making the South a better place to live."

Other governors present on opening day were James H. Davis, of Louisiana, and Chauncey Sparks of Alabama.

On Friday Gov. Sparks delivered one of the two major addresses of the conference. The other was made by Julian Sourvine, technical secretary for the Senate's McCarron committee on reconversion, who spoke on Saturday.

5-26-45

Race Problem Discussed

At the morning session on the opening day Alabama's governor again spoke of race problems, particularly those of specialized education which Southern states must provide for Negroes in conformity to the U. S. Supreme Court's decision in the Gaines vs. University of Missouri case.

He offered an exchange or reciprocal agreement plan which would enable Negro students of one state to attend Negro higher educational institutions of other states, with the students' home state underwriting expense differences.

He said that such a program would eliminate the necessity of each state providing its own specialized facilities for Negro students who wish to avail themselves of courses in higher education not provided by their own states.

'More Purchasing Power'

Gov. Sparks also approved increased purchasing power for Negroes. He said that "any increase in purchasing power of the Negro will benefit our state and nation." He subsequently stated that "providing better educational and economic opportunities for Negroes constituted 'enlightened selfishness' for the South.

"This racial problem is one which faces all Southern states alike. It is one that must and will be solved, and solved in our own way."

5-26-45

On Saturday, the committee recommended to the southern governors that "equal higher educational facilities be provided for whites and Negroes as rapidly and completely as possible," and that the state interchange existing facilities by contractural agreements while the expansion program is incomplete.

Negroes Need To Be Fair

~~Commercial Appeal~~ K.Y.

Fail To Give Mississippi Credit For Steps Taken To Improve Educational Opportunities

By KENNETH TOLER

JACKSON, Miss., April 14.—Much of the success of Mississippi's sincere efforts to improve educational opportunities and teacher salaries for negroes rests with the leaders of that race. It's time they talk to their own race as they do to state leaders who are losing lots of sleep in seeking adjustment of the admitted inequalities.

4-15-45

Mr. Toler

Until Mississippi negro leaders let their northern "brethren," both the press and politician, know that some progress is being made the picture will continue to be painted in an off-color in other sections of the country. Those leaders admit that governmental leaders are making headway in bringiing educational conditions nearer a par than they now stand, yet few, if any, have appeared in print in their own publications, or have written officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to that effect.

Instead, they seem to remain silent as hot coals continue to be heaped on the heads of Southerners by those who would make it appear they are interested in their Southern "brethren."

It's not an over-night solution, nor one that will bring about social equality.

Southern negroes contend they do not want social equality; yet, many of them sat in a recent Jackson meetiing and went on record as being opposed to the dual school system of the South.

What else they went on record as favoring remains hidden behind the screen of an executive session of negro leaders, both of the Southern press and educational groups.

A Mississippi negro editor, Percy Greene of Jackson, unsuccessfully sought to have the meeting open to the white press. He was outvoted.

4-15-45

Amicable adjustment of the problem will come about in round table conference, not in executive meetings from which true feeliings do not get the "blessed light of publicity."

All sides admit there are inequalities and that it will take time and patience to adjust.

While it may true that Washington and the United States Supreme Court have possibly aroused the South to action and opened its eyes to conditions it has sadly overlooked, still the old saying that "you can drive a horse to the trough but you can't make him drink" still holds a lot of weight.

Fight Closing Of Negro School To Harvest Crop

Chicago Defender TLL

1-20-45

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — The challenge to the school board of Broward county, Florida, to restrain them from closing down Negro schools exclusively four months out of the year so that vegetable crops in the county may be harvested, has been made by Clarence A. Bain of Fort Lauderdale, state director of education for the Elks fraternal order.

Acting upon instructions from J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the order to "go the limit," Bain has pledged the full support of the organization behind a colored citizens' committee which he is spearheading in the fight on the school board.

1-20-45

In a statement released here in the offices of the Elks Bain declared that since 1942 it has been the practice of the Broward county school board to close the Dilliard high school (only high school in the county for Negroes.) "We consider this a discriminatory measure," he said, "because it is only the Negro schools that are closed."

In 1943 a petition was filed with the country board by the farmers to close the schools, and the action has never been rescinded since. The plea of Negro citizens to the board has been "ignored," Bain stated, and some 2,000 children from kindergarten through high school are affected.

1-20-45

Wilson has informed Bain, the office here said, that the Elks are ready to aid in carrying the fight through "all the courts necessary" to see that "Negro children in the South are accorded opportunities for education equal to that for whites."

The Afro American
Baltimore, Maryland
9-29-45

Mass. Schools Add Another R

Racial and religious prejudice has been receiving a stinging slap in the face for almost ten years in Springfield, Mass., where the city school board has encouraged pupils to discover democracy for themselves.

Known as the Springfield Plan, the movement has brought into the school system teachers of varied backgrounds who are in sympathy with minority group problems.

Recently Viking Press published an account of the project. The book was written by Alexander Alland and James W. Wise.

In addition to teaching youngsters, the Springfield program has spread into the homes, the churches, and industries. A course in citizenship is held by the school board for adults.

Old-Line Americans

In 1935, when John Granrud took office as the superintendent of schools, he took stock of the fact that most of the teachers were old-line American descendants and that the students came from families, only 30% of whom were from early New England ancestors.

Gradually Mr. Ganrud worked other types of teachers into teaching vacancies, and then inaugurated his series of programs.

One-third of the pupils are Jewish. At Christmas time, they join with Christian pupils in the Festival of Lights which combines both the Christmas and Hanukkuh celebration.

Contributions of racial minorities and national groups to the American culture are emphasized.

25d-1945

New Jersey

To Teach in Mixed New Jersey Schools

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

MRS. HELEN W. GREEN **MISS GERTRUDE SCARBROUGH**

These two teachers were among six who were transferred from the Trenton, N.J., Junior High No. 5 school (formerly New Lincoln) to schools that previously had all-white faculties in a program to end all Trenton school segregation. Mrs. Green, of 311 Calhoun St., Trenton, is a native Trentonian and a graduate of New Lincoln School, Trenton High School and the Trenton State Teachers' College. She holds a master's degree from the latter school and took an extension course at the University of Pennsylvania. She has taught in the Trenton school system nine years. Miss Scarbrough comes from Pleaantville, N.J., and resides at 207 Somerset St., Ewing Park, N.J. She is a graduate of Pleasantville High School and taught there before joining the Lincoln School faculty in Trenton ten years ago. She is a graduate of Glassboro State Teachers' College and took additional courses at the Trenton Teachers' College.

6 Trenton Teachers Expect Harmony in Mixed Staffs

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

By Staff Correspondent

TRENTON—Complete harmony is the expectation of six teachers who are being transferred this fall from Junior High No. 5 to schools formerly with all-white faculties, while organizations cite weaknesses in the new integrated Trenton school setup.

The move to end the segregated school system, which got under way last April, is regarded by several leaders as a "step forward."

8-11-45

Action Still Incomplete

The action was regarded as incomplete, however, when it was revealed at the school board meeting on Thursday that 400 applications had been granted for white pupils to remain at their present school instead of going to Junior No. 5 ,which long has been a wholly jim-crow school.

After issuance of the board's recent redistricting order, under which pupils were designated to nearby schools, a loophole was left whereby the parents could make a request rescinding the order.

The board was swamped with such requests from white parents represented by counsel.

At the recent meeting no white teachers were assigned to Junior No. 5, although it is reported that a number have expressed willingness and a desire to join that faculty.

The Trenton Committee for Unity which spearheaded the fight for the non-segregated school system, through its spokesmen, regards the distribution of teachers as an advancement but is disappointed at the pupil transfers.

John H. Morrow, a member of the Trenton NAACP committee that has also met with the board of education, stated that "it is imperative that there be a just reason when a transfer is granted with flimsy excuses ignored."

No Colored Transfers

The granting of 400 transfers by Paul Loser, superintendent of schools, boomeranged when no requests for transfers were made by the colored pupils who had been assigned to white schools.

This left a gap in the Junior No. 5 student body and a surplus of teachers. It is not likely that this condition will be remedied at the opening of the school year since the board at its last meeting postponed the effective date as July 1. 1946.

Thus the backers of the nonbias movement maintain that Junior No. 5 with no white teachers or pupils still remains a segregated institution.

Figuring prominently in the effort to settle the situation for all time is the question of course of study. This factor, too, has been the reason behind many of the transfer requests.

Graduates Lacked Credits

Even while operating as the New Lincoln School, the junior high department never had a complete academic course.

As a result, colored graduates upon entering high school had to take junior high courses in some subjects if they desired business or college training.

Year Needed for Change

Up to the preesnt time, Shorthand, typing and French are not included in the Junior No. 5 curriculum. The board contends that it will take a year to equip and provide additional instruction in a revised course of study.

With this in effect, there would be little or no reason for a request of transfer to be granted.

Commenting upon the developments to date, Mrs. Madeline Broadus of 34 Spring St., NAACP representative, declared that "Junior No. 5 will not be a complete integrated school until white teachers are on the faculty."

Calls Action Overdue

Miss Gertrude M. Scarborough, one of the teachers being transferred to a white school, stated that the move by the board "is something that should have been done long ago."

Mrs. Helen Green, 311 Calhoun St., also being transferred, told the AFRO that she "anticipated complete co-operation" as the member of a mixed faculty.

ELIZABETH, N. J.
JOURNAL
Circ. D. 34,799

SEP 14 1945

No Racial Bias In Schools, Says Board Leader

"The policy of the Elizabeth Board of Education is to make all appointments primarily in terms of the needs of children," Joseph G. Higgins declared last night in a statement replying to the request of the Elizabeth Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for the appointment of a Negro teacher as a school principal. "The board does not tolerate racial or religious prejudices in the selection and assignment of school employes," he added.

His statement, which has been incorporated in the form of a letter to Dr. Ellsworth B. Marrow, president of the Elizabeth Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., was an answer to the Elizabeth Branch letter received by the Board of Education August 17 requesting the board to consider favorably Miss Mabel Holmes, Negro teacher at Continental School, 3, for the principalship of either School 3 or William Penn School, 11. The vacancy at School 3, caused by the death of Miss Julia A. O'Brien in July, has been filled by the consolidation of the principalships of Schools 3 and 11 under Miss Helen I. Anderson, head of School 11.

A committee of inquiry from the N. A. A. C. P. met with the president of the board and the superintendent of schools July 24 to discuss the principalship vacancies in the city's schools. In reference to this meeting Dr. Marrow's letter stated:

"The committee met immediately after the interview, for the purpose of ascertaining the convictions of each member, and it developed that the committee was unanimous in its feeling, which was that the Board of Education is not yet convinced of the propriety of advancing a Negro to principalship, regardless of his or her preparations, and so reported to the association.

"The N. A. A. C. P., whose program is the advancement of the Negro, deeply regrets the action of the board in not availing itself of the opportunity to demonstrate that race is not a factor in the promotion or advancement of a teacher. * * * The association understands that the appointment of the principal of Schools 3 and 11 is a temporary one and it wishes to inform the board that it now has an opportunity to negate the conviction of the committee. In fairness to all, the association hopes that the board will reconsider its action in this case and favorably consider Miss Mabel Holmes, whom it said was qualified."

The resignations of Miss Yolanda DeCesare, of Battin High School, and Miss Esther Lipton, home instruction teacher, were accepted by the board. Other resignations accepted were Elizabeth Polisky, of School 19; Vera Eisenberg, on leave; Ivan Armitage, of Battin High School; Anne Gavaletz, of School 15; Ruth Kane, of School 18; Richard Leamer, student laboratory assistant at Thomas Jefferson High School, and Henry Nichol, of Theodore Roosevelt Junior High School.

The following temporary appointments were made: Rudolph H. Burger, Thomas A. Edison Vocational and Technical High School for Boys, drafting instructor, salary, $2,800; Virginia Giuricich, mathematics teacher, Marquis de Lafayette Junior High School, $1,500; Mary Malone, clerk, Battin High School, $1,320; Marion S. Conklin, art teacher, Theodore Roosevelt Junior High School, $1,500; Josephine Fusco, physical education department pianist, $1,000; Robert Carney, machine shop teacher, Edison boys' school, $2,400; Alvin Slomowitz and Harry Giegler, student laboratory assistants, Thomas Jefferson High School, $20 a month; Rosemary Richner, art teacher, elementary schools, $1,700, and Ruth Bradbury, part-time pianist, music department, Battin and Thomas Jefferson high schools, $1,000.

Substitute assignments were made as follows: Clifton L. Everson, physical education teacher, Thomas Jefferson High School, $220 a month; James J. Sexton, industrial arts teacher, Theodore Roosevelt Junior High School, $250; Elba De Santo, clerk, School 11, $110; Edith Allen, mathematics teacher, Grover Cleveland Junior High School, $160; Grace McCully, commercial teacher, Battin High Schol, $182.50; Forrest Bartlett, music teacher, Battin and Thomas Jefferson high schools, $170; David Harrison, physical education department, $200.

Ursula H. Laer, German teacher, Battin High School, $175; Gertrude J. Burke, physical education department, $170; Hattie Borman, physical education department, $190; Anne Stasulis, art teacher, Grover Cleveland Junior High School, $160; Shirley T. Hertz, art teacher, Battin High School, $160; Marilyn MacMillan, Antoinette Asastasia, Melisande Dimperio, Lucille Carlin and Mary Hoaskovic, student laboratory assistants, Battin High School, $15 a month.

Leaves of Absence Granted.

The following leaves of absence were granted: Ethel S. Frederick, School 14, eighteen months; Merwin M. Peake, extension for 1945-46 school year; Antoinette Dimler, Battin High School, 1945-46 school year; Adelaide Roth, School 15, two months, from September 1; Walter Kuch, Mary Mallon, Leon Kvedar and Bernard Rosenfeld, extensions of military leaves for school year. Marjorie Marcy has been transferred from Marquis de Lafayette Junior High School to Battin High School and Olof Hogrelius from Thomas Jefferson High School to Marquis de Lafayete Junior High School. Fred Wiebeiiek has been transferred to Thomas Jefferson High School from his position as director of corrective posture work in the Physical education department.

The contract with the U. S. Veterans Administration for the training of disabled veterans has been renewed for the 1945-46 academic year. The board last night aproved contracts with the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Men's Hebrew Association for use of their swimming pools in connection with the senior high school boys' physical education program this year.

A letter of appreciation for the resolution adopted by the board on the death of a former president, Dr. Merle R. Meacham in Baltimore, Md., was received from Mrs. Edythe L. Meacham, his widow, and the family.

Evening School Plans Approved.

The board approved the arrangements and staff lists for the Battin Evening High School and the Washington Evening School for Foreign-Born Residents.

A contract for the purchase of a motor truck was awarded to the Marshall Motor Sales, Inc., for the sum of $1,690.16.

John J. Shelley, Harold Flynn, Peter Cistaro and Donato Cirasella were appointed laborers at the rate of 70 cents an hour. Joseph Robson was employed as fireman at Grover Cleveland Junior High School at $175 a month. Refunds for time lost through illness were granted William Rogers, assistant janitor at Grover Cleveland Junior High School, and Frank Hotz, janitor at School 11.

The board authorized the business manager to reinstall oil burners in the Grover Cleveland Junior High School power house. The board recommended that the plumbers employed be paid at the rate of $1.87½ cents an hour, effective September 1.

25d-1945

New Jersey

Trenton Renames School, Moves to Mix Faculties

AFRO-AMERICAN Md.

7-14-45

By HAZEL DAVID

TRENTON, N.J.—In a series of sweeping reforms designed to end racial segregation in local schools in conformity with a court ruling, the Trenton board of education on Thursday changed the name of New Lincoln School to Junior High School No. 5.

Spurred by the Trenton Committee for Unity, the board directed a five-man instruction committee to study the problem of mixing the races on the new junior high school faculty and gave another the task of transferring some of its teachers to schools where only white instructors served before.

Report on July 26

Both committees will report with recomendations on July 26.

The action was taken after a three-member delegation from the unity committee had urged the three-way coure be followed as an indication of the continuance of the board's "forward move in abolishing segregation at the Lincoln School."

7-14-45

The delegation included Federal Judge Philip Forman, James Kerney Jr., and the Rev. Harry S. Pine, pastor of Greenwood Avenue Methodist Church.

Kerney read a letter to the board commending its previous action in eliminating Lincoln School as an all-colored school as "a step in the direction of better community understanding."

Law and Times Demand It

"The change is not only demanded by law," he stated, "but is in keeping with these times when jim cromism is being abolished everywhere as evidence that democracy is a living force in the United States."

The communication then noted that unless two further steps were taken the change in Lincoln School would be nullified.

"The faculty of Lincoln School should not remain a segregated group of teachers," the letter continued. "It is impossible to abolish segregation in part of the Lincoln School.

7-14-45

"The job must be done completely. Otherwise discrimination is still being practiced, and nothing but trouble can be anticipated. If true good is to be accomplished, the change must be complete."

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NEW JERSEY'S LARGEST SCHOOL "FOR NEGROES' ABOLISHED; MOVE TOWARD INTEGRATION LAUDED. New York Amsterdam News 7-14-45

By Melvin B. Johnson

TRENTON, N.J.- A public school exclusively "for Negro children," the largest in the state, officiallylost its status last Thursday when the Trenton Board of Education voted to change the name of Ne New Lincoln School to Junior High School No. 5. In addition, the board ordered a reorganization of the teaching staff to assure the creation of a personnel a at the school composed of white and colored.

The action was taken after a three-member delegation from the Trenton Committee for Unity had urged the board to remove all evidences that segregation of pupils at the Lincoln School had been eliminated. The latest order of the education board is the sequel to a decision which was rendered nearly two years ago by the State supreme court, declaring unconstitutional the p policy of assigning pupils to schools to schools outside of their school district solely because of their race.

James Kerney, Jr., local newspaper editor, who, with Federal Judge Phillip Forman and the Rev. Harry S. Pine, pastor of Greenwood Ave, Methodist Church composed the delegation appearing before the board, told the members:

" The change is not only demanded by the law, but is in keeping with these times when jim-crowism is being abolished everywhere as evidence that democracy is a living force in the United States."

In commending the board for its action of several weeks ago in agreeing to abide by the Supreme Court decision the delegation contended that unless an interchange policy of teachers and pupils was decided upon, the spirit of the law would be violated.

"The faculty of Lincoln School should not remain a segregated group o of teachers," the formal letter to the board stated, "It isimpossible to abolish segregation in part of the Lincoln school. The job must be done completely. Otherwise discrimination is still being practiced, and nothing but trouble can be anticipated. If true good is to be accomplished, the change must be complete."

After a discussion, the board agreed to have a discussion made of the problem of transferring some of the Negro teachers to other schools and some of the white teachers to the newly-designated Junior High School No. 5, heretofore known as the Jim Crow New Lincoln School.

Board President Louis P. Marciante, who is also president of the N. J. State Federation of Labor, delegated to an instruction committee the task of determining if the transfers are advisable immediately. The committee includes C. Harold Saidt, Dr. Walter E. D'Arcy, Daniel A. Spair, Dr. Edward J. Jennings and Dr. Charles P. Messick, secretary of the State Civil Service Commission.

7-14-45

During the discussion on the changes being made by the board, Marciante asserted it was unfortunate that the public does not realize that the changes were being made in compliance with the law. He said many persons believe the changes are the ideas of the board. He added that those who feel the law is no good should realize the remedy lies with the Legislature. not the school board.

When Negro and white children enter the same school building in the fall, it will mean the successful culmination of a protest made less than three years ago by Robert Queen, local attorney for two colored parents. Mrs. Gladys Hedgepeth and Mrs. Mary Williams, whose children were ordered to travel a considerable distance from their home to the segregated New Lincoln School. Rebuffed by the board when he first appealed to them for action, Queen, aiedd by the Trenton Branch, N. A. A. P. and other citizens, carried his fight to the Supreme Court, where he gained the victory that shattered the Jim Crow School program in this city, and is likely to encourage a statewide fight against separate schools.

7-14

NEWARK, N. J.
NEWS
Circ. D. 203,861

JUL 17 1945

N.J.

Lett Assumes Duties as Aide In Bustard's Anti-Bias Unit

Harold A. Lett, executive secretary of the New Jersey Urban League 11 years, began his duties yesterday as chief assistant to Joseph L. Bustard, assistant state education commissioner, who is in charge of the State Department of Public Instruction's division against discrimination. Lett's salary will be $5,100.

Lett, whose office is at 1060 Broad street, said today that his new work presents "a very exciting sort of challenge." He added:

"It is the sort of thing to which I have dedicated almost a quarter century of my life. This is the first time I have been able to do such work with the legal sanction of the state."

Lett will serve as consultant to the Urban League board until his successor is appointed. This will be done in the Fall, it is understood.

Lett, 49, attended Michigan State College, specializing in sociology, economics and psychology. He was made deputy director of the Michigan Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics in 1924 and later served as statistician for the Michigan Department of Labor and Industry. He came here in 1934 from Pittsburgh where he was industrial secretary of that city's urban league.

Lett has been a leading figure in Negro circles and in groups seeking improvement of race relations. He was appointed to Newark Housing Authority for one year in 1938 and was reappointed to a five-year term.

Student Lauds Elimination Of N. J. Bias

N.Y. Amsterdam News
N.Y. N.Y.

Schoolboy Pleads For Fair Play In Letter To Daily Newspaper Editor

TRENTON, N. J.—"Keeping Negroes back" didn't prevent them from making a contribution to humanity, so why should they be denied their rights as citizens? This was the question asked last week by a white schoolboy, H. Mint, in a letter to the editor of the daily paper here.

7-28-45

Commenting on the recent decision of the Trenton Board of Education to abolish the New Lincoln school as a separate institution, young Mint wrote:

"I think the abolishing of 'Jim Crow' schools in Trenton is an excellent idea. This is bringing all Americans closer together in almost every respect. I am a schoolboy and I, myself, have never had any trouble getting along with people that have a difference in the color of their skin.

7-28-45

"In my opinion, Negroes have made just as good companions as white people. There are, of course, some Negroes who are not as good as some whites, but then again there are some whites who are not as good as some Negroes.

"It's just as much the Negroes country as it is ours. Keeping Negroes back didn't stop people like George Washington Carver, Booker T. Washington and Paul Robeson from making valuable contributions to mankind.

"If the Negroes are given equal education opportunities, they will be able to prove that the only difference lies in the color of the skin."

Six Teachers Transferred to 'White' Trenton Posts

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

By HAZEL DAVID

TRENTON — Transfer of six teachers from Junior High School No. 5 (New Lincoln School), to schools with formerly all-white faculties, was announced on Thursday by the board of education.

The transfers are the first step in actual integration of teachers and pupils under the board's program of ending jim-crowism in the school system.

8-4-45

This program was inaugurated at the suggestion of the Trenton Committee for Unity, as an aftermath to a suit in which the State Supreme Court declared that segregation because of race, creed, color and national origin, was illegal.

Teachers who will be transfer are: Miss Gertrude M. Scar Comer to Grant; Mrs. Helen W. Green to Monument; Mrs. Marinda B. Davis to Parker; Mrs. Esther G. Wilson to Junior High No. 1; and Mrs. Ada N[illegible]ince to Junior High No. 5.

No assignments have been made to fill their places.

Chief Changes in 1946

Junior High No. 5, previously with an all-colored faculty and student body, will remain largely that category until July, 1946, when the full program of integration goes into effect.

Most white pupils transferred to that school have obtained re-transfers to other schools, while most colored pupils transferred from No. 5 have not sought to return.

Segregation to End

The board's new policy is to have colored and white pupils and teachers in all schools.

A resolution adopted on Thursday and stating the board's policy follows:

Whereas, it is the intention of the Board of Education to fully integrate the school system of the City of Trenton insofar as the student bodies and faculties of all schools are concerned, and

Whereas, this result can be best accomplished by preparing to effect it during the present school year, and

Whereas, in effecting this integration a positive policy covering assignments and transfers of pupils throughout the school system is required,

REASONS MUST BE VALID

Resolved, that the board of education of the City of Trenton shall establish a school district for each school, and that each pupil shall be assigned to the school located in the school district where such pupil has his or her legal residence.

Further resolved, that no transfer shall be granted to any pupil to attend a different school except for any of the following reasons, when approved by the superintendent of schools;

(a) If the pupil during any school year, moves his or her legal residence into a different school district, such pupil may be allowed to finish that particular school year in the school that such pupil attended at the time of such removal.

WON'T IMPAIR HEALTH

(b) If the health of a pupil is being impaired or is likely to be impaired by attendance at the regularly assigned school.

Such transfer request must be accompanied by a certificate of the duly licensed physician setting forth the nature of the pupil's illness, the reasons why attendance at the regularly assigned school will be detrimental to the health of the pupil, and the reasons why a transfer to another school will improve the pupil's health.

Such transfer request must also be approved by the school physician of the school which the pupil attends.

TRANSFER AUTHORITY

Such transfer shall be granted if the superintendent of schools is satisfied by the proof submitted that the health of the pupil requires such transfer.

(c) Where the school authorities instigate the transfer if it is deemed advisable for the best interests of the pupil.

Further resolved, that the board of education may grant a transfer to any pupil for any reason or reasons that it deems to the best interest of the pupil and the school system.

DISCRIMINATION OUT

Further resolved, however, that no transfer shall be granted by the superintendent of schools or the board of education on the basis of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry, or where any such reason is the motivating factor for a transfer;

Further resolved, that all transfers are subject to facilities being available for the pupil in the school to which the transfer is requested;

Further resolved, that any decision made by the superintendent of schools with respect to any requested transfer shall be subject to review by the board of education at the request of any parent of the pupil involved or by any member of the board;

Further resolved, that the provisions of this resolution shall become effective for the school year beginning July 1, 1946.

TRENTON, N. J.
TIMES-ADVERTISER
Circ. S. 42,137

JUL 29 1945

School Board Moves Ahead

Action of the Board of Education in laying out a program for the integration of Negro teachers and pupils into the Trenton school system is a forward step in keeping with the previous actions of the school board wiping out segregated schools and establishing the new Junior High School No. 5.

As the first stage in the announced intention to abolish racial differences, the school board has laid down rules for school transfers. In the past, transfers have been granted without any definite policy. This condition resulted at times in unusual situations, such as the recent transfer of 400 children away from the formerly segregated Junior No. 5. A definite policy prohibiting transfers for racial reasons and setting forth the only valid excuses for removing children from their regular school assignments is overdue.

As a result of the recent actions by the school board and School Superintendent Loser, there will be close to 400 Negro children and seven Negro teachers distributed throughout the school system this year. This step marks the first time that Negro teachers have been treated exactly as their white colleagues. It is an advancement.

Perhaps there will be some who may feel that the entire movement wiping out racial differences should be accomplished now, without delay. Many will agree with those who feel that the new policy on transfers and on the integration of Negro teachers could well take effect immediately. But on the other side of the argument, a case can be made in favor of gradual change, extended over a year or two.

The important fact is that the change wiping out racial differences in Trenton schools is being made. It is a step in advancement by the school board and the superintendent of schools. It is making democracy work in Trenton.

25d-1945

New York

Supt. Wade Bars Public From City School System

P.M.

Does the public school system of New York City belong to the people? Have they the right to inquire into conditions of the institution which, with the home, does more to shape the mind and character of our 800,000 school children than any other agency, to point out defects in the system and to propose improvements? Or is the school system the exclusive preserve of the top bureaucracy, as Supt. of Schools John E. Wade implies in recent statements defending his administration?

That is one of the main issues arising from two recent incidents affecting the public schools:

¶ The Benjamin Franklin High School flareup between white and Negro students and subsequent revelations of acute racial and religious conflicts between children of school age.

N.Y.N.Y.

¶ The sensational charges of "chaos" in the school system made by Frank E. Karelsen, Jr., in his letter of resignation as chairman of the Wade-appointed Advisory Committee on Human Relations. (Twenty members of this 40-man committee have thus far resigned.)

'Human Relations'

Dr. Wade, in his answer to the Karelsen charges, says that the committee's province was intended merely to explore and to report on "human relations" in the community outside the schools, the later being the province of the school authorities themselves.

To which Karelsen replies:

"If this citizens' committee wasn't appointed by Wade to look into school affairs, what right had he to appoint us at all? There are plenty of other agencies dealing with racial, religious and inter-cultural relations in the community at large. There is an official agency, the Mayor's Committee on Unity, devoted to this special task."

Wade's advisory committee was created in September, 1944, following several serious outbreaks of teen-age racial conflict.

From the beginning, however, the committee struck an insurmountable obstacle in Wade's hostility towards and suspicion of citizen interest in the schools, which he always seems to interpret as "outside meddling" or "interference." He showed an impressive indifference to its work and its proposals.

Recommendations

On Jan. 23, 1945, the human relations committee sent Wade a series of recommendations based on a report by a committee member, Judge Stephen Jackson of the City Domestic Relations Court. Judge Jackson had expressed concern, in his report, about rising indignation in Harlem concerning discriminatory acts and conditions in the public schools against Negroes. The Negro community, he said, was especially resentful about the many anti-Negro passages contained in official school textbooks.

The Committee, in its letter to Wade, declared:

10-31-45

"It is the opinion of your advisory committee on human relations that these are types of problems that should rightly concern us. Unless instances such as these, as they occur in any neighborhood, are treated by the schools, there is a likelihood of increased tension and misunderstandings between the school and the community.

"We suggest that immediate assurance be given that in the event any textbook gives offense to a substantial group, that such textbooks shall be examined without delay and necessary action taken."

Wade's only response to this and other recommendations was a snooty letter (Feb. 15, 1945) saying that the lay members of the Committee should confine their interest to conditions outside the schools while the school members of the Committee should have the responsibility of investigating and reporting on human relations in schools.

Resentment

This amazing suggestion for a wholly artificial and unworkable "sphere of influence" division was received with open resentment and threats to resign en masse by Committee members, and the letter was hastily withdrawn by Supt. Wade. Judge Jackson resigned at the time without explanation.

If Wade resented the "interference" of his own Committee, he has run roughshod over co-operative efforts of other citizen groups. Letters from reputable civic leaders and agencies often go unanswered. Helpful suggestions from teachers and their organizations meet with strong silence or openly hostile response.

10-31-45

Parents' groups are repeatedly discouraged from forming close contacts with school activities. Reports and recommendations on school conditions, based on painstaking research and prepared by responsible agencies like the City-wide Citizens Committee on Harlem are pigeonholed or consigned to the wastepaper basket. There is little or no democracy within the school system itself. The whole set-up is based on a rigidly hierarchical organization.

Organized Revolt

The seething public rebellion against the autocratic and inefficient school system took organized form today with the creation of an Emergency Committee for Better Schools for New York's Children. The Committee includes Frank E. Karelsen, Jr.; Algernon B. Black, leader of the Ethical Culture Society; Benjamin Epstein of the Anti-Defamation League; Dr. George B. Cannon of the Physicians Forum; Willard Johnson of the National Conference of Christians and Jews; Sabra Holbrook of Youthbuilders; Mrs. Annette Smith Lawrence of the Council Against Intolerance in America; Edward Lewis of the Urban League; Mrs. Anna M. Wolf of the Child Study Assn.; Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs, Mrs. Sam A. Lewinsohn, Fanny Hurst and Mrs. Clifton Fadiman. Scores of other citizens are expected to join the committee over the weekend.

"The group," says Karelsen, "is an emergency committee because we are faced with an emergency situation. This emergency must be solved *now* during a mayoralty campaign which comes only once in four years. It's up to every Mayoralty candidate to put himself on record."

SCHOOL CONDITIONS VIEWED AS 'CHAOTIC'

New York Times

Karelsen, Quitting as Human Relations Adviser, Sees Low Morale, Rampant Truancy

N.Y., N.Y.

WADE RESENTS CHARGES

N.Y. Times

Says Critic Is Interfering in Matters Outside His Scope—Appoints Dean Russell

10-18-45

With a sharp attack on "chaotic and inexcusable" conditions in the New York City school system, Frank E. Karelsen Jr. resigned yesterday as chairman of the advisory committee on human relations, established a year ago by the Board of Education to improve relations between the schools and the community.

In his letter of resignation to Dr. John E. Wade, Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Karelsen, who is vice president of the Public Eudcation Association, charged that teacher mroale was low, that classes were often teacherless, tensions had increased in the system, and that truancy was rampant to a point that had reached the gangster stage in some schools.

Replying to these charges, Dr. Wade declared that the human relations committee of forty members was appointed to deal solely with the question of relations between school and community, and was not to interfere with school matters.

Dr. Wade announced that he had asked Dean William F. Russell of Teachers College, Columbia University, to succeed Mr. Karelsen as chairman, and that Dean Russell had accepted. He is to have complete authority to reorganize the committee.

"It has been a policy of the Board of Education for as long as anyone can remember to reduce the size of classes, provide additional child guidance units, C. R. M. D. [children of retarded mental development] classes and offer special services, particularly in underprivileged areas," Dr. Wade said. "The record of the Board of Education in accomplishing these aims is outstanding. Mr. Karelsen knows this as well as anyone else and has seen fit to ignore the accepted channels of communication."

In reply to Dr. Wade's statement the former committee head asserted that the naming of a new chairman did not alter "the chaotic situation" and predicted that local citizens interested in their children's welfare would "hardly continue to accept 'ersatz' window-dressing for the reality of a cure of the situation."

Calls for Official Action

He described the problem as one of "getting action from the Mayor, the Board of Education and the Superintendent [of Schools] that will turn chaos into order." Mr. Karelsen reported that many other committee members had assured him they were resigning.

Explaining why he was resigning, Mr. Karelsen declared that his committee had met with Dr. Wade only once since its appointment in September, 1944. Many attempts to meet with the superintendent, he said, had been ignored or had met with "stalling." Several times, he charged, releases prepared for the press had been held up in the board's public relations office.

If the people of this city knew the facts, Mr. Karelsen said, they would take matters into their own hands to improve the present "untenable situation" in the school system. He referred to tensions between Negro and white children, classes without teachers, lack of attendance officers and misuse of substitutes as conditions that must be remedied.

That the city's school system deserved broadminded and effective action in the area of human relations was stressed in the letter to Dr. Wade. However, Mr. Karelsen charged that it did not receive it, contending that "our pleas have been met with nothing but statements of generalities and paper plans." He said he could furnish documentation on the "sad conditions" existing in the schools.

Spokesmen for school and parents' groups approved, in essence, the points brought out by Mr. Karelsen. Various organizations have criticized the Board of Education in the past for "inadequate financing" of the city schools. The United Parents Association said yesterday that it has been "distressed" for some time over the lack of coordination between the human relations committee and the school administration.

Expressing "utmost sympathy" with Mr. Karelsen, the Teachers Guild, Local 2, American Federation of Teachers, said it had made similar criticisms and constructive recommendations to Dr. Wade and the Board of Education "times without number." The Guild hoped Mr. Karelsen's "drastic and courageous step will galvanize the school authorities and the community into more fruitful action."

A similar position was taken by the Teachers Union, Congress of Industrial Organizations, which charged that parents and the public had been kept in ignorance of the "catastrophic situation" in the schools.

Urge Parents Save School System As Evidence of Breakdown Mounts

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

10-19-45

New York City parents have been called upon to save the demoralized public school system. The shocking neglect of the city's schools and its 850.000 school children. was brought into full public view yesterday with the resignation of Frank E. Karelsen, Jr., as chairman of the Advisory Committee on Human Relations to the Superintendent of Schools.

CITY'S DO-NOTHING POLICY

In quitting the committee which was created September, 1944, to help eradicate discrimination and promote intercultural understanding in classroom and home, Karelsen exposed the "chaotic and inexcusable conditions now and long prevailing in the public school system of New York." He urged parents to "take matters into their own hands and improve the present untenable situation which adversely affects their children."

Overcrowding, understaffed classes, lowered academic standards, lack of teachers, discrimination against schools in Negro areas, presence of fascist teachers in the school system have been repeatedly brought to the attention of the Mayor, the Board of Education and Dr. John Wade, Superintendent of Schools, by parents and teachers. The Teachers Union, the Teachers Guild and the Schools Council of Bedford-Stuyvesant and Williamsburgh have continually criticized school conditions but have been balked by the "do-nothing" policy of the city and state administrations.

Rose V. Russell, legislative representative of the Teachers Union, said yesterday that the chief responsibility "rests with school officials," but pointed out that Karelsen as head of the committee as well as other committee resignees "were in great measure responsible for the inactivity of the committee." Whatever the personal motivations for resignation are, the objective fact remains that the city's schools are in a bad way. This shameful fact has long been known to teachers and parents.

ELECTION ISSUE

Karelsen projected the issue into the present Mayoralty election when he said the facts "should be made public so that the three candidates as well as the people should have the situation before them in making their decisions and planning their programs."

10-19-45

By their words and deeds the positions of the mayoralty candidates and their backers are known to voters. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey has brought the schools to a disgraceful pass by his refusal to grant adequate funds out of state treasury surpluses. Only public pressure forced him to revise the outmoded Friedsam Formula, but the additional five million dollars granted the city is only a fraction of what is needed.

During the last session of the Legislature Democratic and American Labor Party spokesman introduced and fought for a measure for an emergency school appropriation of $20,000,000 to come out of the current year's state surplus but the measure was killed by the Republicans with Dewey's consent.

Judge Jonah Goldstein, candidate for mayor on the Republican and Liberal parties, was picked by Dewey and will undoubtedly go along with Dewey's financial program.

MAYOR'S NEGLECT

Mayor LaGuardia, whom Karelsen charged had a "blindspot" on the matter of schools has not fought for the necessary school apppriations. He has appeased the taxpayers groups which have yipped for reduced taxes at the expense of the schools. He has ignored requests to probe anti-Semitic and anti-Negro school incidents. LaGuardia sits by while the Police Department has "hushed" up repeated incidents. Newbold Morris, the Mayor's No Deal candidate for mayor, has taken his political schooling from LaGuardia and will continue in the same vein, backed as he is, by taxpayers and middle class groups whose main aim is lowered taxes.

10-19-45

William O'Dwyer, candidate of the Democratic and ALP, has sharply criticized city-state fiscal relations which permit the city to be "short-changed" on many of its needs, including schools. O'Dwyer is supported by labor which has constantly urged better school conditions through increased appropriations and removal of fascist influences.

New York's Schools

FRANK KARELSEN'S description of the shocking condition of New York's school system comes as no surprise to us. For years we have been calling attention to the evils of overcrowded and uncovered classes, of insufficient teachers, of failure to eliminate bigots and pro-fascists from the schools.

Daily Worker

We think Karelsen entirely justified in projecting the problem into the election campaign. He is right, too, when he says the people must take things into their own hands.

Who is responsible? For one thing, Gov. Dewey turned down, despite a huge budget surplus, the pleas of Democratic and ALP leaders in Albany for substantial increases in state school aid. His revision of the outmoded School Aid Formula was a drop in the bucket.

N.Y., N.Y.

Jonah Goldstein is Dewey's candidate and is scarcely likely to buck him if elected.

10-19-45

Mayor LaGuardia must bear primary responsibility. He rebuffed all pleas to increase the school budget, preferring instead to cut taxes. He refused to act in the cases of May Quinn and Patrolman James Drew, thereby encouraging the pro-fascists and bigots.

Newbold Morris is LaGuardia's candidate, has backed him in all his "economy" measures and is supported by many of the very groups that demanded those measures.

Labor, which won free education for America, is leading the fight for adequate education opportunities and greater democracy. The people can take things into their own hands by electing William O'Dwyer with a huge ALP vote and by sending to the Council the outstanding champions for adequate social services—Councilmen Cacchione, Davis and Quill and the other labor candidates.

Cacchione, Davis and Quill Hail School Suspension of May Quinn

Daily Worker, New York, New York, 10-26-45

Councilman Peter V. Cacchione of Brooklyn yesterday greeted the suspension of May A. Quinn, fascist school teacher, from the city school system.

May Quinn, who for years has held forth in favor of Hitler, Japan, Mussolini—as opposed to Jews, Negroes, Communists, Roosevelt, labor and war bond purchases—was distributing this poison at Brooklyn's P.S. 227. Her immediate dismissal has long been demanded by parents, teachers and numerous organizations.

She was suspended by the Board of Education on Wednesday, and will be tried by three members of the Board within 30 days.

"It's about time that the anti-Semitic, anti-Negro fascist, May A. Quinn, was suspended," Cacchione said. "This is the second victory against discrimination in our borough in as many days."

The first, he said, was the hiring of Jackie Robinson, Negro ball player by the Dodgers.

"The people's goal of smashing all forms of discrimination has been brought closer to realization," the Communist Councilman said. "We must now, more vigorously, take up the fight to wipe out discrimination in employment, in housing and in all public places."

QUILL

DAVIS

Communist Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., of Manhattan, and Councilman Michael J. Quill, American Labor Party candidate in the Bronx, also hailed the suspension. Quill introduced a City Council resolution last July, calling for an immediate trial of Miss Quinn, and dismissal if found guilty.

"The long overdue suspension of May Quinn for instructing her classes from Christian Front literature is a heartening step. However, it must be only the beginning. The May Quinn case is a test of the sincerity of the Board of Education's stand on eliminating fascist activities from the classroom.

"May Quinn must be dismissed. This must be only the first step in a thorough purge of our classrooms and police force of all individuals who have ever had any connection with organizations spreading racial propaganda."

25d-1945 New York

Making the Grade

The Daily Worker New York N.Y.

by Harold Collins

A MASS of resignations took place last week from the Advisory Committee on Human Relations to the Superintendent of Schools in New York City. They throw a sharp new light on the rapidity with which racial and religious antagonisms in the schools have been able to reach the point of violence, as in the Benjamin Franklin High School only three weeks ago; and on the other hand, they help to explain the remarkable slowness with which the Board of Education has proceeded in its handling of May A. Quinn, whom fellow-teachers nearly three years ago accused of fomenting just such antagonisms in her classroom. Once again the tremendous responsibility of the labor and progressive movement for the maintenance of free democratic education has been underscored; and with it, once again there must be brought home the comparative failure of the labor and progressive movement in New York City to meet that responsibility as yet.

10-24-45

10-24-45

The Advisory Committee was set up in September, 1944, with a membership of nearly 40 representatives of varied groups interested in education and child care; and it appears to have met fairly regularly once a month since then. Its announced purpose was to assist the Board of Education in the formulation of measures aimed at the eradication of discriminations and antagonisms, and the promotion of intercultural activities and understanding. When Superintendent of Schools John E. Wade wrote a long letter to the Herald Tribune immediately after the Franklin outbreak, in an effort to whitewash the Board of Education of any responsibility for such occurrences, it was to this committee, among others, that he pointed as evidence of the attempts to arrive at a functioning program of intercultural education. Yet, in response to the charges leveled by the resigning members, his assertion was that the committee had been appointed "solely to deal with the question of the relations between the school and the community, and it was distinctly understood that school matters would be left to the school authorities."

They apparently were—with such results that the resigning chairman of the Committee was finally able to say that "no good human relations program can be effected in a school system that is so demoralized." It is reported that Mr. Karelsen himself shares no little part of the blame for the continual run-around which the committee got, or even its own comparative slowness in making its efforts felt at the Board, or among the general public. But the cynical approach of the educational authorities to the whole problem is more than amply revealed by Superintendent Wade's immediate appointment of a new chairman, with "complete authority to reorganize the committee"—choosing for the job Dean William F. Russell of Teachers College, whose past record in matters of national and international unity makes him clearly unfit in any serious sense to head such a committee.

One may well question the correctness of the resignations at this point, whatever the frustrations and chaos that the committee faced, for it is clear that it was the responsibility of its members to seek the widest public support from the first for their efforts. But has not an equal, and perhaps greater responsibility existed for too long without adequate attention, for the progressive forces in this city to make the school system their real and effective concern? It is much too late for the Teachers Union alone to "carry the ball" on such issues as overcrowding, and the lack of a strong democratic program in the schools. Other unions, and other organizations on every front, must take up these issues as well, or they will find themselves shortly facing on their own fronts the dire consequences of an inept and undemocratic school system.

25d-1945

NEW YORK, N. Y.
POST
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JUN 8 - 1945

Evelyn Seeley on Schools:

This Principal Wages A Long, Uphill Fight

Mrs. Gertrude E. Ayer, principal of PS 119 at 257 W. 133d St., is a Negro and belongs in the general community with the children of her school. Her attitude toward Harlem children and the teaching job there differs considerably from that of three other principals I talked with there.

"Harlem children," she said to me, "are just children, that's all. It is a dangerous theory to think of them as different, as harder to teach, as needing a modified curriculum. This only isolates them further, it discourages them and makes them ease up and relax when what they need is stimulation to work harder."

Mrs. Ayer told me how she, and others, have worked hard to change the Board of Education attitude of telling the teacher, in effect: "I'm sorry to have to send you to Harlem," the punitive exile-to-Siberia approach. She believes they have succeeded in modifying that attitude.

(I don't. I think this situation is worse, if anything, and that conditions in Mrs. Ayer's own school, as in others, bear that out. "Is this Alcatraz?" Principal Thresher had said to me at PS 90. And Mrs. Friedman of PS 68, as you will read in a later story, said: "It's four times as hard to teach here.")

"There are more children here in need of satisfaction than in other places, that's the sum of it," Mrs. Ayer went on. "They need more stimulation, more music and dancing and painting, more richness, more encouragement to self-confidence. Children whose parents have migrated here from rural districts of the South, who find the adjustment to dark city houses and crowded streets confusing and difficult, need more help. We certainly can't wish that they go back."

Mrs. Ayer said that the modern emphasis on the individual child rather than on subject matter is vital here "because these children must be prepared as young as possible for after-school responsibility."

I do not know to what extent Mrs. Ayer finds it possible to carry out her philosophy in this school to which she has come only recently. She tells her teachers, "If you will create the atmosphere I will help you with the children who need so many things."

This is a big order, particularly right now and in this setting.

The morale is none too good. The principal who preceded Mrs. Ayer "wanted for a long time to get away from here," and finally "the killing, last year, completely discouraged her." (Last year a girl fatally stabbed another in a quarrel).

The health situation is nothing to boast about.

"The children are thinner here," Mrs. Ayer said. At least 26 children are far below par in health. There is not now any special provision for these children, no place to care for sick children sent home to empty locked apartments. The doctor's and nurse's offices are in a drafty wing on the first floor, so that ailing youngsters must be brought down five flights of stairs, and children awaiting examination must sit in an unheated hall.

Mrs. Ayer is planning a health improvement class, the use of one of the extra rooms for sick children who can't be sent home, new quarters for doctor and nurse.

She was candid about her problems. She showed me good things and bad, told me what she hoped to do. She took me through the gaunt old building, stairs going up even into tower rooms, which—with 936 children and 38 classes—has lots of extra space. Glass brick walls have made the "yard" more bright and cheerful. There are quite magnificent drinking fountains.

The toilets on the fifth floor are apparently unusual.

"Every other school I've seen has

New York

toilets only on the ground floor, Mrs. Ayer said.

There is a housekeeping flat, neither attractive nor well used now. Mrs. Ayer may move the "low IQs" up here for a self-contained unit.

Mrs. Ayer seemed to me a combination of old and new. She pioneered in vocational education and used to be criticized for "sending too many Harlem children to academic high school." She pioneered at PS 24 in the modern program. Yet she expected the formality of schoolroom after schoolroom of children who stood, bowed, said: "Good-morning, Mrs. Ayer," "Good-morning, Miss Seeley," as we entered.

We came upon two over-crowded classrooms handling parts of uncovered classes. One young teacher, harried, but cheerful, had her own second grade, part of another first, and a batch of kindergarteners all in one herd. She had lined up skilfully, the older ones as "mothers" or "fathers" taking their children to lunch.

The lunchroom was roaring and clattering when we got there.

"We will get more order, less noise," Mrs. Ayer said patiently. "But to get it, rather than just imposing regimentation, will take time."

She seems to have this long-range patience, but she is not resigned. About some matters she is bitter.

"We talk about our 2 per cent of upset children," she said, "but what do we do about them? We must know why they are upset. We need more case work to find out. We need an understanding social worker. I ask for one every year, but nothing happens."

(NEXT: A Class for the Mentally Retarded in Mrs. Ayer's School Thrives Under the Friendliness and Security Normal Children Also Crave.)

MINDEN, LA., WEBSTER REVIE
MAY 22, 1945

Work Of Negro Pupils Displayed At Library

An exhibit of art craft work of the Negro pupils of the Central Junior high school, Dubberly, will be on display at the Minden Library this week.

Among the interesting items are baskets made of corn shucks, which were made by soaking the shucks in water until soft, plaiting and sewing the plaits together with ordinary thread. The finished products are hand painted with water colors and covered with shallac. Pottery made of native clay by the process of moistening with water and shaping are also shown. The articles were made by advanced pupils as part of their home economics study.

25d

Evelyn Seeley on Schools:

School Shows Affection Solves Many Problems

P. N.

PS 169, Working In Mixed Section, Meets Need for Love

At the beginning of this series, more than two weeks ago, I spoke of one school I visited that "seemed to radiate love for children and a feeling of growing strength."

I meant PS 169, at 169th St. and Audubon Ave., a school in what they call "the typical changing area" to which thousands of European refugees have been coming for four years and into which for two years Negro families have been moving in considerable numbers.

6-20-45

This area, and this school, were becoming a real tinderbox of tension between groups. I told in an earlier story how the school, with help, staved off the fire and set about fireproofing its house. Now I want to tell you just this much about the principal:

Mrs. Paula F. Mills was not discouraged, nor bitter, nor cynical, nor patient like other principals I talked with downtown a few blocks. She gave out a sense of hope and also of urgency. She said some things that made me want to go back and see more of her school. She said:

"We don't give remedial arithmetic in this school; we give remedial love."

It's true that I saw more demonstrative affection, more patting of heads, more hugs, more adult hands extended to smaller hands, here than I had seen anywhere.

"The children here are deprived emotionally," Mrs. Mills said. "They need extra love. The teacher who can't give them this doesn't get by.

"The bossy old-fashioned type of school marm gets a cold shoulder from all of us around here."

Mrs. Mills said that 36 out of her 40 teachers "really like children." She also has some substitutes who come when she calls them.

6-21-45

In carrying out this human, pro-child philosophy Mrs. Mills has much help from Mrs. Evelyn Rieger, pioneer in the Playschools Assn. which began at PS 169 and carries on here through the Summer. I shall write soon about their valuable contribution to children's lives.

6-30-45

Color Bar Breaking At Hillburn School.

The Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
9-15-45

HILLBURN, N. Y.—Color bars in the predominantly Negro Hillburn School are gradually breaking down with the enrollment of five more white chidren than there were last year.

Of the 114 pupils, there are now 15 whites.

White parents removed their children in 1943 when, for the first time in 55 years, Negro children were admitted to the main school. One white child returned at the start of last year's term, and at the close there were ten.

Two of Hillburn's five teachers are colored, and relations between both races are excellent.

YONKERS, N. Y.
HERALD-STATESMAN
Cir. D. 27,619

JUL 26 1945

Another Negro Barrier Down

(An Editorial Reprinted From White Plains Reporter-Dispatch)

Appointment of the first Negro to a regular teaching position in the White Plains public schools is an important step in breaking down the barriers of prejudice and discrimination which long have kept locked the doors of economic opportunity to the colored people.

It is to be expected that this appointment will not be well received among some of the more bigoted white parents and citizens who would be horrified at the idea of having their children taught by a Negro. That, undoubtedly, is the reason for assigning the young woman appointed to the Ferris Avenue School, where there is a large percentage of Negro pupils and where the white children are preponderantly of Italian ancestry.

But, though a short step in the direction of granting equality of opportunity to the Negro, it is, we repeat, an important one for it gives that race another means to prove that its members are capable of performing work which requires higher educational and cultural qualifications, if given the chance. It also affords another opportunity to explode the theory widely held among uninformed and prejudiced whites that all Negroes are shiftless, irresponsible and mentally inferior.

25d

A number of citizens have been surprised to learn in recent years that White Plains has a substantial number of highly educated and cultured Negroes, successfully engaged in many professions and occupations. Most of them, however, have been forced to find work in New York City for the opportunities in White Plains for the Negro college graduate to obtain work on a level commensurate with his training have been—and still are—extremely limited.

And so this appointment will serve, we hope, to encourage more Negro young people to seek higher education, despite the discouragements which face them, so that they may make their contribution also to the long and difficult task of raising the economic level of their race. We hope it will serve, too, to bring home to more white people the fact that the best way to help the Negro solve his so-called problem is to give him the opportunity to help himself, limited only by his ability and not by the color of his skin.

24.

The Board of Education and Superintendent Hardy are to be congratulated on their wisdom and courage in doing just that in placing a Negro on the teaching staff of the school system.

Hillburn School, Scene of Famed Fight on Bias, Reports New Gains

By EUGENE GORDON

HILLBURN, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Color lines were breaking down in predominantly Negro Hillburn School yesterday when five more white children than last year enrolled.

This makes 15 white in a total of 114 pupils. White parents two years ago removed all their youngsters when Negro children, for the first time in 55 years, were admitted to the main school. One white child returned at the beginning of last year's term. There were 10 at the close.

There would be about 100 if all returned now.

Miss Nina Stickle, principal, said she was not certain but was hopeful that still others would return this year.

J. Edgar Davidson, superintendent of the Ajax Manufacturing Co. and head of the local school board, was suspected of engineering the removal of the white children two years ago. He was the known organizer of their transfer to the Suffern School for Boys, which took them in at private school rates.

The Rev. Robert S. Jones, pastor of the Ramapo Presbyterian Church here, runs the private school.

A majority of the white pupils in the Hillburn School are from Ramapo, a short distance from Hillburn. Their fathers are chiefly laborers in the Ramapo Dye Works, molders at Wright's, in Paterson, and workers in the Ramapo Foundry and Wheelworks.

Two of Hillburn School's five teachers are Negro. One white teacher was added this year to replace a Negro teacher, who resigned.

Miss Stickle, who got her bachelor's and master's degrees at Columbia and once taught at the Military Academy's Children's School, is included among the five teachers.

She thinks well of Ramapo-Central School system, saying that if a child entered the Hillburn School from the City of New York it would probably find the Hillburn pupils somewhat more advanced.

"That is because the enrollment here is smaller and we can, therefore, give more individual attention and more remedial work," she said.

Relations among all the children in the school are excellent. So are relations between the Negro parents and all the teachers.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
P M
Circ. D. 137,100 - S. 136,912

SEP 16 1945

Friction Cut Among Pupils In Harlem

Report On Work of Counsellor Plan Among School Children

By GUY RHOADES

The City-Wide Citizens' Committee on Harlem has released a report on its "Human Relationship Counsellor Project" conducted at PS 169, indicating good results in resolving racial and communal friction between 1300 pupils of 38 different national backgrounds.

The school, located in Washington Heights, was chosen for application of the Committee's demonstration in human relations last December, and the program was undertaken in cooperation with the Board of Education.

A specially trained, full-time human relations counsellor was provided by the Committee to promote better understanding between the neighborhood and the school.

Indications

The report said that after the first six months of the experiment there were these indications as to the direction it is pointing:

¶ There is an increase in the number of civic, religious and intercultural organizations co-operating in the school, and more use of local and city-wide resources by the school administration, teachers and parents.

¶ There has been an appreciable increase in the number of visitors from welfare organizations and progress was made in routing "problem" children referrals to competent agencies.

¶ Parents have evinced greater interest and participation in school activities. The counsellor made numerous home visits and established that this technique brings an understanding and appreciation of the school in the neighborhood.

¶ Simple textbooks on the history of the Negro, children's stories about minority groups and poetry by some of the great Negro poets were added to the school library. The books were classified and indexed by the school children.

¶ The desire of the principal, play-school director and counsellor for cementing more closely the activities of the regular day school with the play-school was partly fulfilled. Parents were found who knew nothing of the resources of the play-school. This situation was rectified by the counsellor.

A Beginning

The Committee said the project has made only a beginning. It already has established, however, that the success of such an enterprise depends on three things:

¶ The type and training of the counsellors.

¶ The wholehearted co-operation and understanding of the principal of the school.

¶ The support of the higher school administration, the superintendent of schools, his associates and, particularly, the assistant superintendent of the area.

25d-1945

North Carolina

DURHAM, N. C.
HERALD
Cir. D. 19,239

JUL 30 1945

Growing Conviction Negroes Need Educational Aid

Approximately forty-three per cent of the school population of Durham city and county is Negro. How much identifiable recognition does this large segment of our population have in the administration of the affairs of education here? You know the answer, but we state it for the emphasis. The answer is none.

And there are some people in Durham who feel that this is wrong. Negro leaders, intelligent students of their problems, have felt for many years that they have been discriminated against educationally. That condition does not exist in Durham alone. It has been true throughout North Carolina, and throughout much of the South.

North Carolina has set about to correct some of this fault. The recent action equalizing salaries of public school teachers is one step in the right direction. But any casual study of the physical equipment provided the two races, forced by circumstances that have accumulated through the years, to live side by side, will bear testimony that a great deal needs to be done before any equalization exists at that point.

The Mayor's Committee on Interracial Affairs has gone into this matter rather thoroughly, and press dispatches during the past week told of a move made in the direction of correction. The committee recommended to the City Council that a Negro be appointed to the City School Board at the first vacancy. Further, it recommended to the City School Board that plans be inaugurated looking to providing technical training for Negroes.

Fairminded men and women of both races recognize the logic of these suggestions. They recognize that the future success of harmonious relations between the races is dependent upon a fairer consideration for the Negro. To that end they are not willing to sit quietly by and remain silent on these issues. We would like to be confident that the proper authorities will see to it that such discriminations are rectified.

25d-1945

Ohio

Johnson in Drive for Cleveland School Post

The Worker N.Y., N.Y.

10-7-45

CLEVELAND. — **"Education for Democracy"** was announced as the keynote of the program of Arnold Johnson, candidate for the Cleveland School Board and state chairman of the Communist Party of Ohio.

"Education for greater democracy is the task of the Cleveland schools," said Johnson, who received 47,000 votes for the same post two years ago. "Before the war this challenge was not fully met. Now, the victory gives us a new and better opportunity to achieve this goal.

"This requires complete re-examination of our educational system. The labor movement and other democratic forces must play a new role in developing school policies. Our schools must eliminate all forms of discrimination against the Negro people. Every expression of anti-Semitism, all bigotry and prejudice must be uprooted." 10-7-45

In addition to stressing the need of making Cleveland schools a stronghold of democracy, Johnson's other main points are:

- **Protect the health and welfare of our children.**
- **Better teachers through better salaries and teaching conditions.**
- **Develop an effective program of adult education.**
- **A special program for students who left school to contribute to the war effort.**
- **A school building program — provide jobs by making needed school improvements now.**
- **Solve the schools' financial problem.** 10-7-45

The initial campaign literature details Johnson's educational background. He worked his way through high school at Hoquiam, Washington, received his A.B. degree from California Christian College, Los Angeles; the M. A. degree from Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, and the B.D. degree from Union Theological Seminary, New York City. He also attended the University of California at Los Angeles, the National University Law School at Washington, D.C., and the Workers School, Cleveland.

Portland Appoints 1st Negro Teachers

Dai. Worker, N.Y.
8-20-45

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 19.—In a move to improve race relations and open up opportunities for Negroes in this city, the Board of Education has announced the appointment of the first colored teachers in the history of Portland. Robert G. Ford, formerly of Shawnee, Okla., and Mrs. L. O. Stone, formerly of Kansas City, Kans., will teach elementary school classes beginning this fall.

First Negro Teachers Appointed In Portland

Phil. Tribune - Penn.
8-25-45

PORTLAND, Ore. — In a move to improve race relations and open up opportunities for Negroes in this city, the board of education has announced the appointment of the first colored teachers in the history of Portland. Robert G. Ford, formerly of Shawnee Okla., and Mrs. L. O. Stone, formerly of Kansas City, Kans., will teach elementary school classes beginning this fall.

FIRST NEGRO TEACHERS IN PORTLAND, ORE.

Iowa
Des Moines, Bystander

Portland, Ore. — In a move to improve race relations and open up opportunities for Negroes in this city, the board of education has announced the appointment of the first colored teachers in the history of Portland. Robert G. Ford, formerly of Shawnee, Okla., and Mrs. L. O. Stone, formerly of Kansas City, Kans., will teach elementary school classes beginning this fall. 8-23-45

25d-1945

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
RECORD
Circ. D. 239,879 - S. 480,000

JUN 3 - 1945

UNIT TO BE ADDED TO FARM SCHOOL

Cornerstone Laying at Pomeroy Scheduled for Next Sunday

The cornerstone of a new building to be used as a combination dormitory and recreation unit will be laid at the Farm School maintained by the Philadelphia Bureau for Colored Children at Pomeroy, Pa., near Coatesville, next Sunday at 2.30 P. M.

Completion of the building will increase the capacity of the Farm School to 81. It will enable the school administration to regroup the boys more nearly according to their ages, Dr. Leon Serjeant, president of the board of directors of the institution, said yesterday.

57 Boys at School

There are 57 boys at the school at present, all but three from Philadelphia. They range in age from 9 to 17, with an average age of 13 years.

The new building will be used to house 24 boys of intermediate age. The main building of the school will henceforth be devoted to occupancy by younger boys. Another cottage will be made into a receiving center where new arrivals will be housed for their first three months. Completion of the new building will also enable one floor in the school building to be used for an arts and handicraft class.

Judge Piekarski to Speak

Judge Felix Piekarski, of the Municipal Court, will be the principal speaker at the ceremonies. Dr. Serjeant will preside.

The Bureau for Colored Children's Farm School developed from its summer camp, and was established in 1936. Originally, the farm was used to provide a vacation in the country for underprivileged Negro children from Philadelphia. It proved so popular that the bureau's directors decided to maintain it all year round as a farm school.

25d-1945 Texas

GOOSE CREEK, TEXAS
SUN
Cir. D. 4,138

JUN 15 1945

Blazing A New Trail

Negroes of the South may have justly had a complaint about being kicked around "educationally" in the past as it takes no brilliant man to see that the advantages accorded negro children are not on the same plane as those given whites.

The highest courts in the land have held that there can be no color line drawn as far as public education is concerned. It does not say that separate schools can not be maintained for negroes, but it has held they must be the equal of any school in the community in question.

The Tri-Cities area has taken steps that places it above most communities and cities of the South in providing equal facilities for negro children. Only Dallas and Houston and a few large cities have done what we now have done.

A building campaign in the Goose Creek Independent School district has been launched. Before the program has ended the public will have spent a million and a half dollars in providing more buildings and better facilities in which children of this area will attend classes.

25d

No. 1 on the list has been a negro junior-senior high school. It will cost between $200,000 and $300,000. It will fill a long-felt need in the Tri-Cities area. For years the facilities at Carver school have been woefully inadequate. Even in spite of this lack of room and buildings, Principal E. A. Archia uncomplainingly has done the best he could with what he had to use.

It will be a great day in his life when he can move his school to more commodious quarters.

But buildings are not the only requisites of a good school. No school is better than its faculty. The best way to get a fine faculty is to pay it well. The board of trustees several years ago started a program of raises for negro teachers with an end in view to bring them to the same scale of white teachers. The high courts in this state and nation have ruled that negro teachers with equal training are entitled to the same salary as those in white schools. The final step was taken in this connection here last Wednesday night when negro teachers were placed on the same salary schedule, the one as of July 12, 1934, under which white teachers are paid.

White teachers at the moment are receiving a cost of living bonus that negro teachers will not get, but their base pay remains the same.

If education of the negro race is the answer to lifting it into a higher social order, the colored race in the Tri-Cities is definitely on the way up, for in the next few years they will have a school system that will be second to none in the South.

The challenge has been met here. A similar policy should be invoked throughout the South.

25d-1945 Virginia

Va. Education Department Employs 3 New Officials

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

9-22-45

RICHMOND — Three colored persons began work this school year with the State Board of Education in new positions in that department created under the administration of Dr. Dabney S. Lancaster, who says his ultimate aim is to equalize educational opportunity in Virginia.

The new State officials are:

Mrs. Aldena W. Davis, assistant State supervisor of musical education, who will aid Dr. Luther Richmond, ~~head of the division~~;

Miss Margaret Townes, assistant supervisor of elementary education, and Mrs. Mary Banks, district supervisor of home economics. 9-22-45

In addition to these, according to Dr. Lancaster, Mrs. Helen C. Hopper, on the job several years, also serves as district supervisor of home economics, and an appointment is now pending in the Department of Trade and Industrial Education.

Top Salary Is $3300

Salaries of the new officials, same as those received by white persons serving in similar capacities, are as follows: Mrs. Davis, $2400; Miss Townes, $3300; Mrs. Hopper, $2500, and Mrs. Banks, a beginner, $1900, all plus the $250 State bonus.

According to reliable information, an appointment is also pending in the consultation service, an agency under the State Department of Education, but no official announcement of the selection for this post will be made at this time. 9-22-45

Cites Aims in Speech

Addressing school board members and division superintendents at John Marshall Hotel here last month, Dr. Lancaster admitted that the State is a long way from the goal of equality in education, but cited it as the chief objective of his department.

In the future, he predicted, Virginia will require a minimum of $50,000,000 a year—$100 a pupil—the State providing half of the amount, and suggested an equalization fund to take care of the local community's lack of ability to support education.

25d-1945

Virginia

Denny Report Irks Negroes In One Detail

Richmond Times

Va.

1-31-45

A group of Negro educational leaders, representing the Virginia State Teachers Association, appeared before Governor Darden yesterday to express the general approval of the recommendations made by the Denny School Study Commission, but to protest the commission's statement that many Negroes in Virginia "pay no State taxes whatever."

"So great is our enthusiasm for the report," a prepared statement handed to the Governor by the group declared, "that we hesitate to speak unfavorably of anything contained therein, lest our objections overshadow our approval.

However, we regard as unfortunate at least one sentence of the section, entitled 'Negro Education.' On page 37 of the abridged report appears this sentence: 'Besides, the Negro population do not constitute in many instances large taxpayers, and, under the prevailing tax system, many of them pay no State taxes whatever.' 1-31-45

"We regret that this sentence appears, for it overlooks entirely the principle of indirect taxation. . . . Moreover, the statement fails to take notice of the thousands of submarginal white citizens who, like many Negroes, pay taxes only indirectly."

The group, composed of Thomas Henderson, as chairman of the association's legislative committee; J. M. Hunter, Edna M. Colson, Walter N. Ridley, Charles W. Florence and J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary, also told the Governor that the Negro teachers are opposed to the Denny commission's recommendation of an enlarged State School Board, with one member from each congressional district. 1-31-45

Recommends Enlargement

The commission recommended that the State Board be enlarged to nine members, one from each district, to provide closer supervision and contact with the public school system. It also urged that the members of the board be allowed expenses while engaged in this supervisory work in order that they could afford to devote more time to their jobs.

"In our opinion," the statement said on this point, "the interests of the Commonwealth would be best served if each member of the State Board of Education considered himself as representing all of the people of the State and not even secondarily the people of a given segment of the population, whether that segment be determined geographically, politically or otherwise."

The group told the Governor that "because we believe that in all your public utterances as chief executive of the Commonwealth you have been consistently frank, we believe it would be unfair to you and to ourselves if we did not mention these two matters."

Other Arguments Advanced

On its objection to the tax comment of the Denny report, the group's statement added:

". . . The low economic status of thousands of whites and Negroes is to an important degree a function of their educational and economic opportunities. They will pay more taxes to support education when better educational opportunities have raised their earning power. We regret the statement further because it tends to give aid and comfort to those who improperly believe that in a democracy some relationship should exist between the economic status of a citizen and the degree to which he enjoys basic human rights. 1-31-45

"Finally, in considering the extent to which Negroes have supportde the educational system one must not overlook the fact that however improperly it mak have been done, Negroes have given to county and city school boards untold sums raised by private effort ot purchase lands, buildings and facilities for schools for colored children. Because the schools for Negroes are so inferior to those for whites the implementation of the 'Denny Report' would produce the more striking improvements in the colored schools."

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
[illegible] 11, 1945

Negro School First Step in Board Plans

New Structure on Marshall Avenue Authorized; Work Starts Soon

Construction of a new Negro school building on a city-owned site on Marshall Avenue will be the first step in the school board's postwar building program. The board yesterday authorized Superintendent E. S. Brinkley to confer with representatives of the architectural firm of Rudolph, Cooke & Van Leeuwen with a view to bringing existing plans for such a building up to date, and it was agreed that construction should begin as soon as possible.

The Marshall Avenue school is but one of several new Negro school buildings which Brinkley said the postwar planning committee will decommend as a part of the proposed peacetime building program.

"It is no secret that the housing of Negro students in our public schools is quite unsatisfactory," he said. The postwar building program to be recommended by the planning committee of the board in the near future will "deal largely with Negro schools," he said, though it also will be concerned with the proper placement and spacing of new buildings and playgrounds, the abandonment of old buildings, and the renovation of others in need of modernization and repair.

Second Phase Not Discussed

Brinkley gave no indication when the recommendation dealing with the physical properties of the school system will be ready. It constitutes the second phase of postwar planning by the board's committee, which consists of Members S. C. Lampert, L. Jerome Taylor, and W. E. Coley, with Brinkley and other school officials.

The first phase of the committee's recommendations, calling for expansion and enlargement of the vocational education program, was adopted last year and is being put into effect as rapidly as circumstances permit.

Assistant Superintendent J. J. Brewbaker announced the inauguration of a laboratory workshop for teachers, to be conducted from June 14 through 29 at Granby High School. Brewbaker said the purpose of this first session is to lay the foundations for developing child study and guidance programs in the schools. The workshop is open to all high school and elementary teachers on a voluntary basis, and to supervisors and principals. Attendance will be rewarded by two credits from the College of William and Mary for graduate, bachelor, or renewal credit, or if the teacher does not desire college credit, he or she may qualify for salary scale increment by attending.

Program Arranged

Teachers will attend six hours a day, five days a week. Dr. Daniel A. Prescott, professor of education at the University of Chicago, will be in charge of the first two days' activities. Thereafter a program of lectures by Norfolk city leaders and William and Mary consultants, discussions and demonstration periods will be conducted.

The board elected nine teachers for the 1845-46 session, including Miss Claire Marie Doyle, of 633 West Thirty-fourth Street; Miss Kathleen Rebecca Gardner, Franklin; Mrs. Evelyn Dailey Jobson, Marcon, Texas; Mrs. Mary M. Hist, 242 Fortieth Street; Miss Catherine Hampton White, Poplar Branch, N. C.; Miss Lucy Muriel Whitehurst, South Mills, N. C.; and Miss Ruth Spivey Winslow, Hertford, N. C., all elementary teachers, and Miss Esther Louise Cobb, 1360 Buckingham Avenue, and Miss V. Jean Nelms, 702 Redgate Avenue, high school teachers.

Board Weighs Negro School Improvements

Washington Post

8-11-45

Roanoke, Va., Aug. 10 (AP).—Members of the Virginia State Board of Education met here today for a two-day combined July-August meeting with a heavy agenda including consideration of a number of appointments. Wash. D.C.

They devoted this morning to plans for expanding and improving educational services to Virginia's Negroes, and heard reports by Luther H. Foster, president of the Virginia State College for Negroes, Petersburg, and William M. Whitehead, president of the Virginia State School for Colored Deaf and Blind Children at Newport News.

President Foster reported that the State College for Negroes has shown a substantial increase in student numbers in the past year, with about 1200 in residence at Petersburg. He noted an especial increase among female students.

Members of the board discussed with Foster plans for improving the college's extension division at Norfolk, where a private institution formerly known as the Norfolk Polytechnic Institute has been taken over by the State. 8-11-45

President Whitehead reported that the school for deaf and blind Negro students has 110 students with a waiting list of as many more handicapped children in need of special training.

25f-1945

California

Oust Negro Pupil From Lily-white L. A. School

Chicago Defender

LOS ANGELES — (ANP) — The hush-hush policy was applied here last week to the withdrawal of an unnamed Negro child from the lily-white Glendale school. Ill.

The child, whose mother is a maid in one of the nearby white homes, was taken out of the all-white school after a few days attendance. Efforts to secure additional information from the principal of the suburban school proved futile. She took the attitude that nothing was wrong in the child's withdrawal. 10-6-45

Local residents suspect that something is wrong and point out that the child's mother, being a domestic, would not voluntarily place her offspring in a private school. Intimidation of the mother was suspected.

Negro Teacher Ouster Refused By School Body

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City,
Oklahoma

SAN DIEGO — Petition of Pacific Beach residents demanding removal of William Payne, Negro teacher in the junior high school there, was ordered filed without action by the city school board yesterlay. 11-24-45

In a three-hour session, the board also heard routine instructional reports, approved combination of several child care centers, extended the completion time on the Dana Junior High school building and appointed a committee to revise 1937 rules on use of school buildings.

Smith Adherents Absent

Although a renewed effort to obtain permission for Gerald L. K. Smith, American First leader, to speak in a local school auditorium was scheduled by the Payroll Guarantee association, no association representatives appeared at the board session. 11-24-45

The association's petition for a superior court mandate to force the school board to open one of its buildings for Smith's talk was ruled out on a technicality in superior court last week.

Three letters, including one from the Cooks, Waitresses & Helpers union and a second from the Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers union, commending action of the board in refusing to allow Smith to speak in a school building, were read by Supt. Will C. Crawford.

A letter from Mrs. Norman Thorp, of 2168 Avocado St., Pacific Beach, mother of a student of Payne, also commended the board on its appointment of the Negro teacher, whom she described as a "scholar and a gentleman." Mrs. Thorpe was present at the board session and charged that a number of the 1900 names on the petition asking Payne's removal were not bona fide. 11-24-45

To the charge by petitioners that Payne should be removed to some other school besause he could have no cooperation either from parents or students in his classes, Crawford said there has been no complaints from either. The board agreed no constructive good could come from making any changes at this time and ordered the petition filed.

25f-1945 Connecticut

Can Study but Can't Sleep at Hopkins U.

AFRO-AMERICAN

4-28-45

COM. JOHN O. GARRETT of the Liberty Ship Booker T. Washington, who is taking a 60-day course in the High Pressure Gear Turbine School at Johns Hopkins University under the auspices of the U.S. Maritime Commission. Commander Garrett, who in civilian life is a member of the contracting firm of Garrett & Co., Inc., New York City, was chief engineer on the ill-fated S.S. Frederick Douglass before being transferred to the Booker T. Hopkins authorities told him that he could not live in Maryland Hall, where fellow students are housed but that he could take his meals on the campus.

25f-1945 D.C. 1

No Priorities To D. C. School

Amsterdam News
N.Y. 3-17-45

WASHINGTON, D. C., (NNPA) —Refusal of priorities by the War Production Board for the building of a school for Negro children in northeast Washington has added a new "wrinkle" to the suit of John P. Davis against the school board here. Mr. Davis sued the school board to force admission of his son to the "nearest school"—a white school—because of the inconvenience and inequity of having to transport the child several miles to school each day. The lower court issued an adverse decision, and the case is now pending appeal. 3-17-45

The School Board, which first denied Mr. Davis' petition, rushed to make some temporary provisions for the children in the northeast neighborhood, where the Davis child resides. A dwelling was converted into classrooms pending construction of a regular building. It was priorities for the construction of this building which the WPB has denied. 3-17-45

Following this WPB decision, Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent in charge of Negro schools, told the Board of Education of the crowded condition of the elementary, junior and senior high schools for Negro children in Washington. He said they are burdened with oversize classes.

According to the information given by the assistant superintendent, there are insufficient educational facilities for the District's Negro population. Several schools are operating on double shifts.

Denies Prejudices At Catholic U.

Chicago Defender

There has been quite a bit of comment from local newspapers concerning the said dismissal of two of the Fathers at St. Louis university. This was due to a controversy on social privileges extended to the colored students of the university which admitted them to a formal given at the "downtown" Hotel Jefferson.

I am one of the colored students of St Louis university. Because of the distorted ideas the general public now has in regard to this incident, I feel that it is necessary to reveal the actual facts of our surroundings for the benefit of others of my race who would like to attend St. Louis university in the future. 5-19-45

We regret this attitude of the newspapers in using this occasion to throw unjust reflection on an order of Jesuits that has done so much for the progress of civilization.

We the colored students of the university do not at all appreciate the papers' efforts to "use" us as a means of fostering dissension. The implications had no factual basis. The very essence of the articles were based on "we heard" and "they say." No authority from the university was quoted on the matater. Only lack of reasoning would allow anyone to intimate a statement so absurd. The fact that we are here should embody but one meaning. 5-19-45

The contentions over our privileges comes from without rather than from within our university as it is made to appear.

It is only natural that certain adjustments had to be made in the beginning as the whole idea was a new experience for both us and our fellow-students; for this is the first "Southern town" university to actuate a course so democratic as this. The newness of our presence there has grown a bit old and feeble now that this year's work is almost ended. 5-19-45

We of the university assure you, and I speak for the others of my group as well as for myself, that we have been made to feel that we too are a part of the university by the spirit of helpfulness and quality of friendliness displayed by both students and faculty. We could not be made to feel otherwise because their sincerity is most convincing. We appreciate the attitude of the students and are grateful to our fathers at the university who go through so much humiliation in our behalf. On occasions like this we are most conscious of their sacrifices. It is they to whom we look for reassurance, understanding and guidance. Mere gratitude does not seem adequate to express our real feelings.

Social activities at the university are strictly extra-curricular. The privileges of being inspired by great men with great ideals and principles make our experiences at St. Louis university countless and our contact could not be surpassed intelligently or spiritually.

We have but one purpose in view and that can be achieved without publicity or false propaganda from outside agencies. If we are left alone things will work out beautifully.

Thanks for affording the opportunity for freedom of speech and unbiased opinion in a time when so much of the opposite prevails.—Helen Lee, student, St. Louis university, St. Louis, Mo.

25f-1945

Delaware

Color Bar Still In Delaware

P.M.
N.Y. N.Y.

25

Special Correspondence

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 20.—Delaware once again has demonstrated it is south of the Mason and Dixon line both in geography and feeling. The Representative Assembly of the Delaware State Education Assn. has voted down an amendment which would have admitted Negro teachers to membership. 10-21-45

The vote came after a verbal battle in which democratically-minded teachers urged the delegates tc vote according to their consciences and pointed out that "education is not fostered by discrimination." Actually, however, the fight was lost weeks before the meeting when the delegates were instructed by their constituents. At the meeting they were forced to vote as instructed. Many members were careful to make this point by announcing in the roll call: "According to instruction, I vote 'no.' "

The vote was 76 to 75 against the amendment, which would have required a two-thirds majority.

Only four Wilmington delegates voted against the anti-discrimination amendment; the bias-votes as usual, came from the rural sections, where the color line is drawn as closely as in any Southern state.

Teachers Reject Bid to Lift Colored Ban

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WILMINGTON, Del. — An amendment to the constitution of the Delaware State Education Association, which would have lifted the membership ban against colored teachers, was defeated Thursday by delegates of the Representative Assembly, the voting 75 for, 76 against.

Four persons refrained from voting, and a two-thirds vote was required for passage of the amendment. Only white teachers in the State are now eligible for membership in the association. 10-27-45

25f-1945 Discrimination ✓

'RACE-STRIKES' HIT MIDWEST SCHOOLS

The Daily Worker

Charge Steel Trust Behind It

New York, New York
9-29-45

By GEORGE MORRIS

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—The virus of the Steel Trust hate strikes spread today from Gary to two schools here.

The pattern for sparking anti-Negro strikes at the Englewood and Morgan Park High Schools was the same as in Gary. Real estate interests are directing the incitement.

Mayor Kelly's Committee on Race Relations has stepped in. The Mayor announced that an investigation is in progress to determine what sources are inspiring the movement.

Edwin H. Embress, chairman of the Mayor's committee said that the "situation in Gary schools has been an unfortunate source of infection" noting that Chicago's school children have mixed irrespective of races for a long time. He gave assurance that the city "will stand squarely for democracy and against any segregation in its public schools."

Authorities announced that truancy charges will be immediately invoked against "strikers."

Some 200 white students are reported out of the Englewood School out of the 1,000 whites and 1,600 Negroes enrolled.

A street meeting of some 2,500 white Morgan Park students last night called to organize a strike voted not to go through with the project, when Glenn Harding, an assistant to a Methodist Church minister appealed to them not to.

"Your older brothers were fighting overseas against just this sort of thing. If you go ahead with this kind of strike remember you are striking against the Constitution of the United States," Harding told them.

Today, however, the "strikers" for Jimcrow were reported to have made some inroads.

9-29-45

The Chicago Civil Liberties Committee wired Superintendent of Schools William H. Johnson for an immediate expulsion policy against inciters of race strikes pointing out that "pacification" methods at Gary have been shown to be wrong. The committee also called upon police to investigate a meeting in which adults participated. It was held on the street in the school vicinity the night before the Englewood strike broke out. The meeting laid plans to "strike" three schools.

At Gary, meanwhile, the majority of the white students of the Froebel School were still out today. School authorities, meanwhile, moved to serve truancy charges upon parents of absentees.

Councilman Paul Dudack of Gary, a steel trust stooge, encouraged the students to continue the strike.

"White students are within their legal right to strike," he told a park meeting. "It is up to the students themselves to choose their associates. I think the school board is being unfair to the white students and their parents."

Discreetly silent in the situation is the Interracial Committee of the Gary Chamber of Commerce of which Steven Jenks, superintendent of U. S. Steel's Gary works and boss of the town, is a member.

America First Fuehrer Gerald L. K. Smith meanwhile, is due here for two Sunday meetings to capitalize on the racial tenseness that is being whipped up.

The Gary Jimcrow strike at the Froebel School started on Sept. 18. The majority of the school's 1,400 white, elementary and high school pupils are still out, while the 800 Negro students are attending.

The Gary atmosphere is charged with the dynamite of racial strife which may explode any moment in this city of 140,000 people, a fifth of whom are Negroes.

The "strikers" are led by a committee of hoodlums aged above 16, and are intimidated by youthful gangs.

DISUNITY PLOT

Joseph Goin, sub-district director of the United Steelworkers of America spoke the mind of most people here when he characterized the now 15-day-old incident as follows:

"The racial problem does not only concern the children. Children are carrying out the wish of the adults. This incident is sponsored by adults in keeping with a nationwide program to disrupt the unity of the community.

"The steel workers are now asking for a two dollars a day increase. We feel this is now timed to take place in our community in such a manner to disturb the unity of the laboring people."

Goin spoke as chairman of the fact-finding body formed by the Gary Civil Liberties Committee, at hearings of the Board of Education. A long chain of testimony was heard by the board as one after another spokesman of labor, church, fraternal and other groups both Negro and white appeared to demand vigorous action.

Mrs. Beatrice Lawrence, president of the Parent Teachers Association, at the school said that more than two years ago, Julius Danch, City Hall custodian started a move to form an all-white PTA. His effort failed because the State PTA refused to give him a charter for such an organization.

Danch, Hungarian-born, is remembered here for his prominent part in promoting fascist causes. On one occasion before the war, he attended the Hamilton Fish rally dressed in a Hitlerite brown shirt and wearing a Sam Brown belt. He is still City Hall custodian.

One of the close advisors to the

student strikers is Police Captain Billick, who attends all their meeting and guides their statements to the Board of Education. The Civil Liberties Committee is demanding his removal.

The Froebel School had mixed schools for 30 years. There have been no incidents to disturb good relations between Negro, white and Mexican students. Last Tuesday, when the "strike" was called off temporarily, Negro and white children played together in the school yard as if nothing had happened. On the following day the squad of hoodlums was at work again, intimidating many against returning.

"The Indiana CIO and its 200,000 members will not sit by while fascists take over in a great industrial city like Gary and blatantly preach the doctrine of hate that Americans fought and died to wipe out abroad," declared Walter Frisbie, secretary-treasurer of the Indiana CIO Council.

"We call upon Mayor Finnerty and the members of the city council to put an immediate end to fascism in Gary and end this race strike, arrest the ringleaders and determine who is paying them to start a race riot in Gary and to find out the connection, if any, of the Steel Trust with this disgraceful situation."

25f-1945

General

general

By Albert Deutsch:

Psychology Journal Urges 'Race Quota' in Schools

P-M. 4-6-45

American psychologists are stirred up over a suggestion made in the editorial article of a new professional journal that racial quotas be established in the field of clinical psychology. The article, unsigned but admittedly prepared by the journal's editor, comes hard in the wake of a storm aroused over the notorious Horner reports recommending the quota system in dental schools with the aim of restricting admission of Jewish students. It reflects a growing trend of conscious and unconscious anti-Semitism and undemocratic selection in professional fields hitherto relatively free of racial and religious prejudice.

The new periodical is the *Journal of Clinical Psychology* and its editor is Dr. Frederick C. Thorne, professor of psychiatry at the University of Vermont Medical College. The offending paragraph forms part of a discussion on education in a 20-page article by Dr. Thorne surveying the "Past, Present and Future of Clinical Psychology." It reads:

"A further practical problem of importance in the selection of students involves the avoidance of undue representation of any one racial group among those accepted for training. Perhaps because of long racial experience with suffering and personality problems, certain groups of students show an unusual interest and propensity for psychological science which has both favorable and disadvantageous aspects.

"While disclaiming racial intolerance, it nevertheless seems unwise to allow any one group to dominate or take over any clinical specialty as has occurred in several instances. The importance of clinical psychology is so great for the total population that the profession should not be exploited in the interest of any one group in such manner that the public acceptance of the whole program is jeopardized."

The shocking suggestion that Jews—Dr. Thorne readily admits that they constitute the "racial group" referred to in the quoted statement—may "dominate, take over" or "exploit" this psychological specialty and that racial quotas should be imposed on students seeking admission into the profession has been promptly and vigorously condemned in psychological circles. Two members of the periodical's six-man editorial board have handed in their resignations. At least two others are weighing the advisability of resigning in protest. A retraction or "clarification" has been promised in the next issue of the journal.

The Eastern Psychological Assn., which meets here this week end, is expected to take action on this matter.

Discrimination Against Minority Groups In Universities Revealed

Nashville Globe Tenn.

New York—Systematic discrimination, on racial and religious grounds, is being enforced by virtually every medical school in the United States. Dr. Frank Kingdom, former president of the University of Newark and author of many books on religious, educational and social affairs, charged here today.

In an article, "Discrimination in Medical Colleges," based on the findings of a survey of the medical colleges in this country and Canada just completed, which appears in the October American Mercury, Dr. Kingdom points out that the principal victims happen to be Jews, but the undemocratic system also strikes at other minority groups, particularly Catholics, Italians and Negroes.

10-5-45

"While the science of medicine is making magnificient progress," prejudice on a voodoo-doctor level prevails in the choice of its future practioners. Privately the medical deans acknowledge that they apply a 'quota system' designed to keep out minority-group applicants. But not one of the seventy-eight Grade-A medical colleges in the United States and Canada interrogated by questionnaire would admit this fact in writing," he declares.

However, evidence of anti-Jewish discrimination is overwhelming, writes Dr. Kingdom, and he reports the following facts revealed by the survey:

The number of Jewish student's in medical schools has been reduced by roughly 50 per cent in the last twenty years, although annual applications (for entry by Jewish Americans have not declined.

Of a total of 6,300 students enrolled annually in medical schools, only between 500 and 600 are now Jews.

10-5-45

Every year the medical colleges receive between 35,000 and 40,000 applications from about 14,000 individual students. Medical officials estimate that from 35 to 50 per cent of the applicants, that is, from 5,000 to 7,000 are Jewish. Of the non-Jewish students, some 6,000 are admitted; of the Jewish applicants, only about 500 get in.

Practically every medical college asks the applicant for his race or religion or both.

Dr. Kingdom charges that the following medical schools have a rigid quota system "denied in words but applied in fact:"

Yale University School of Medicine.

John Hopkins University School of Medicine.

Harvard University Medical School.

Dartmouth College Medical School.

Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Cornell University Medical College.

University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry.

Duke University School of Medicine.

Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest College, N. C.

University of Virginia Department of Medicine.

Northwestern University School of Medicine.

Syracuse University College of Medicine.

Baylor University College of Medicine.

10-5-45

"Major medical colleges that come closest to a non-quota policy are unhappily few." reports Dr. Kingdom. "The Medical School of New York University and the University of Illinois School of Medicine are the most important examples."

Declares Dr. Kingdom: "In sorting out Americans on the basis of race and creed, the quota system is openly divisive instead of unifying; it accepts racism at the very moment when Americans of every race, creed and color are fighting together to safeguard our democratic way of life.

"There is no other reasonable, democratic answer to the questions posed by discrimination in medical education except to abolish it."

HARTFORD, CONN.
TIMES
Cir. D. 82,213

SEP 26 1945

JWV Post Condemns Quotas in Colleges

Colleges excluding students from admission under a "quota system" because of race, color or religion should be taken off the list of accredited colleges in Connecticut and denied privileges under the GI Bill of Rights, according to a resolution passed by a meeting of the Hartford Post 45, Jewish War Veterans, Tuesday night.

The resolution also recommends that such colleges should lose their privilege of tax exemption. Copies were sent to Governor Baldwin, Senators Brien McMahon and Thomas Hart, Rep. Herman P. Kopplemann, and tConecticut JWV Comdr. Albert A. Reich of Hartford.

Under the GI Bill of Rights, a college is paid $500 a year by the government for each vetertan attending, Mr. Reich said. "This vicious system of excluding Jews, Catholics, Negroes, and members of other ~~minorities~~ from our colleges by setting up arbitrary quotas should certainly not prevail in institutions getting money from taxpayers," he said.

Chicago Defender

"Numerus Clausus"

WHENEVER an oppressed minority group in the United States, taking advantage of the much publicized "equality of opportunity" our society offers, starts going to college in appreciable numbers, our colleges begin to grow uneasy. The administrators and trustees speak to each other privately: "I say, Dudley, aren't there getting to be a terrible number of Negroes (or Jews, or Italians, or Japanese) around this school lately? Not that I have anything against them, you understand . . . . some of them are our very best students . . . but don't you think it's getting to be something of a problem?"

4-28-45

5IH2y 2k2w2

And Dudley, dean of men, is likely as not to reply, "Why, yes, Stanton, if the present tendency continues, we won't have any students left except Negroes (or Jews, or Italians, or Japanese). We don't want to be known as a Negro college."

Then Stanton is likely to reply, "Isn't there anything we can do about it? Of course, I don't mind our having **our share** of Negro students. But it would be unfortunate if we were to have hardly anything but . . ."

4-28-45

Then the registrar, in charge of admissions, may be informed in a very casual way that the administration and the trustees are a "little disturbed" about the "disproportion" of Negro or Jewish students, and that perhaps some way can be found of "restoring the balance."

And the registrar, if he is a well-trained man, will usually manage to find some means of quietly scuttling the applications of Negro and Jewish students, so that there will not be more than a "normal representation" of these minorities. He doesn't, as a rule, discuss this policy with the faculty; in some cases I have known, he doesn't even discuss it with the administration. There is simply a tacit understanding that he will admit no more than two or three or a dozen Negroes a year; he will limit Jewish admissions to five or ten per cent. The presence of this small number will "prove" that "the school doesn't practice racial discrimination."

All Done Quietly

4-28-45

ALL THIS is done so quietly that the professors in a college are likely to know nothing at all about it; indeed, they often have great difficulty in learning the admission policies of their own colleges. No administrator or trustee, after all, is willing to go publicly on record as having any such **numerus clausus** (closed number).

And because all this is done so quietly and with never an open statement, it permeates the American system of higher education. Brilliant Jewish, Italian, and Negro students are constantly running headlong into the practice.

Consequently, the few schools that have no discriminatory policies actually do get "more than their share" of Jewish or Negro students. One Jewish student humorously described Wayne university in Detroit to me as a "half-and-half school, you know, half Jews and half Negroes." And the extent to which Jewish students outnumber all others in some of the city colleges of New York is well-known.

"You see," say the advocates of the **numerus clausus**, "what happens when you let down all the barriers. Personally, I wish we could let them down, but so long as other colleges continue to discriminate, we have to too. We don't want to be another C.C.N.Y., do we?" 4-28-45

The answer to that is, "What's wrong with C.C.N.Y.? What's wrong with Wayne? What's wrong with any college that lives up to its public obligation to create equal opportunities for those who were, under our Constitution, promised equality of opportunity? Isn't it compromising education itself if we make concessions to racism?"

Chicago, Ill.

Democracy In Education

4-28-45.

IN THE ROW that resulted in Dr. Edward J. Sparling's resigning the presidency of Central Y.M.C.A. college, one of the central issues was his refusal to take some pretty broad hints from the board of directors that he do something about the large number of Negro students enrolled. They asked him to give the exact number of Negroes in the school. He supplied the information but on the understanding that if they used the information for purposes of discrimination, he would resign. A few weeks later, the board suggested that he look for another job.

Well, he's got another job. He is one of the founders of a new downtown institution of higher learning, scheduled to open next fall, to be called Thomas Jefferson college. At this date it looks as if most of the faculty and all the students of Central Y.M.C.A. college are going to go with him to the new school.

Jim Crow Schools Called 'Degrading Cultural Drag'

Afro-American

Balt., Md.

BALTIMORE

After 13 months of teaching illiterates in the Navy, Waters E. Turpin, former professor of English at Lincoln University (Pa.), termed the dual education system of the South "a degrading cultural drag."

7-21-45

Mr. Turpin, who received his honorable discharge recently as Seaman First Class at Great Lakes, is a graduate of Morgan, received his M.A. from Columbia and has studied two years for his doctorate. He said:

System an Injustice

"I considered the training of these illiterates valuable experience. It fortified my theory that the dual system of education which the South maintains is a gross injustice to the colored people and constitutes one of the most degrading cultural drags of that section.

"Furthermore, this system, which robs colored youth of equal educational facilities, also deprives the nation of much talent which the colored youth of the South could contribute toward the cultural development of the South and nation.

Most from South

"This can be seen through an examination of comparative statistics compiled by the training unit during its operation at Great Lakes.

"Roughly, 98% of all the illiterates passing through the Unit came from 13 Southern States. Of that total, about 90% came from Mississippi. Within my own experience, I have found men of mental ability comparable to and above the national norm.

"These men are educable, and any statement to the contrary is but a malicious rationalization of the injustice done them.

Men Can Learn

"This can be supported by the fact that over 80% and up to 90% of these men were able to attain the required fourth grade level of literacy within the prescribed 12-week training period.

"The success of this accelerated program of remedial education points a way toward the eradication of adult illiteracy.

"If the Federal Government would take the necessary steps, using a similar pattern through Federal aid, the blot of illiteracy among colored and whites would be erased within a generation.

Must Help Others

"Those among the advantaged and enlightened colored citizens, of the North and South, must become deeply interested in relieving their less fortunate fellows. It is derelict and dangerous to remain disinterested.

"It is our common problem. We rise and fall as the lowest of us rise and fall."

When asked about advancement opportunities for the colored seaman, Mr. Turpin said that of the 50-odd men in his unit, all of whom had college training and some two or three degrees, not more than 10 were advanced to specialist teacher ratings.

"Working without possibilities for advancement commensurate with the effort put forth," he said, "is not conducive to the best morale."

Mr. Turpin lives at 1825 McCulloh St. with his wife, Jean, and daughter, Rosalie.

He is the author of two books, "These Low Grounds," and "O! Canaan," and plans to return to Lincoln to teach in the fall.

WATERS E. TURPIN

Negro Cadets in Parades

The Richmond Times Dispatch

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

We write concerning a situation which has long disgusted many citizens of Richmond, particularly colored citizens. We make reference to the positions that the cadet corps of Armstrong High School and Maggie L. Walker High School have been forced to occupy in the several city-sponsored parades in recent years. It seems that in all such parades, with possibly one exception, the members of said cadet corps have been forced to march behind all the cadet corps of white high schools, or else have been placed at the end of the entire procession.

Richmond, Va.

This condition has caused considerable embarrassment to many persons, most especially the students of Armstrong and Maggie L. Walker. These students feel, and with great justification, that they are being so treated without good reason or cause. They feel, and in this view they have the enthusiastic support of all colored citizens, that they are being so treated solely for racial reasons.

We are most anxious that this condition be eradicated and in this connection proffer the following solution:

In the future let a system of rotation be the basis by which it is determined which particular corps shall lead any parade, and also the position which each shall occupy. In this way each of the corps shall have opportunities to lead, and embarrassment shall not be administered to any.

12.19.45

Our students wish to participate in all parades sponsored by Richmond. They appreciate the lofty achievements to which they pay deference. It is to be hoped that steps will be taken to make their participation more pleasant.

LYNWOOD E. SMITH.

Secretary to the Civic Committee, Astoria Beneficial Club, Richmond.

Discrimination v. the Right to an Education

SIR: May I congratulate you upon your excellent editorial "Anti-Semitism and Dartmouth." You are perfectly correct in stating that "there is a *numerous clausus* against the Jews in most private institutions of higher learning in New England and presumably in other parts of the country." This, of course, applies to faculty as well as to students.

New Republic

With respect to the *numerus clausus* against students, the following facts may be of interest to your readers.

9-10-45

Several years ago the recently retired dean of a prominent Eastern medical school informed me that there exists "an unwritten agreement" among the deans of practically every medical school in the United States to limit the number of Jewish students admitted to each school to not more than 15 percent of the total. I am not sure, but I think he added that this was later reduced to 10 percent. More than one dean, to my knowledge, has boasted that he has kept well within this limit. I know of at least one Eastern medical school in which the number of Jewish students does not exceed four percent!

In certain medical schools there is a *numerus clausus* against students of Italian origin. Negroes, of course, are refused admission to most medical schools.

As a teacher in such schools I have again and again witnessed the tragic personal and social consequences of this unjustifiable policy. I have seen brilliant students who from an early age had set their hearts upon the study and practice of medicine or the pursuit of medical research turned down by one medical school after another because "the Jewish quota" had been filled. And I have seen students admitted in their place who were no more qualified for the practice of any aspect of medicine than Mr. Rankin of Mississippi, for example, is for the practice of humanity.

It seems to me that if an applicant for entrance to a medical school possesses the character, aptitude and necessary academic qualifications, he should be judged on the basis of those qualities alone. If such a policy were to lead to the filling up of our medical schools entirely with Jews (which I am sure it would not), then that would seem to me to suggest that possibly we have something to learn from this people.

It is, I believe, high time that the machinery be set in motion to compel our medical schools, and other institutions of learning, to cease discrimination against the members of minority groups, and to judge persons not as members of a group, but as they should always be judged: as individuals in their own right.

New York, N.Y.

It is a sad commentary upon the state of our society that were I to publish this letter under my own name it is not unlikely that the consequences to me would be serious—and what is worse, that I could look for no redress, hence, reluctantly, I must subscribe myself,

9-10-45

New York City **ACADEMICUS**

SOUTHERN SAY-SO

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Educational Work of Northern Whites Among Negroes Should Be Memorialized

9-22-45

By M. S. STUART

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

THE election of Negroes as successors to white presidents of some AMA and other Negro colleges probably means the approaching end of the training of Negro youth by white men and women of the North. While hailing this deserved recognition of Negro educators, the contributions made by those noble white friends of the Race should in some lasting way be remembered. Probably a building to memorialize their services should be erected somewhere. Maybe it should be a sanctuary where those of them who might desire could retire and write or do some other light phase of racial work; or it might be an archive to preserve the histories of the lives of the great donors to, and the white servants in, Negro education. The importance of the work of the latter is too great not to be kept for posterity. Think what might have been the nature of race education and the character of Negro leadership now, if the initial pattern had been shaped entirely by certain types of white authorities of the South. The inspirational examples of these Northern white tors and the intellectual possibilities of which their training proved the Negro capable certainly had great influence on the early instructional policy for race people, whether under State, philanthropic, religious or private auspices.

Mr. Stuart

* * *

MOREOVER, their choice of work mposed great sacrifices. They rossed the tempestous chasm of acism and burned behind them he bridges of society, potentially reat careers, wealth and power ttainable in the Big White World o face existences lonely and dull t best in the Little Negro World. ome of them have now reached dvanced ages and a stage of limited activities, where loneliness and he need of associations bear down most heavily. I was caused to think f the need of some type of sanctuary by a deserving case I enountered last week. About thireen years ago, LeMoyne College f Memphis, changing from a junior to an accredited college, discontinued the grammar and high school grades hitherto taught there. This action seriously discommoded scores of parents with children in these grades, who were thus deprived of the more personal instruction, supervision, and more winnowed student contact enjoyed at LeMoyne.

* * *

TO THE RELIEF of these distressed parents came Mrs. E. A. Nero-Smith, a white teacher, who, about thirty years previously, had come South from Wisconsin to teach in AMA schools. A school, the Cooperative, was organized, with Mrs. Nero-Smith as supervisor. Quarters were secured in the old Congregational church, a new building having been built by that congregation. In a dozen years this faithful servant has made this school one of the finest training units in the city. She has become a symbol of adoration and affection of parents and students. She has spent heavily of her own personal funds for upkeep and decoration of the premises. Living all alone in a neat little rented cottage in "the colored section" near the school, she has found a measure of happiness in the progress of her work in which, she has said, it was her ambition to end her life. But now, in advanced age and strength too far spent to attempt new ventures or seek other work, Mrs. Smith has met with a misfortune which leaves her stunned, crushed, unhappy. The officers of the Congregational church have informed her that after this year they will no longer rent her the building for her school work. This means the end of Cooperative School and Mrs. Smith's educational work among Negroes, unless, as now seems improbable, other quarters can be obtained. To the friends and parents who call at her little cottage, she expresses hope; but asks appealingly, "What shall I do now? Where can I go to spend the few remaining years of my life in work for colored people?"

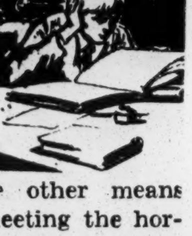
Making the Grade

by Harold Collins

The Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

AND what do the "love-and-sob" boys have to say to us now? (Our generation has its tasks to perform. . . ." So spoke the first issue of the **"Communist Journal,"** published in **1847.** "We are not among those who believe that our goal can be won by the exercise of love alone. . . . Our day is one of earnest endeavor; it needs the whole of each man's exertions. **This love-and-sob stuff . . . deprives those addicted to it of all capacity for energetic action.")**

10-3-45



Who today would propose other means than "energetic action" for meeting the horror and violence that have suddenly thrust themselves forward in the free public schools of three American cities? Two weeks ago in Gary, Ind., a city of nearly 150,000 inhabitants, one-fifth of whom are Negroes, a "strike" began in the Froebel School, which for 30 years had been teaching Negro and white children together. Until last weekend, the majority of the school's 1,400 white students had not returned to class, and their "right to choose their associates" was being publicly upheld by a City Councilman.

Last Friday in Chicago, the poison of race hatred had brought some 200 white students out of one "mixed" school, while 2,500 abandoned their plan to withdraw from another, only on the pleas of a Methodist minister.

The very same day, at the Benjamin Franklin High School in the East Harlem section of New York City, a siege of terror that had broken out the day before, directed against the school's Negro students, reached such proportions that special busses had to be commandeered to get the Negro boys away in safety, and petitions were being widely circulated in the community for the removal from the school of all Negro students. In the meantime, police were searching the Negro boys for concealed weapons, without even touching the white rioters, and even arrested five of the former for hearings the following Monday.

* * *

WHAT does "energetic action" mean in a framework like that? Most certainly it does not mean merely the assignment of police details, in whatever quantity, although the rapid apprehension and questioning of the student ringleaders, and their adult inciters, is an immediate and important necessity.

The actual conduct of the police already involved, as well as that of their confreres in Lancaster and Detroit, who could be seen in last week's newspapers swinging at pickets and at demonstrators against a Gerald K. Smith rally, makes it quite certain against

25f-1945

Georgia

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ATLANTA, GA.
CONSTITUTION
Circ. D. 153,654 - S. 164,055

SEP 4 - 1945

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Inequalities of Education

Atlanta has set itself many postwar goals. One of these is expanded and equal educational opportunities for all children. Those who crowd our schools today will graduate into a world that uses electronics and atomic power. They must be prepared to bear the responsibilities and consequences which the use of such power will bring. They cannot exist in such a world if they are ignorant of its potentialities. They—all of them, poor children, rich children, white children, Negro children—must have the best education it is possible to give them.

Every effort should be made to provide equal opportunities for education in all areas of Atlanta. A uniform curriculum, supplemented by wholesome extra-curricular activities, should be offered by all city schools. Since the school is often the only source of cultural inspiration available to children in poorer districts, upon it falls a heavy responsibility.

The school bears an especially great social burden in the Negro districts. There its potentialities for good are unlimited. But it cannot reach its full power with poor buildings, small faculties, and double shifts. Educational facilities for Atlanta's Negroes are so inadequate (13 schools for over 26,000 Negro children) that it is necessary to teach the children in two shifts, thus limiting the Negro child's education to three and one-half hours per day.

Instead of carrying its full load of social responsibility, the school is thus assuming only a part, leaving the other part to social agencies and law enforcement officers who must deal with juvenile delinquency often resulting from a shortened school day.

Such improvements cannot be made even in the postwar world as long as one-sixth of the tax dollar is set aside for one-third of the school population. Proper provision for Negro education does not mean lowering the standards of white education. What it does mean is that the standards of all the population will be raised.

To continue to neglect this problem is to negate all the principles which we as a nation have proclaimed to the world in the past five years. It should be considered not simply as a responsibility and problem of members of the board of education alone; it should be regarded as a matter of vital importance to the voters who will nominate them to office in the city primary on Sept. 5.

25f-1945 Illinois

YMCA College Faculty, Students Hit Board Bias

Defender— Chicago, Ill.

5-5-45

By JAMES C. APPERSON

Standing convicted of flagrant racial prejudice, the local Young Men's Christian Association has been asked to step out of the Central "Y" college and let the school operate as a prejudice-free institution.

Disgusted by the action of the YMCA college board of directors in demanding the resignation of their democratic president, Dr. Edward J. Sparling, 448 members of the student body and 55 teachers voted to follow the liberal Sparling to the new Thomas Jefferson college, scheduled to open in downtown Chicago this fall. Only two students and 20 faculty members declined to vote in the affirmative.

Sparling, constantly at odds with the board of directors, made up mainly of wealthy real estate men and industrialists, because of his refusal to restrict enrollment or impose bans on Negroes and other students of minority races, resigned last week at the request of the board.

Racial Policy Resented

At the time he was told to "look for another job," Dr. Sparling was asked by William P. Wiseman, trust officer of the Chicago Title and Trust Co., and chairman of the YMCA college board of directors, why he did not try to get a job with the Rosenwald Foundation. Commented Wiseman, "I hear they're interested in Negro education."

5-5-45

Dr. Sparling revealed that Newton C. Farr, millionaire realtor whose efforts to keep Negroes penned in ghettoes of the city has become a mania, started the proceedings that eventually led to his ouster as head of the YMCA college. It was Farr, a member of the board, who initiated the demand that Dr. Sparling furnish a report of the number of Negro students attending Y college and the average length of time they remained. Shortly after the president produced the figures demanded, the board asked for his resignation.

Farr, owner of the George Washington Carver Homes located at 37th street and Michigan avenue, is famous for his policy of building "streamlined cabins" for Negroes as a substitute for suitable living space. A devout disciple of the restrictive covenant cult, the 58-year-old millionaire is firm in his belief that the majority of Negroes and Jews are incapable of clean and decent living.

Leading the faculty walkout in protest of the high-handed methods of Farr, Wiseman, Albert Farwell, Arthur Hall and their fellow board members was Dr. Wayne A. R. Leys, dean of YMCA college, who resigned on Monday. In an address before a student body mass meeting on the same day, Dr. Leys was wildly cheered when he listed grievances against the YMCA and the board of directors that motivated his action.

Walter D. Gilliland, acting president, appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Dr. Sparling, stated on Monday that, "As long as I am head of the school, there will be no discrimination or tampering with academic freedom."

Regarding the board, Gilliland said: "I don't care how I get along with the board. Any time they want to give me a year's salary I'll be out before breakfast." (At the time of his resignation, Dr. Sparling was given a year's salary by the directors.)

5-5-45

In summarizing his faculty experiences at the college Dean Leys observed, "The board of final authority has always been dominated by men who were selected for reasons other than their insight and interest in education."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has joined with numerous other democratic groups in denouncing the present policies of the Chicago school. A letter, signed by Oscar C. Brown, president of the local NAACP, was dispatched to the college board following Dr. Sparling's ouster which read:

"We have been deeply interested in the turmoil existing in the YMCA college resulting in the termination of Dr. Edward J. Sparling's position as president of the college.

"For a number of years we have observed conditions in the college that indicated a growing attitude of hostility toward the increasing numbers of Negroes who attend the college. When such matters have been taken up with Dr. Sparling our confidence and appreciation for his fairness have been increased because he has demonstrated an intense desire to be the head of a 'Christian' institution and to be fair and just in all of his dealings.

"Realizing the intense desire on the part of Dr. Sparling to be the head of a college that would practice the precepts of Christianity so boldly professed by the YMCA it is not difficult for us to find him in conflict with the 'Palace Guards' who dominate the Young Men's Christian Association. The YMCA has outstanding anti-Negro persons on its board and its entire program in the city is based upon segregation and discrimination. Its practices are in conflict with the simple precept of Christianity and democracy and its life is one of flagrant hypocrisy.

5-5-45

"As we contemplate what has occurred it is not strange that Dr. Sparling and the other God-fearing, liberty-loving members of the faculty, feel themselves unable to continue as teachers in this so-called 'Christian' institution.

"The Board of Managers of the Young Men's Christian Association must now decide whether it shall be a real Christian institution or whether it shall continue to sabotage the precepts of Christianity and democracy.

"We congratulate Dr. Sparling and those members of the faculty who have taken the courageous stand on the side of justice and fair play in our chaotic world."

In a statement to the Chicago Defender, Dr. Sparling, commenting on the new Thomas Jefferson college, said: "It will definitely broaden the base of liberal arts colleges in America."

Y College Rallies to Ousted Prexy

AFRO - BALTIMORE n.d.

CHICAGO—(ANP) — Rallying to the support of Dr. Edward J. Sparling, recently ousted as president of the Central YMCA College because he opposed racial quotas for the school, 51 members of the all-white faculty resigned last week.

5-5-45

At the same time, 448 students voted unanimously to support their teachers and follow them to the new Thomas Jefferson College which is scheduled to open in the fall with D. Sparling as possible president.

The faculty also voted a "bill of no confidence" in the college's board of directors and criticized the board's recrod on the issues of academic freedom and racial equality.

5-5-45

The wholesale resignation of all but 24 members of the teaching staff was led by Dr. Wayne A. R. Leys, dean of the School of Arts and Sciences.

"I am resigning on principle because of YMCA policies and action which are, in my opinion, predicated upon an imperfect understanding of education and the times," his letter of resignation read.

5-5-45

Prexy Gives Anti-Bias Pledge

In an appeal to the 448 students, Dr. Walter D. Gilliland, acting president of the college, made a pledge to oppose any infraction upon academic freedom and racial discrimination.

James F. Oates, Jr., local YMCA president, said that his association is undertaking to deal with the college situation "in an orderly and proper manner," and that the Y board will confer on the with Dr. George A. Works, authori in the field of educational administration.

5-5-45

In 1943, Dr. Works, in a report on the college, recommended a sepaartion of the school from the YMCA, lagely because of conflict between the purposes of higher formal education and the policies of the YMCA.

Chicago U. Bans Meeting On Realty Color Ban

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Officials of the University of Chicago refused this week to permit a second panel discussion on restrictive covenants in its Kent hall auditorium when it was learned that university contributions to anti-Negro property groups would be the subject of the panel.

8-11-45

The second panel was to discuss, "Is the University of Chicago Aiding Racism When it Contributes to Property Owners' Associations?" Notification of the university's stand was announced at the end of the first meeting, subject of which was, "Shall Negroes Move Into White Neighborhoods?"

Nearly 300 persons, many of them university students, heard Harry Raymond, a lawyer for restrictive covenant groups in Chicago, say that the present fight against restrictive covenants "is simply a smokescreen for something more sinister."

"Protect White Rights"

Raymond asserted that "colored people haven't the money or power to be behind it." It smacks "of something foreign," he said.

"But," he said, "it's getting to the place where we must protect the rights of whites. In large cities, the whites are 'on the other side of the fence.' Deprive whites of their privileges, and colored will want not only the house you live in, but the house your gardener lives in.

"It's a natural desire to live with people of your own kind," Raymond said. On this point Raymond asserted that he "didn't see why the Negroes are trying to adopt the Jews and Catholics."

Ridiculed by Audience

Asked for scientific proofs of what he called "real differences between the races," Raymond read from 95-year-old Supreme Court rulings which pointed out the "racial differences of white and colored people."

Ridiculed by the audience, Raymond stammered: "I don't care that much whether you live with colored people or whether they live with you. You can marry 'em if you want to!"

Speakers against restrictive covenants were Mrs. Marie S. Hesson and Harry Walker, assistant chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations.

Mrs. Hesson said, "I would like to sentence all restrictive covenantists to one year in the hell holes they have created."

She told the audience that it was fear which brought them there, and pointed out that in Chicago 400.000 Negroes distributed among 3,000,000 whites would be nothing to fear.

"The darker peoples of the world are gravely suspicious of America," she said. "American race prejudice could nullify, or certainly lessen the influence of this country in the post-war world."

8-11-45

Slum Pattern Continues

Walker revealed landlord methods of exploitation and speculation. He showed how the slum pattern continues as the Negro community expands.

"When landlords finally rent to Negroes, they cut apartments into smaller units and raise the rents. The Negro buyer must often take roomers to meet these rents, and the same old pattern evolves."

Walker pointed out that in Chicago's South Side Negro community, 90,000 people live in an area built for 30,000.

Dr. Homer Jack, head of the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination, was chairman of the meeting.

Hand Of Race Hater Seen Behind Ouster Of YMCA College President

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

By JAMES C. APPERSON

Newton C. Farr, notorious millionaire race-baiter fanatic, tipped his hand again this week in his petty game of "keeping Negroes in their place."

Newton C. Farr

It was revealed that the 58-year-old former president of the Association of National Real Estate Boards and the Chicago Real Estate Board, who is called Chicago's "Daddy of the Restrictive Covenant," spear-headed the recent Central YMCA college board of directors' ouster of the school's president, Dr. Edward J. Sparling, because of his liberal racial attitude. 4-28-45

In an interview on Wednesday, Dr. Sparling, noted exponent of democratic education, stated that in November of last year, during a meeting of the college's board of directors, Farr demanded to know the number of Negroes in attendance at Central YMCA college. Upon being told by the president that he did not know, Farr immediately asked the reason why such figures were not available. Dr. Sparling informed the wealthy realtor that all students at the institutions were classified as human beings and that no figures were kept as to the proportion of races.

Demand a Census

Another board member, Albert Farwell, came to Farr's aid by reminding Dr. Sparling that "the board of directors is running this college and if it wishes to know the number of Negroes in the college, it will do so." Dr. Sparling replied that such was the case but promised the board that if such information supplied by him was used to discriminate against anyone in the college, he would be forced to resign in conscience because he considered such discrimination "immoral, undemocratic and un-Christian." 4-28-45

Dr. Sparling's account of the board's subsequent action follows:

"It was moved, seconded and carried by the board that I be asked to supply the figures of the number of Negroes within the college as well as the average length of time they remained in school.

"In the December, 1944, meeting I presented these figures to the board. They were filed with the minutes with no comment. On February 7, I was called into the office of the board chairman, William P. Wiseman, and told that I was to seek another position, on general grounds that my qualifications were 'incompatible' with the requirements of the job.

"During this very month the financial condition of the college was the finest in its history with a stabilization fund of $35,000. The college was operating on a revised budget which had added $29.000, most of which was used for faculty salaries. During this month the college was $11,000 ahead of the revised budget.

"During the interview Mr. Wiseman asked me why I did not get a job with the Rosenwald Fund, stating that he thoubht they were interested in Negro education."

Dr. Sparling, who was formerly dean of Hiram college, Hiram, O., declared that the attitude of the board of directors which is composed, for the most part, of bankers and industrialists, is by no means the attitude of either the college faculty or student body.

The ex-college head stated that during his eight and a half years at the downtown school, only one minor altercation between a white and Negro student had been reported. He pointed out that when he accepted 100 Japanese students at one time for admission to the college, the board of directors commented that Japanese in large numbers would "create a problem." Some 25 per cent of the student body is Negro. 4-28-45

"It is interesting to note," said Dr. Sparling, "that the admission of the Japanese caused not a ripple among members of the student body."

The reputation of Dr. Edward J. Sparling as a crusader for democracy in the nation's institutions of higher learning is well known throughout the country.

At the 1941 convention of American Liberal Arts Colleges held in California, Dr. Sparling made an amendment to a motion that the conference delegate a committee to study and define democracy in American Liberal Arts colleges. At that time, he said, "I would suggest that we make an amendment to the motion that this committee, if appointed, look into the possibility of having every liberal arts college of the association each year award fellowships to a deserving young Negro and a deserving young Jew. In the case of a Catholic school, the fellowship would go to a Protestant and if a Protestant school, to a Catholic."

Said the educator, "I was not of the opinion of many of the speakers at the convention that the American Liberal Arts Colleges association was the most highly polished and beautiful stone in the foundation of American democracy, in fact, I considered it a threat to democracy. The motion was not seconded." 4-28-45

Shortly after taking over the presidency of YMCA college in 1936, Dr. Sparling discovered that although Negro students were charged $2.50 per semester physical education fee, they were not allowed either on the gymnasium floor or in the swimming pool. He immediately directed the refund of all such fees paid by Negro students and by democratic action of the staff, all physical education was discontinued until such time as all students could participate. Other milestones of the Sparling tenure of office are the employment of Negroes at the school's information desk, election of a Negro co-ed as "Personality Queen" by preferential student vote, and inclusion of Negro students in all social affairs sponsored by the college. 4-28-45

The efforts of individuals in a category with Newton Farr, who frankly admits that he believes the majority of Negroes to be "promiscuous, ragged, dirty, poor and therefore undesirable," to solve the race problem by "eliminating" men who believe that all races must mingle freely in schools to have understanding are viewed with alarm by Dr. Sparling.

Dr. Sparling, who resigned from Central YMCA college under protest, announced that he expects to be a member of the board of directors of the new Thomas Jefferson college to be opened soon in downtown Chicago. He promised that the institution will definitely "broaden the base of American Liberal Arts colleges in this country."

Directors of the new college named to date are: Harland H. Allen, economist; Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald Foundation; Percy L. Julian, director of research, the Glidden Co.; Leo A. Lerner, Floyd W. Reeves, University of Chicago; John McGrath and Sparling.

All but two Central Y students have signed a petition protesting the board of directors' request for their ex-president's resignation.

In a telegram answering queries of Channing H. Tobias, Negro member of the National YMCA Council, in New York City on Thursday, Frank A. Hathaway, general secretary of the Chicago YMCA, stated: 4-28-45

"Chicago YMCA college has never had any limitations on attendance of Negroes. Does not keep separate records according to race. Exact number of Negroes in attendance at present not known but estimated as approximately 600 out of total attendance of approximately 2500. There has been no discussion in the board of directors' meeting of the number of Negroes in the college. Issue between Sparling and administration has nothing whatever to do with race question."

Chicago U. Aide Hits Own School For Racism

8-25-45

Chicago Defender

Now it's official.

Even the University of Chicago's top leaders charge the midway institution with fostering race prejudice,

Milton Mayer, nationally known author and assistant to Chancellor Robert Hutchins, charged that his university was a hotbed of racism.

"I accuse the University of Chicago of racism," declared Mayer at a meeting at Graham Taylor Hall on Friday, Aug. 10, in which the topic of discussion was "Is the University of Chicago Promoting Racism by Supporting Property-Owners Associations?"

The meeting, originally scheduled to be held on the university campus, had been banned by the school's officials because the students invited 'outsiders" to the discussion. It was finally sponsored by the Committee of Racial Equality and by the Chicago Council Against Racial Discrimination.

Mayer urged Hyde Park residents to "badger the university day and night, in season and out, until it does something to attack restrictive covenants."

He indicated that the exposure of the racist practices of the university and of the property owners associations be continued because "one thing wrongdoers dread is the light of day, since it is not popular to be openly fascist and not fashionable to be caught being fascist."

Racial School Strike Reaches Chicago

P.M. New York, N.Y.

Special Correspondence

CHICAGO, Sept. 29. – The school strike in Gary, Ind., where 850 students of the Froebel School refused to attend classes with Negroes, has spread to Chicago.

Nearly 1000 students from Englewood and Morgan Park High Schools here stayed away from classes yesterday as a result of race tension, but developments later in the day pointed to a growing improvement in the over-all scene. They are:

¶ George Lorentz, assistant principal of Morgan Park, said a group of four stndents informed him that the strike was called off and that the peition protesting the presence of Negroes in the school was recalled. 9-30-45

¶ Both campuses were quiet, with principals reporting no disturbances and no further demands by the strikers, as five police squads patrolled the Englewood area.

¶ George F. Cassell, assistant superintendent, told an orderly dents returned on Monday.

¶ The Chicago Action Council called a unity youth rally today at which Danny Kaye will talk on *Democracy in the Public Schools.*

Joseph Thompson, principal of Englewood, said only 155 of the 1200 white students were in school yesterday. 9-30-45

E. V. Tubbs, principal of Morgan Park, said that about 200 white students were absent compared with a normal rate of 125, leaving about 75 who stayed away "apparently because their parents wanted them to."

In Gary, where the strike has been on for almost two weeks. the School Board ordered legal action in an effort to break the strike. Richard Nuzum, principal, was ordered to expel all striking students 16 or older and to bring legal action against parents. 9-30-45

Civic groups probing the situation in both Chicago and Gary are convinced that adult groups are backing the move.

Emporia College Starts Jim Crow Policy; Bar Students From Cafe

Plain-Dealer 10-19-45

Kansas City Kan.

(By R. C. D. Tieuel, Jr.)

Emporia, Kansas (By Wire).—The Plaindealer ha just uncovered a brazen attempt on the part of the administration of Emporia State Teachers' College here, headed by the new president David McFarland to embarass, humiliate and relegate to third class student standing, the fifteen colored students enrolled here this term. They have this term been barred from the cafeteria at shops and dining halls, refused admittance to the public lounges located on the campus and in many other ways made to feel almost as total strangers at this famed state institution, the home of William Allen White, the "Sage of Emporia." In my opinion this condition which I have just personally investigated for The Plaindealer, will constitute one of the most shocking travesities o justice and fair play, ever enacte by an institution of higher learn ing of note, in the history of b racial and co-educational educatio in the United States for some tim

watch for a detailed expose in the next issue of this pa [illegible] our on the spot reporter.—Ed's note.

Jim Crow In Debute At Emporia State College

The Call

Kansas City, Mo

By Rev. Robert C. D. Tieuel Jr.

EMPORIA, Kas.—This famous college town made famous by the Sage of Emporia, William Allen White, is the home of Emporia State Teachers' college, where last week it was learned that a new policy of jim crow had been enacted by the new president, David McFarland. 10-26-45

Curiously enough, President McFarland is not from Mississippi or Alabama but is a free-born Kansan, according to reports, and no one can seem to locate the source of this Hitler policy.

White and colored students are stumped because of the refusal of the administration to allow colored students to eat in the public dining halls on the campus or eat shops and the similar policy of not admitting them to the Student Union on the campus. None of the colored students could remember a Negro ever living in the dormitories of this tax-supported state college.

The state N.A.A.C.P. committee may be called in if the students fail to get a showdown on this policy and a strike by white and colored sympathizers may be in the offing if peaceful arbitration fails, it was reported.

Three of the college's liberal minded and justice loving administrative heads were left off the rolls at the beginning of this term and although other reasons were assigned for their dismissal it is generally believed by the students that they were not "discriminating enough" for the boys behind the guns at State Teachers' college. They were: former President Price and Robert Bush, former dean of the college, who is now at Stanford university, and Margaret Beethem, former dean of women. 10-26-45

Many of the white students believed it a "dirty shame" and said that they were willing to go down the line for a showdown on this Hitler-like policy newly instituted by the new administration here at the college.

New Prexy Brings Jim Crow To Kansas Teachers College

The Chicago Defender, Chicago, Illinois

11-3-45

EMPORIA, Kans. — Jim Crow moved into Emporia State Teachers College this semester at the special invitation of the new president of the school, David McFarland.

White and Negro students called for a showdown this week, and a student strike threatened because of the newly initiated policy which bars Negro students from campus dining halls, eat shops, and refuses them admittance to the Student Union.

Three of the administrative heads of the tax-supported college were dismissed at the beginning of the term; former President Price, Robert Bush, former dean of the college, and Margaret Beethem, former dean of women.

Although other reasons were given for their dismissal, it is believed that their protests against the discriminatory policy led to their disfavor and removal.

Protest Jim Crow At Emporia

The Call

Kansas City Missouri

11-16-45

15 Negroes Hold Line Against Separate Lounge

BULLETIN

TOPEKA.—Harold S. Stauffer, chairman of Kansas Board of Regents when informed of the alleged segregation at Kansas State Teachers' college in Emporia, told a CALL reporter that if a formal complaint of the situation was sent him or the board's secretary, Hubert A. Brighton, the matter would be brought before the nine-member board.

Mr. Brighton told The Call that he planned to be in Emporia today and would do some investigating on his own preparatory to discussion by the board. 11-16-45

By MILTON H. BLEDSOE

EMPORIA.—Fifteen Negro students, 13 girls and two young men are holding the line against a jim-crow policy at Kansas State Teachers' college here. They are refusing to eat at a designated table in the Student Memorial building on the campus.

The students indicated Wednesday night that they would refuse to use the special lounge being prepared for use of Negro students only on the second floor of the administration building by the president, Dr. David L. MacFarlane. 11-16-45

The bone of contention in use of the Student Memorial structure is that it is operated by a private corporation made up of alumni and sustained by fees which the operators say are not exacted from Negro students.

However the cafeteria and coffee shop at which all students eat are located in this building. Some years ago the institution abandoned its own eating establishment. The Student Union heads feel that since theirs is a private concern it can have this to say as to who makes use of its facilities.

Protest Segregation

Protesting the segregation are these K.S.T.C. students: Rosemary Hunter, Atchison; Mary Brown, Kansas City, Kas.; Genevieve Davis, Kansas City, Kas., and Elmer Carson (attending the school under G.I. Rights bill), Emporia, seniors; Cleo Peoples, Kansas City, Kas., junior; Dorothy Lee Brewer, Springfield, Mo.; Trevia Shelton, Doris Dell, Opal Hunter, Bob Golden, Emporia, freshmen; Joyce Palmer, Winfield, Kas., junior; Ann Phillips, Newton; Ida Boyd, Kansas City, Mo.; Christine Owens, Kansas City, Kas., and Bernice Hunt, Kansas City, Kas., freshman.

They form what is known as the Collegiate club on the K.S.T.C. campus.

The students claimed that the Bulletin, the college newspaper, refused to carry an article on the discrimination and that they sent a delegation to Ted McDaniels, news editor of the Emporia Gazette, who after investigating the situation informed his superior, W. L. White, publisher, who is in New York.

Mr. White wrote an editorial, "Prejudices" in which he took the side of the aggrieved students.

Dr. MacFarlane in an interview with a Call reporter said that when the plight of Negro students who had no place to eat was made known to him the arrangements made for them to eat at a special table apparently did not prove satisfactory.

"The need for a lounge for Negro students here was discussed this fall," said the educator, "and we thought it advisable to prepare a room for them in the administration building. We talked with some of the students. Som favored it and others disapproved. Thus far furniture has been selected and a refreshment stand may be included." 11-16-45

Promise Fair Treatment

Dr. MacFarlane said he thought this the best way to handle the situation. He said that every effort was made to see that Negro students got fair treatment in the classroom, but pointed out that the Student Union presented another picture when it was built and operated by other than state authorities. 11-16-45

The reporter asked the school president what about the structure being built on land owned by the state and offering a service which could only be obtained there—that of getting a meal. He answered that the whole situation might be cleared up by taking it up with Kansas Board of Regents which controls all the educational institutions of the state.

The school's prexy is a former dean of men there. Previously he served as secretary of the Kansas Welfare board and then was elevated to the presidency.

The Student Christian Association, a combination of Y.W. and Y.M. groups is backing the Negro group. It is directing a letter to the Student Union corporation in which is stated that Negro students should be allowed to pay student union fees, eat in the cafeteria without segregation, get fountain service and use the Hornet's Nest and be permitted to take part in school functions held in the Student Union.

Problem of Food

The communication is signed by Jo Leatherman and Ralph Morse, co-chairmen of Students Christian Association.

It is next to impossible for Negroes attending this school to get a well-balanced meal. There is only one eating place in a private home. It is hard to get to especially in bad weather. Negroes are barred from restaurants in the town proper. 11-16-45

The girls can usually prepare their meals where they stay.

The Student Union is also the central spot for all recreational activities on the campus. It has a commodious ball room and is furnished elaborately. It was erected as a memorial to heroes of World War I.

When asked why they chose attending Kansas State Teachers college the answer was that in rating of teachers' institutions in the nation it stood second only to the teachers college of Columbia university in New York.

25f-1945

Kentucky

Suit of Negro to Enter U. K. Dismissed

(Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky

1-14-45

LEXINGTON, Ky

THE SUIT of Charles Lamont Eubanks, Louisville Negro, in which he sought admittance to the University of Kentucky as a civil engineering student, was dismissed by Federal Distrnct Judge H. Church Ford at Lexington. A rule of court procedure, providing for dismissal of a case which has not been prosecuted for two consecutive terms of court, was applied to remove the case from the docket. Samuel M. Wilson, member of counsel for the university, said attorneys for Eubanks had taken no action in the case during either of the last two court terms.

1-14-45

Eubanks, now employed in a defense plant, was 17 years old when he filed his original petition October 18, 1941. He claimed he was denied admittance to the university solely because of his race or color in violation of the United States Constitution. He sought a permanent injunction restraining the school from refusing to enroll qualified Negroes.

Dr. Leo. M. Chamberlain, university dean and registrar, said the case was the first in which a Negro had been barred from the University under a State law prohibiting the education of Negroes and whites together, although several Negroes had been rejected on grounds of eligibility affecting all students.

25f-1945

Kentucky

Judge Dismisses Negro's Suit Seeking Admission to U. of K.

Courier-Journal 1-9-45

Louisville, Ky.

Two-Term Delay In Prosecution Results In U. S. Court Action

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 8 (AP)—Federal District Judge H. Church Ford today dismissed the suit of Charles Lamont Eubanks, Louisville Negro, in which he sought admittance to the University of Kentucky as a civil engineering student.

A rule of court procedure providing for dismissal of a case which has not been prosecuted for two consecutive terms of court was applied to remove the case from the docket. Samuel M. Wilson, member of counsel for the University, said attorneys for Eubanks had taken no action in the case during either of the last two court terms.

1-9-45

Similar Suit Readied.

State Representative Charles W. Anderson, a Louisville Negro attorney, said in Louisville that a similar suit is being prepared with another Negro plaintiff seeking admission to the University's College of Law, but declined to discuss the case further.

Eubanks' attorneys were Charles H. Houston, Washington, member of the legal committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Prentice Thomas, former secretary of the Urban League in Louisville, who has now moved away.

1-9-45

Working In War Plant.

Eubanks now is working in a defense plant.

Eubanks, 17 years old when he filed his original petition October 18, 1941, had claimed he was denied admittance to the University solely because of his race or color in violation of the United States Constitution. He sought a permanent injunction restraining the school from refusing to enroll qualified Negroes.

Eubanks also charged that the training offered at the University's College of Engineering was not available in other colleges of the State to members of his race, but Wilson, in an amended answer filed in July, 1943, stated Eubanks could not draw an absolute comparison between facilities at the University and those at Kentucky State College, Negro institution at Frankfort.

In support of this contention, Wilson set out that courses in engineering at the university had been modified and readjusted "in order to reshape and adopt the services of the college (of engineering) to wartime conditions and needs, and particularly to what is known as Army specialized training."

1-9-45

This point, he added, however, did not bear on the basic question, "that Eubanks can get all the engineering training he needs at Frankfort."

Eubanks' petition, also filed on behalf of others similarly situated, named as defendants the University's president, Dr. H. L. Donovan, its registrar, Dr. Leo M. Chamberlain, and its board of trustees. In addition to the injunction Eubanks asked $5,000 damages from Chamberlain as registrar.

Fully Qualified.

The petition described Eubanks as an honor graduate of Central High School, Louisville, and fully qualified for admission to the University.

1-9-45

Dr. Chamberlain said the case was the first in which a Negro had been barred from the University under a State law prohibiting the education of Negroes and whites together, although several Negroes had been rejected on grounds of eligibility affecting all students.

Dr. Donovan said school officials felt compelled to refuse admission to Eubanks in the light of the State law.

In its original answer, the University declared the litigation had become a "moot case" with the providing of facilities for engineering study at Kentucky State College.

1-9-45

Separate Schools Required.

State statutes require separate schools for whites and Negroes "upon a basis of substantial equality and without unjust or unreasonable distinction or discrimination on accout of race or color." The college for negroes at Frankfort, the University said, was established "in pursuance and complete accordance with these laws and firmly established public policy."

Eubanks applied for admittance to the University one month before courses were established at Frankfort for freshman and sophomore work in civil engineering. The University answer said Eubanks received notice that the new courses were offered at Frankfort but that thereafter he never applied to the college for admission as a student.

A hearing in the case was delayed on a series of motions for postponement.

Negroes May Pick Kentucky for Early Test Of Higher-Education Rights, Funkhouser Says

Louisville, Ky.

Prompt Action On Policy Is Advocated

Courier-Journal

By JOE REISTER.
The Courier-Journal Lexington Bureau.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 14.—Predicting that Kentucky will be one of the first states in which Negroes will make an attempt to secure admission to white institutions, Dr. W. D. Funkhouser, dean of the Graduate School at the University of Kentucky, said today that "unless the university faculty and the State Legislature adopt some definite policy very promptly, I fear that we are due for some embarrassing experiences and some unfortunate publicity." 11-15-45

Dr. Funkhouser, in a report made Monday to the university faculty on graduate work in Negro institutions in the South, stated that "for a long time we have been side-stepping a very important issue in American education," but there is little doubt that "in some regions of the South we shall be forced in the near future to face this issue squarely and realistically."

'Up to Legislature.'

Asked whether the university planned any action in the matter, President H. L. Donovan said "the responsibility for any action along this line lies with the Legislature. It's entirely up to that group."

Dr. Funkhouser said his report was based on information gleaned during a series of five meetings arranged by the Conference of Deans of Southern Graduate Schools for the purpose of procuring an over-all picture of graduate work in the South, especially of the conditions which existed in the Negro institutions in the area.

First Parley At Durham.

First in the series of meetings, all of which were held this summer, was the one held in Durham, for the states of North Carolina, Maryland and Virginia and the District of Columbia. The second was held in Atlanta, for the states of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida; the third in Nashville, for the states of Tennessee, Kentucky and Alabama; the fourth in Jackson, for the states of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, and the fifth in Prairie View, Tex., for the states of Texas and Oklahoma.

Papers read during the meetings, according to Dr. Funkhouser, were presented almost entirely by Negro educators and consisted chiefly of the subjects on which the conference desired information.

DR. W. D. FUNKHOUSER

Information Obtained.

The more vital of these topics, he said, included the needs of the region for graduate work in Negro institutions, the actual amount and nature of the graduate work now being done in these institutions, the potential Negro graduate-student population of the region, the opportunities available for these students, the present resources for graduate work in the area concerned, the problems involved in graduate instruction and research, the extent and condition of physical plants, and particularly the available library facilities.

"The Negro educators, as was to be expected, were very well informed regarding the existing conditions in their institutions; they had the facts and figures at their fingertips," Dr. Funkhouser asserted. "The white deans, however, were woefully ignorant of the situation which existed in the Negro colleges."

Discrepancies Cited.

One of the chief facts brought out in the papers was "the great discrepancy which exists in opportunities for and support of graduate work in Negro institutions as compared with the white colleges and universities," the university dean said.

"It developed, for example, that there is not a single Negro institution in the United States in which a student can secure a doctor's degree. Again, that very few Negro institutions in the South can offer even the master's degree except in a very limited number of fields. The monies allotted to Negro institutions in most of the Southern states are far below any proportionate figure based on relative Negro and white populations."

The salaries paid in Negro institutions of higher learning are in general far less than those in the white institutions, Dr. Funkhouser told the university faculty.

Libraries Below Par.

"A prominent Negro librarian at one of the meetings made the statement that no college could be expected to do creditable undergraduate work, much less graduate work, unless it had at least 25,000 to 30,000 titles in the library.

"On the basis of this factor alone, and this is merely a quantitative and not a qualitative standard, there are not more than a half dozen Negro institutions in the South which could honestly be recommended for general graduate instruction. In fact, it would seem that most Negro colleges do not have more than one-tenth the library facilities of the white colleges in the same area. . . . In spite of these handicaps, however, there is no question that many Negro graduate schools are doing very creditable work. . . ."

Base Hopes On High Court.

Dr. Funkhouser said he was convinced "that practically all Negro educators firmly believe that eventually Negroes will be admitted to all State institutions now admitting only white students. They believe that in some of the Southern states this may come in the very near future while in others it may be a long time, but they feel sure that in time no distinction will be made between the races.

"They base their hopes and expectations directly and confidently on the Gaines decision. They point out that the Supreme Court ruling leaves only two choices—either to admit Negroes to State institutions or to set up for Negroes institutions within the state equal in all respects to those provided for white students, and they argue that this dual system of education would entail a financial burden which most Southern states could not bear. They realize that the dual system satisfies the legal requirements but they are nevertheless unalterably opposed to it chiefly on social and patriotic grounds.

"They make a great deal of the argument that there is no place in a democracy for distinctions based on race, creed or color. . . .

Gaines Ruling Applies.

"Kentucky is a border state and is one of the first in which Negroes will make an attempt to secure admission to white institutions. There is no question but that test cases may be expected in the very near future and I cannnot see how any court can do anything other than follow the Supreme Court's ruling in the Gaines case.

"The pressure probably will first come on the Graduate School since the State College at Frankfort offers no advanced degrees, but similar applications doubtless will be made for work in law and engineering."

(On October 17, Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College for Negroes, Frankfort, asked the Legislative Council for legislation to admit Negroes to other State-owned colleges for professional and graduate courses not available at the Frankfort Negro institution).

251-1945

Louisiana

Young Questions Value Of Baton Rouge Agreement... Fears Negroes May Lose

Pittsburgh Courier - Pa.

3-10-45

By JOHN H. YOUNG III

NEW ORLEANS—Sometime ago one McMillon of Iberville Parish sued that parish on the basis that he, because he is a Negro, had been discriminated against in salary as a teacher in that parish. The case was brought before a Federal district judge. Thurgood Marshall defended McMillon's interest and won a hard-fought, but decisive victory. The judge ruled that Iberville Parish had been in violation and ordered the parish to equalize salaries of Negro teachers. He gave them a definite time in which to draw up a plan showing just how this equalization would take place.

During the interim, Negro teachers all over Louisiana avowed that they were going to "sue in every parish."

Came late January and a group of Negro educators was called into the office of the State Department of Education to draw up an agreement that was designed to forestall any further action in the case of McMillon v. Iberville Parish School Board et al.

Strangely enough, the member of this committee who offered the motion, was Dean Rudolph Moses of Dilliard University, a school that is not remotely connected with the State of Louisiana's Department of Education.

For want of a better name, I am calling it the Baton Rouge Agreement. It reads as follows:

Meeting of Special Committee on Educational Planning, State Board of Education room, State Capitol, Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 23.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Motion by Dean Rudolph Moses. Seconded by J. E. Williams:

That the provisions embodied in the following program presented to this conference today be approved in toto for presentation to the Governor and other responsible State officials:

A five-year program for the improvement of education for all children in Louisiana regardless of race or color. 3-10-45

GOALS

A school of suitable grade accessible to every child with adequate buildings and physical facilities and a competent teacher in every classroom.

The equalization of salaries of all teachers for equal services rendered.

A nine-month session for every child.

MEANS OF ATTAINMENT

Recognition of the principle that education is a joint responsibility of local, State, and Federal authorities.

The provision of a State building fund of two or three million dollars annually, over the five-year period, at least seventy-five per cent of which must be used to aid parishes in erecting school buildings, to provide school board owned buildings and facilities for schools that are now housed in churches, lodges and other similar buildings.

The provision of State funds to equalize and improve salaries for all teachers on the basis of services rendered.

The foregoing of further legal action, in existing or contemplated suits, until the Legislature has had an opportunity to act on these proposals; and that this resolution be submitted to the court in the case of McMillon vs. Iberville Parish School Board et al as a basis of agreement for consent decree. 3-10-45

Vote: Bronier Thibaut, yes; John E. Coxe, yes; L. P. Terrebonne, yes; C. L. Barrow, yes; M. S. Robertson, yes; Alvin H. Jones, yes; Joseph A. Thornton, yes; Felton G. Clark, yes; J. K. Haynes, yes; A. P. Tureaud, yes; Rudolph Moses, yes; J. S. Jones, yes; J. Studebaker Lucas, yes; J. E. Williams, yes; J. H. Bres, yes.

Carried unanimously.

Motion by Dr. M. S. Robertson. Seconded by Dean J. S. Jones:

That the State superintendent and the chairman of this meeting be authorized to proceed to activate the plan to get it before the Governor and other responsible State officials.

Carried unanimously.

* * *

IN MY OPINION, there are several criticisms due the agreement. First, it is general to the point of omitting any reference to the Negro where funds are concerned. (B under II) While this is truly a democratic measure, it seems to leave too much room for the same story all over again. Since it is a matter of fact that there are schools for Negroes and schools for whites, why not say definitely just how much of this annual two or three million dollars is to be spent on school facilities for Negroes? 3-10-45

* * *

SECOND, that "on the basis of services rendered" clause seems to point towards a merit system. (Mr. Coxe, the State Superintendent, spoke of such a system in my interview with him.) Now everyone will agree that the principles of a merit system are all right, **provided,** it is conducted in the proper spirit. It would not seem wise, therefore, to accept such an agreement until the operation of such a system, as suggested, is not only understood, but made a matter of court record.

* * *

THIRD, the whole agreement is contingent upon recognition of the Federal Government as a responsible party. In the case of McMillon v. Iberville Parish, the court made it clear that equal salary was a total responsibility of the parish.

* * *

FOURTH, the committee was not a representative one. How those concerned arrived at the conclusion that the members of this committee could speak for all Negro teachers is a matter I have been unable to understand. Especially does the committee seem silly when it holds that this agreement is to forego all "contemplated suits." 3-10-45

Final decision rests with the counsel for McMillon. Although Thurgood Marshall is one of them, I understand that it is within the power, under Louisiana law, for the local attorney to give a consent decree, even without Marshall's approval. The local attorney in the case is A. P. Tureaud, whose name will be found among the signers of this agreement. He would be wise to consider the importance of this case to all Negroes of Louisiana before giving a consent decree.

Protest Dismissal Of 11 La. Teachers

The Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois 10-6-45

IBERVILLE, La. — (ANP)—The discharge of 11 probationary Negro teachers by the superintendent of schools of this parish was protested last week by a packed mass meeting of citizens at a local church. Several hundred persons stood outside the church to hear the protest speeches.

Principal Wiley M. McMillen was plaintiff in the case to equalize teachers' salaries in the Iberville parish and the wholesale dismissal which is the method the superintendent of schools has chosen in an effort to frighten Negro citizens from carrying on their court suit.

Citizens at the meeting voted to fight to have teachers still on the payroll in order to equalize all facilities for education, not merely teachers' salaries. The teachers appeared at the meeting and gave their support to the program.

The Iberville case is one more step in a state-wide campaign inaugurated by a citizens committee of the NAACP.

25f-1945

Maryland

Racial Case Decision Is Reversed

Richmond Times

Court Remands Further Proceedings

4-18-45

The Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals here yesterday reversed the decision of the Federal District Court at Baltimore and remanded for further proceedings case brought by a 27-year-old Negro woman who claimed she had been denied admission to a library training course in Baltimore because of her color.

The suit was brought by Louise Kerr, who had been denied admission to the course, conducted by the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore to prepare persons for staff positions in the Central library and its branches. The library, its trustees and librarian, and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore were named as defendants.

She charged violation of her rights under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, contending that the library was performing a governmental function and that she was rejected under a uniform policy of the library excluding Negroes from the training school.

Five thousand dollars' damages, a permanent injunction prohibiting the refusal of her application and a declaratory judgment establishing her right to have her application considered without discrimination because of her race and color were asked in the suit.

4-18-45

Father Joints Suit

Her father, T. Henderson Kerr, joined the suit as a taxpayer and asked that the city of Baltimore be enjoined from contributing toward the support of the library from municipal funds on grounds that such contributions constitute taking of his property without due process of law.

The Circuit Court found there is "no doubt that the applicant was excluded from the school because of her race," and pointed out that during the existence of the school, which was established in 1928, more than 200 applications have been received from Negroes, all of them rejected."

"She was refused consideration because the training school is closed to Negroes, and it is closed to Negroes because in the judgment of the board (of trustees of the library) their race unfits them to serve in predominantly white neighborhoods," the Circuit Court said.

4-18-45

Private Corporation

The defendants claimed that the woman was not excluded because of race and color, but because there were no openings in the library organization which Negroes could fill and because there were a sufficient number of trained Negroes in the community to fill any vacancies that might occur. They contended that the library is a private corporation and does not perform any public functions as a representative of the State.

The Circuit Court accepted the finding of the district court that the library's trustees were not moved by "personal hostility or prejudice" against the Negro race, but by belief that white library assistants can render once acceptable and more efficient service to the public where the majority of patrons are white. However, it found, it is nevertheless true that the applicant's race was the only ground for rejection of her application."

4-18-45

Two Negroes Employed

The circuit Court observed that only two of the 70 senior and 80 junior library assistants employed at the libraries central building and 26 branches are Negroes.

The two Negroes were employed in 1942. Prior to then a policy of the board of trustees not to employ Negro assistants had been followed. The Circuit Court pointed out that the policy was embodied in a resolution by the trustees in 1933, to make formal the existing policy, "in view of the public criticism which would arise and the effect upon the morale and the staff and public."

The court ruled that it would be "unrealistic" to speak of the library as a corporation entirely devoid of government character." It pointed out that while its founder, Enoch Pratt, furnished the inspiration and funds, the authority of state was invoked to create the institution.

4-18-45

Records of the case show that the city of Baltimore appropriates funds to the support of the library and handles payroll disbursements for the library from the appropriations.

Library Board Is Undecided on Accepting Court Ruling

Afro American [illegible]8-45

Robert W. Williams, chairman of the executive committee of the Pratt Library board of trustees, said Thursday that the board is undecided as to whether it will accept the decision of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals or carry the case further.

He denied reports that the trustees had already decided to accept colored applicants to the training class and assign graduates to branch libraries with a predominantly colored patronage.

That the board might agree to comply with the order was admitted, but he said this question would be settled when the board meets with its counsel next week. In the meantime, he added, copies of the court's ruling were being sent to each of the nine members of the board for study.

The next training class is scheduled to begin around October I. Dr. Joseph L. Wheeler, librarian at the time the Kerr case was instituted in September, 1943, has been succeeded by Emerson Greenway of Worcester, Mass., who is expected to begin work in June. Joseph Shipman is now acting librarian.

U. of Md. Admits Discrimination

Afro-American

6-2-43

BALTIMORE

By conducting school affairs "to avoid difficulties over racial issues," Dr. H. C. Byrd, president of the University of Maryland admitted that not only is the school guilty of some anti-semitic practices, but that it does not allow colored preachers and entertainers on the campus.

He declared that the school is part of a biracial educational system which draws fine lines of distinction, which often results in dissatisfaction with what is done by persons with different responsibilities.

The issues were brought up as a result of a letter written by Daniel Nitzberg, senior, of 818 Chauncey Avenue, and published in the school book, "The Diamondback."

Dr. Peter Oesper, assistant professor of chemistry, drew up a resolution asking the Maryland Chapter of the American Association of the University of Professors to conduct an investigation of the charges which also included:

Censorship of "The Diamondback" by William Randolph Hearst for a scholarship under the school's Americanization program; and the requirement that the university teachers conduct six week's summer teaching without pay.

6-2-43

Dr. Byrd said that fraternities in the inter-fraternity council do not include Jewish groups in their membership; but denied that the school publication was censored.

Issue taken to the Hearst scholarship, he said, may have come from a small group opposed to the American civilization program at the school.

Discrimination Is Charged at Harvard In the Awarding of a Scholarship

Times — New York, N.Y.
3-14-45

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOSTON, March 13—Prof. Albert Sprague Coolidge told a legislative committee today that a highest ranking chemistry student had been refused a Harvard scholarship because of a "gentlemen's agreement" with the industry sponsoring the award that it would not be given to a Jew.

Professor Coolidge, appearing in favor of legislation to prohibit racial and religious discrimination in employment, said the scholarship was "about to be presented when some one said, 'Hold on a minute, what is his name?' "

"And then," he continued, "it was stated that due to a gentlemen's agreement, it would be impossible to delegate the scholarship to this particular man."

"We know perfectly well that names ending in 'berg' and 'stein' have to be skipped by the board of selection of students for scholarship," said Professor Coolidge, who is a lecturer in chemistry at Harvard.

The young candidate, he said, was "unquestionably of superior intelligence. There was no question about his being entitled to receive the scholarship."

Discrimination in education, he said, was depriving the scientiifc fields of outstanding students. "Legislation can break the bottleneck, and Negroes and persons of other races can be admitted to industry and other lines of work," if anti-discrimination laws are passed, he said.

"If employers see it as a law, there will be comparatively few who will ohld out and discriminate," he said.

Professor oColidge spoke as a representative of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Teachers and the Boston an dCambridge branches of the American Association of Scientific workers.

The legislative committee is hearing public testimony on seven bills. One bill is similar to the legislation which became law in New York tSate yesterday. More than 800 persons have appeared at the two hearings held so far to hear a long list of proponents urge that Massachusetts follow New York's lead. It is expected opponents of the proposed legislation will be heard next week.

25f

Medical Student Rejected at Tufts

Afro-American
4-14-45

BOSTON—Appearing before the Legislative Committee on Public Health here on April 5, Alfred Gerald, a student at Middlesex University School of Medicine, charged that he had been refused admittance to Tufts College Medical School.

The committee was conducting a hearing relative to proposed measures by which a new Massachusetts approving authority would be set up under the State Department of Education.

The bills, which were filed on behalf of Dr. Stephen Rushmore former Tufts professor and now head of the Middlesex Medical School, it is said, would make accrediting of that institution possible.

Meanwhile, the school's appeal from the current State approving authority's refusal to accredit the institution is pending in State Superior Court.

Urging passage of the bills, Gerald testified, further that a former dean of the Boston University School of Medicine had advised him to go to school down South.

However, both President Leonard Carmichael of Tufts and President Daniel L. Marsh of Boston University declared that there is no discrimination in their institutions, the latter saying, "We have colored students at medical school all the time."

25f

Cambridge Gags Liberal Teachers

25f
6-2-45

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Greater Boston liberals and educators are up in arms over an order issued last week by the Cambridge School Committee barring teachers from membership on interracial committees.

While several local teachers planned local protests, Miss Mary E. Sanger, local Civil Liberties secretary, promised that the CLU would defend in the courts any teacher disciplined for disobeying the committee's order.

Meanwhile, as spokesmen for numerous groups planned a protest mass meeting for Thursday, new instances of racial violence, several involving colored and Jewish school children, came to light.

Committee's Action Scored

The committee's action, which prevents three school employees from participating in a new Citizens' Committee of Fifty to promote racial understanding, was bitterly condemned by both the Boston Herald and the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Committee.

The committee of fifty, appointed by City Manager John B. Atkinson, was patterned after the State-wide Advisory Committee for Racial Understanding, named by former Governor (now Senator) Saltonstall, following an expose of violence in Dorchester in 1943.

The committee's ban against the teachers, made public by Mayor John H. Corcoran, who is also chairman of the school committee, is cited by observers here as an obvious slap at City Manager Atkinson, his political rival.

Also joining in the protest against the committee's action were Julian D. Steele, president of the Boston NAACP; Maurice Taylor, director of Shaw House, and J. Caswell Smith, executive secretary of the Boston Urban League.

✓

Blame Mo. U. Higher-Ups In Ban On Negro Students

Memphis World Tenn.

2-6-45

COLUMBIA, Missouri — (A N P) —Blame for the racial bar against Negroes at the University of Missouri was placed upon the anti-Negro attitude of higher ups last week after the conclusion of a series of meetings here on the admittance of Negro students revealed that several students polls have favored admitting Negroes to the university.

By the more process of elimination the higher ups were charged with barring the admittance of Negroes to the state-supported school in defiance of both the will of the students and the United States Supreme Court. An editorial in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, a daily newspaper, criticized the handling of the problem and pointed out the "status of student opinion on the subject." 2-6-45

"The United Supreme Court ruled in December 1938, in the Lloyd Gaines case, that the university was required to admit Negroes or provide equal facilities for them. This resulted in the creation of makeshift law and journalism schools, which do not attain the regular university's standards, and in which few Negroes have enrolled. It has been pointed out at recnt Columbia forums that this is a waste of State funds and a farcial way of evading the court's ruling. 2-6-45

"There are State legal requirements, to be sure and time is required to amend them. But recent polls should persuade the state authorities that the majority of students are ready for the change. Negroes have always been admitted to the neighboring universities of Kansas, Iowa and Illinois. A poll last week showed 362 University of Missouri students out of 614, or 59 percent, favored admittance of Negroes. Other polls have shown larger majorities. In a scientifically weighted survey of 360 students last June, 77.5 per cent approved. A poll last spring showed 60 per cent favorable, and a vote at a student forum in December was 216, to 69.9 per cent, to 93 for admittance.

"The highest court in the land and the group of individuals most immediately concerned thus approve this stop. As a taxpayer, the Negro has a claim in equity for admittance to the school which he helps support. As a citizen, he is entitled to fair play and equal educational advantages. The old prejudices against him are steadily decreasing as these polls of the college generation clearly demonstrate."

2-6-45

Students Favor Negro Admittance

Black Dispatch
Okla. City, Okla.
2-3-45

COLUMBIA, Mo. — (A N P) — Blame for the racial bar against Negroes at the University of Missouri was placed upon the anti-Negro attitude of higher-ups last week after the conclusion of a series of meetings here on the admittance of Negro students revealed that several student polls have favored admitting Negroes to the university. 2-3-45

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Opposition To Negro School Wins Point

St. Louis Argus Mo.
4-13-45

The meeting of the Board of Education Tuesday night was literally stormed by more than 250 whites with demands that the closed Cote Brilliante school, 2616 Cora avenue, be designated for the use of white children. The Board, which was expected to approve the recommendations of the Instruction Committee, that the school be made available for use by Negro pupils, referred the matter back to that body. Seldom does the Board fail to approve the recommendations of this body.

4-13-45

Armed with map charts of the area, petitions which they said contained the names of 3000 white property owners near the school and additional petitions which they passed out to be signed among those at the meeting, the opponents of the recommendation descended upon the Board with emotional and torrid opposition, which Atty. David M. Grant said was actuated by prejudice more than facts.

Emil Koob, president of the Marcus Ave. Improvement Association, was chief spokesman for the opponents, while Atty. Grant of the NAACP and March on Washington, Rev. C. Wayne Love, pastor of St. James AME Church; F. Z. Wilson, chairman of the Urban League Block Units survey committee and John T. Clark, Executive Secretary of the Urban League supported contentions for the school going to Negroes. 4-13-45

The Protective Association group argued that the Instruction Committee had been misdirected by the survey, of its group which found Negroes in predominance in the area. They contended that the need was greater for white children and that moving of Negroes into the school would cost them stupendous losses in the value of their property.

Representatives of the Negro group cited the fact that most of the Negroes in the vicinity of the school were property owners and that they actually had to pay higher prices for their homes than whites pay for similar property. They also challenged the greater need of the white children for the school.

Dr. Winterer, chairman of the Instruction Committee said he felt the matter merited further study and promised definite action at the May meeting.

Four Liberals Discharged at U. of Missouri

P.M. 5-8-45

Supported Student Committee on Interracial Education

Special Correspondence

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—Conflict between liberal and conservative faculty elements at Missouri University has resulted in the dismissal of four liberals who charged publicly that the University administration seeks to suppress free expressions of opinion on controversial issues.

Prof. Max Wolff and Instructors Robert Brigham, Cecil Miller and Teru Hayashi, who received dismissal notices, told reporters they believed the action was a result of their support of a student interracial education committee which the administration's committee on student affairs refused to recognize and ordered disbanded.

This climaxed a two-year contest between liberal and conservative thought on the campus at Columbia, Mo. 5-8-45

Wolff, a German refugee and Ph.D. from the University of Cologne, discussed the situation at an open forum on "Freedom in Education." Asked by a student if the administration was "figuratively burning the books at Missouri University," referring the historic Nazi episode, Wolff said that it was.

Brigham added:

"We don't have to beat about the bush. The basic democratic attitude toward education is that the student is the center of interest. I have a strong feeling after six years here that the situation does not prevail at Missouri University."

He added that students had no representation on faculty committee governing them.

Jim Crow Wins Missouri Schools

P.M. N.Y.

Separate schools for Negroes an dwhites is provided specifically in a new constitution which Missouri has adopted, by more than a two-to-one vote, to replace the State Constitution of 1875.

Until now, Missouri provided constitutionally that "free public schools shall be established for the education of children of African descent." 3-1-45

Under the new code, it is specified that "separate schools shall be provided for white and colored children, except in cases otherwise provided for by law."

Urban centers helped pile up the overwhelming majority for the new constitution but many rural areas which had been expected to reject it voted for it.

Interracial Group Formed To Fight M. U. Color Bar

The Call - Kansas City, Mo.

1-26-45

FAVOR NEGROES AT MISSOURI U.

COLUMBIA, Mo.—A poll conducted among University of Missouri students here last week resulted in a 362 to 252 vote in favor of admitting Negroes to the university. The poll was made by Robert L. Brigham, English instructor at the University of Missouri, and 35 M. U. students.

By LELIA B. STRAYHORN

COLUMBIA, Mo. — An Interracial Educational Council was formed Sunday at the home of an instructor of the University of Missouri to make plans for sponsoring meetings between the teachers and students of Missouri U. and Lincoln university, Jefferson City.

The group is composed of 15 persons including students and teachers from the two schools and a teacher from the Dunbar school in Columbia. 1-26-45

The meeting was preceded by a panel discussion on "Equality For Negroes in Higher Education" in the Bible college auditorium which was crowded to the doorways with part of the audience lining the walls.

Five speakers denounced the "farce" of separate but equal educational opportunities for Negroes in Missouri.

Dr. Lorenzo Greene, professor of history at Lincoln university and Robert I. Brigham, instructor of English at the University of Missouri, were elected co-chairmen of the council.

Other officers are: vice-president, Lelia B. Strayhorn, freshman student from Lincoln university; recording secretary, John T. Clark Jr., president of the sophomore class at Lincoln university; corresponding secretary, Miss Marion Maring, student at the University of Missouri; and treasurer, Mrs. Zuire, special student at the University of Missouri. 1-26-45

Plans have been made for the official publication of the council to be known as "Common Sense" by its co-editors, John T. Clark Jr., and Mrs. Jerome Elswit of the University of Missouri.

An extensive membership campaign will be launched by the present members of the council on both university campuses in the near future. Twenty-five cents for students and $1 for teachers will constitute membership in the council.

The necessary plans were drawn up to conduct a poll on the University of Missouri campus to determine student opinion at the school on the question of admitting Negroes to the school. A similar poll of the Lincoln university campus will be made.

The exact date of the next meeting of the Interracial Educational Council has not been determined, but it will be held as soon as practicable following the final semester examinations at the two universities. 1-26-45

The Boone County Civil Rights Federation and the Victory Forum of Columbia, Mo., were co-sponsors of the panel discussion, held in the Bible College Auditorium.

In spite of unremitting showers, the auditorium was filled to an overflowing capacity. Chairman of the discussion was Mr. T. Hayashi, assistant professor of Biology at the University of Missouri. 1-26-45

Other speakers in order of their participation in the discussion were Robert I. Brigham, Miss Lelia B. Strayhorn, Dr. Lorenzo Greene, Cecil Blue, professor of English at the University of Missouri; and Dr. Henry H. Noyes assistant professor of English at the University of Missouri. Dr W. E. Drake, professor of Education at the University of Missouri, was unable to attend because of illness.

Mrs. Decima Webber and Mrs. Cardelia Broadus, freshmen students from Lincoln university were also present.

In making a comparison of the percentage of whites to Negroes in the state, Mr. Brigham stated that 93.5 per cent of the citizens of Missouri are white, while the Negro constitutes only 6.5 per cent of the total population. He further stated that the Negro has made but a very small variaion in his total population within the past forty years in Missouri.

The Lincoln university student speaker gave a history of the Negro's struggle for education in the state of Missouri. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Gaines case which necessitated the establishment of the Lincoln University School of Law, and the establish- school of journalism as a result of the Bluford case, were used as evidences of the fact that the state plans to maintain its policy of segregated schools systems. Due to the expense of establishing and maintaining these makeshift schools as a part of Lincoln university, the state legislature might well consider how long it can afford this luxury.

Dr. Lorenzo Greene, of Lincoln university, made a comparison of Missouri's two state universities. He pointed out some of Lincoln university's inadequate facilities commencing with the lack of buildings to house the separate schools, the insufficient number of books and space in the library, and the fact that graduate work is offered only in three departments. 1-26-45

Dr. Greene stated that the University of Missouri was created by the Geyer act of 1830, which appropriated the money necessary to establish the school; but Lincoln university was founded by the 62nd and 66th Colored Infantries in 1866, and was later taken over by the state in 1879.

"The Negro Dilemma," according to Mr. Cecil Blue, manifests itself in the fact that a Negro student desiring to do graduate work in all but three fields, has to leave the state which necessitates securing a leave of absence if the student is employed. The problem of finance is of extreme importance, and very often a dislocation of family-ties is brought about by the separation. Furthermore, according to Mr. Blue, Lincoln university's library offers no facilities for teachers to study in privacy.

Mr. Brigham, in behalf of Dr. Drake of the University of Missouri, referred to an article, "Our Conflicting Racial Policies," in the January issue of the Harper's magazine. He discussed equality of opportunity by showing that if the state of Missouri wants separate but equal schools, it must provide equal facilities regardless of numbers. 1-26-45

Mr. Brigham believes that a two year college should be maintained at Lincoln university and a student should be permitted to complete his study at the University of Missouri; however, any qualified student desiring to attend the University of Missouri for the full four year course should be able to do so.

Yes, much was said about the undemocratic school system in the state of Missouri; but what can we as individuals and groups do about it.. Some possible solutions to these questions were given by Dr. Noyes of the University of Missouri. 1-26-45

(1) Informal student groups should be formed between teachers and students of the two schools to exchange ideas on economics, politics and subjects of mutual interest. (2) Full support should be given to the proposed new constitution of Missouri, which contains a clause giving the Missouri legislature the power to pass laws providing for equal Education for Negroes. Dr. Noyes suggests that the clause should be revised to indicate that there would be no separate schools in the state of Missouri, unless the individual communities demand it.

(3) We must support the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee. (4) The University of Missouri must open its doors to such artists at Paul Robeson Langston Hughes, Marian Anderson and other outstanding Negroes. (5) That an interracial educational council should be formed immediately between students and faculty members of the two schools. 1-26-45

A very interesting question and answer period followed the discussion during which many pertinent questions were addressed to the speakers ~~of the panel discussion.~~

What Happened When A Negro Girl Went To Washington U.

7-13-45

The following experience was related by Atty. Lula Howard concerning her effort to enroll at Washington University. She told it at a mass meeting of the NAACP last Friday as follows:

"On Saturday, June [illegible], 1945, I attempted to register as a student at Washington University. Attorney Grant has asked me to tell you in about ten minutes.

"I imagine most of you in the audience could tell me what my experience was without my relating it to you. I was and still am very desirous of taking a course during the summer in Library Science. By means of inquiries made by telephone, I learned that the only university in St. Louis, offering this course during the summer months was Washington University. On the telephone, I was also given the cost of the course and was told to go direct to Ridgely Library to register. In company with Attorney Grant, Prof. Herman Dreer of Sumner High School. Mrs. Ruth Williams of the USO, and Mr. Johnson of Lincoln University, I went to the University. I proceeded to Ridgely Library while the other members of the party went to the Dean's office. When I reached the Library, I explained to the girl at the desk that I wished to register for the course in Library Science. She wrote the number of the course on a card and following her instructions I went to the various tables where students were registering. At each table I was given a different card to fill out. As I approached the cashier to pay the required fee, a man who had been seated at a table consulting with the students, approached and asked if he could speak to me. I followed him to the table, and there he informed me that I could not be accepted as a student as it was against the policy of the university to admit Negro students. I questioned his authority to refuse students admission, and was told by him that he was the Director of the Summer School, and that it was his duty to see that no students of color attend the university. In response to my inquiries, he reluctantly gave me his name, and permission to keep the cards I had filled out in my attempt to register. I left the building and had gone a short distance down the walk, when a girl, who had been sitting across the table while I was being informed politely but firmly by a citizen of this so-called great democracy that merely because of the color of my skin, my presence was not desired at the school, came running up behind me and asked me to return the registration cards. Needless to say, I refused to surrender them much to her chagrin, and they now repose in our Washington University file. 7-13-45

"Mr. Grant asked me what my reaction as a woman was to this humiliating experience. I find it difficult to put in words. I writhed as we all do. under the daily lash of discrimination and affront. My thoughts were bitter ones. This bitterness was not engendered solely by the insult to me personally, but by the fact that the insult was offered to all Negroes.

"I thought how ironical it was that we had to fight the Germans with their hateful racial theory, while we, as a race, are being subjected to the same theory. I thought of our brave sons in uniform, some of whom wear medals received for valor performed on the field of battle in the service of this country and supposedly in the interest of democracy. I thought of the mother who sat in my office and told me how she had been summoned to a military hospital to see her boy, just 22 years old, who had returned from overseas. My heart ached as I remembered how she looked as she told of walking in the hospital ward, and looking around for her boy. She saw no one. she said, that even slightly resembled her son. Then she heard a voice say very indistinctly "Mother" and she looked around to see if there were another woman in the room. There was none, but she did see a very emaciated creature standing behind her. He had one eye, he had only a flap where his nose should have been, the lower part of his face was horribly mutilated, and as he stood before her with his head bowed, she realized that this pitiful creature standing so apologetically before her was the young, husky boy whom she had sent away two years before to fight for the privilege of being denied those basic human rights without which normal life is not possible; such as equality in the sight of the laws of the land and in the administration of those laws; equality at the polls; equality of opportunity for better health and sanitation; the right to do the work for which one is prepared, and the right to prepare for work which one is capable of doing; and equality of right to education without respect to race which should be the possession of every child in a democracy which expects to endure. I thought of the sacrifice and deprivations we women have to undergo in order to send our children to schools hundreds of miles away because they are denied the right to attend those which we are helping to support by the payment of taxes here in St. Louis, and in the State of Missouri. 7-13-45

"As I thought of this great accumulation of wrongs which must be righted, I felt an overwhelming fury against those institutions and those people who stamp upon our Negro manhood and womanhood.

"Women and mothers of St. Louis, we cannot afford to sit idly by and resign ourselves to such injustices as the one we have met here to protest against tonight. We must dedicate ourselves to wage a consistent and determined fight against this system forced upon us whereby we share all of the burdens and none of the benefits. Day in and day out we must pound home the ideals of freedom and of justice, assured that the pounding some day will register."

35f-1945 Missouri

Washington U. In St. Louis Faces NAACP Jim Crow Suit

The Chicago Defender Chicago Illinois 10-6-45

By HOWARD B. WOODS
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS—Jim crow of Negro students at Washington university here was used this week by the NAACP to prove its contention that this lily-white school is not eligible for tax exemption.

Washington university is seeking cancellation of $329,000 in tax bills assessed by the city on the institutional's real estate for 1943 and 1944, contending it is an educational institution operated for the benefit of the public and should be tax exempt.

Eleven tax-paying petitioners, represented by Attys. George L. Vaughn, Robert L. Witherspoon and David M. Grant argue that the university violates both the 14th amendment by barring Negroes from attending and a Missouri legislative charter exempting it from taxation.

Denied Because of Race

The petitioners state that "said action on the part of the plaintiff (Washington university) in denying admission to its various schools to Negro youths as foresaid, is purely arbitrary, capricious and oppressive, and is made to depend solely upon differences of race and color."

The petitioners further claim that the university admits to its schools "hundreds of students from other states of the Union, and from foreign countries, at an expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars per year, while denying to taxpaying members of the Negro race the right to attend its said schools"

Representing the university, Charles P. Williams argued that the U. S. Supreme court had construed the 14th amendment to concern public agencies rather than private corporations. He pointed out that the revenue from the property sought to be taxed is used to maintain educational projects of the institution. 10-6-45

In answer to Williams' arguments. Grant stated that if Washington university is not a public agency and is a private corporation, then "why must I support it?"

The Supreme court has provided in the famous Gaines' case that all state supported schools in Missouri shall provide "substantially equal" facilities for Negro students.

The city claims that no part of the property involved in the tax bills is occupied for educational purposes, but is used for industrial and commercial purposes. The question of race discrimination is not presented in the city's answer.

The petitioners in the case are Frank S. Bledsoe, John W. Hughes, T. D. McNeal, Herman S. Dreer, David B. Pace, Ruth Word Williams, E. Clifford Turner, C. H. Wilson, Ermine Bush, Leyton Weston and N. A. Sweet.

25f-1945

New Jersey

JC School Nixes Equality Talk

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

ASBURY PARK—Dr. Harry S. Hill, city superintendent of schools told fellow members of the Rotary Club here Wednesday, that the local schools taught equality among racial groups, but failed to mention the Bangs Ave. School which has a colored side and a white side.

25f

Dr. Hill declared that it is the job of the schools to erase racial distinctions from the social element.

12-22-45

Fight for Integration

Through the years, citizens have waged an unsuccessful fight to integrate the infamous double school building on Bang Ave., located in the midst of the heavily populated colored area.

Dr. Hill pointed out that Asbury Park was the setting in 1939 for the first meeting held in preparation for the Carnegie Corporation's report, "An American Dilemma—The Negro Problem in American Democracy."

The Bangs Ave. school has for years been a dilemma of the local Board of Education.

25f-1945 New Mexico

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Separate schools harmful to both races, says Ph. D.

Los Angeles Tribune —Calif.

7-23-45

25f

To segregate schoolchildren on racial grounds is harmful to both Mexicans and whites, Dr. Ralph Beals, head of UCLA's anthropology department, testified July 12 in Federal court, appearing in a suit brought by Mexican parents who said their children were placed in separate schools by four Orange county school districts.

Dr. Beals, who has done extensive research on the Mexican people, declared, "The disadvantage of segregation primarily is the reinforcing of sterotypes of inferiority and superiority in the population". Racial intermingling in areas such as New Mexico has broadened understanding of both cultures, he told the court.

He also refuted a defense claim that language differences necessitated segregation of Mexicans. "The best way to learn any foreign language is to go among people who speak that language, so the learning of English is not accomplished by segregation", he said. 7-23-45

25f-1945 New York

By Albert Deutsch:

ADA Head Strangely Ignorant Of Horner Race-Bias Reports

P.M. N.Y. 2-11-45

Dr. Walter H. Scherer of Houston, Texas, president of the American Dental Assn., yesterday disclaimed responsibility, on the part of his organization, for the report of Harlan H. Horner of the ADA's Council on Dental Education, which recommended quota restrictions on students in dental schools. I must admit that there's somethiig strange in Dr. Scherer's statement, made in Chicago where the ADA trustees are holding their semi-annual meeting. He said:

"My attention has been called to items which have appeared in the press within the past few days relative to an article attributed to Dr. Harlan H. Horner, secretary of the ADA Council of Education. Dr. Horner's alleged statements, particularly those referring to student quotas in the dental schools throughout the country, were made without the knowledge or sanction of the governing body of the ADA and therefore are not an expression of the view of this Association."

2-11-45

The statement is strange for these reasons:

¶ The revelation of the race-biased report was made nearly two weeks ago in these columns.

¶ The offending document was not an "article" by Dr. Horner, but an official report submitted to the House of Representatives Committee on Education on behalf of the ADA Dental Education Council. The report was published last month in full in *Journal of Dental Education*, a publication widely read by the profession.

¶ It is inexplicable that Dr. Scherer finds it possible to refer to Horner's "alleged statements" when they are matters of record in an easily accessible journal.

¶ Last week PM revealed that a similar recommendation for racial quotas was included in a report recently submitted to the Columbia University School of Oral Surgery by Dr. Horner in the name of the ADA Council. Three days ago an identical recommendation was made public in an ADA Council report submitted to the New York University College of Dentistry.

Query: Can it be possible that such important reports, containing recommendations of a grave public nature, were all drawn up by one individual Horner, without the Council members bothering to see them, or the ADA officials being aware of them? If that is true, the ADA is revealed as a peculiarly loose and irresponsible body. It indicates an appalling situation that requires prompt remedy.

If other members of the ADA Council on Dental Education approved of the Horner reports, they are equally culpable with Horner, and should be repudiated and replaced by the ADA. What of the Council members who signed the *confidential* reports to individual schools in this area, containing the un-American race-quota proposals? Let them speak up and explain themselves.

Finally, this ugly situation won't be solved by weasel words. ADA President-elect Sterling Nead was far more forthright than President Scherer when, in a statement published in yesterday's New York *Times*, he said of the Horner proposals:

"There is no question but that the ADA will not stand for that attitude. It is contrary to any democratic concept. We don't stand for racial discrimination in the dental schools."

The public awaits definite, vigorous and unmistakable action by the ADA to back up these words.

From the Readers

P.M. N.Y. 2-11-45

More on ADA Racism

Dear Editor:

Though a liberal, I am a realist. And I believe there are two sides to the problem of discrimination in admissions to medical and dental schools.

Coming from pioneer, farmer, small tradesmen stock, still a dominant influence in the U. S. A., I know something of their line of thought.

We are slower in our thinking, maybe lazier in many ways, than our Jewish friends—who have generations of city life back of them. We are not as able to get high marks in entrance examinations, with the result that if such were the only requirements for admission, it would not be many years before our children would be restricted to being the hand workers of the Nation—while our sharper-thinking neighbors would occupy the better-paying, white-collar jobs. They, the doctors, dentists, lawyers, teachers, Civil Service workers—we, the farmers, laborers, artisans, etc.

2-11-45

We like farming, etc., but we want our children to have their chance at the professions. And we resent it when any one group tends to dominate in any of the higher professions.

Murray C. Goddard

Rochester, N. Y.

* * *

This letter is in answer to The American Dental Assn. Calls itself American. Why?

I am 17½. I intend to join the Navy in July. This article set me thinking. What am I going to fight for?

2-11-45

I certainly don't want to fight for people who persecute my religion. That is just what this ADA is doing. If I want to fight for anti-Semitic people, I could always join the German Navy.

Actually these people are worse fascists than the Nazis. We know what to expect from Germans, but these honorable gentlemen are supposedly Americans and should not be anti-racial.

Brooklyn M. Brownstein

* * *

It must give aid and comfort to those lunatic fringers and so-called "racial theorists" to see that a most important and learned institution like Columbia still carries high the torch of discrimination. Why is it that in a city where the Jewish, Italian and Negro populations together constitute a majority, these self same people must be curbed and restricted in an education institution?

2-11-45

And as Albert Deutsch points out, what difference does it make about a man's religion whether he aspires to be a doctor, dentist, engineer or even a dishwasher. How long are we to tolerate the ancient guild system of discrimination.

Perhaps we shouldn't think too hard of the person in the street who shouts: "Down with those damn Jews, Negroes, and Italians." Perhaps his ideas are founded on a solid foundation of truth. After all, don't Columbia University and the ADA think so?

Brooklyn Alexander Goldberg

EDUCATORS FIGHT COLLEGE QUOTAS

New York Times 2-9-45

Ask Roosevelt to Establish National Fair Education Practice Committee

By BENJAMIN FINE

Spurred on by the report of the Council on Dental Education concerning admission of dental students, educational leaders joined yesterday in requesting President Roosevelt to establish a National Fair Education Practice Committee to help eliminate "quotas and other forms of racial and religious discriminations in the nation's colleges," it was learned yesterday.

Sponsoring the request are the Department of Higher Education and the Commission for the Defense of Democracy through Education, divisions of the National Education Association and the education division of the Independent Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. The National Education Association has a teacher membership in excess of 300,000.

Denouncing the action of Dr. Harlan H. Horner, secretary of the American Dental Association's education council, who recommended to the Columbia and New York University Dental Schools a quota policy for students' admissions based on racial origins, the educators, in a telegram to the President, said that this move demonstrated the need for a national committee to study the entire field of college and university admission practices.

2-9-45

The statement was signed by Dr. Alonzo F. Myers, chairman of the Department of Higher Education at New York University, and chairman of the education committee of the Independent Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions; Dr. Ralph McDonald, executive secretary of the Department of Higher Education, National Education Association, and Dr. Donald DuShane, secretary of the Commission for the Defense of Democracy Through Education.

Aid of Public Is Seen

A "capable and distinguished national committee," the educators declared, would get the cooperation of most colleges and accrediting bodies through force of public opinion without need for legislative action. If necessary, the expenses of the committee would be met through contributions of individuals and groups interested in abolishing intolerance and discrimination, the wire to President Roosevelt said.

Although the immediate point of departure was the recent report of the dental association, it is known that a number of educational organizations and civic groups had been planning to ask President Roosevelt for the formation of an anti-discrimination committee for education before the current controversy broke. Several meetings have been held in the last month looking toward the establishment of a proper formula to start the machinery rolling.

A charge was brought by the educational groups that racial and religious discrimination is now taking place in relation to returning service men seeking education under the G I Bill of Rights. Under this measure the veteran is entitled to four years of free college training and is to receive from fifty to seventy-five dollars maintenance, while his tuition, if $500 or less, is to be paid by the Government.

2-9-45

Thousands of service men are returning to the colleges and universities to resume their education under the G I bill. It has been estimated that by September 100,000 veterans will be on the nation's campuses.

Forthright Policy Asked

"Certainly it is reasonable to expect that they must not be thwarted by quotas and other forms of racial and religious discrimination," Dr. Myers declared. "But that is exactly what they will encounter unless something is done about it now. Indeed, some have already encountered it. Every college and university should adopt and announce a forthright policy against discrimination."

Educators have long known that discrimination in admission to colleges and professional schools is common practice, rather than the exception, Dr. Myers said, adding that it is practiced in some State universities. He condemned as a "Nazi practice" the establishment of quotas for the number of Jews to be admitted to medical, dental or law schools.

Calling the pressure of the Council on Dental Education on Columbia and New York University dental schools as a "strange and terrifying spectacle," Dr. Myers urged the House Committee on Un-American Practices to investigate the American Dental Association. He charged that the association, "which is supposed to enforce high standards of scholarship and decency," is actually trying to "force these schools to engage in practices that are compatible only with Hitlerian ideology."

Dr. McDonald disclosed that at its meeting on Jan. 28 in Chicago, the Department of Higher Education adopted this statement of policy:

2-9-45

"This organization urges the institutions of higher education to make their facilities available to qualified recipients of Government financial aid for veterans without reference to race or religion."

Columbia Professor Hits Dentists' Racist Policy

2-10-45

Pittsborgh Courier Penn.

NEW YORK—Dr. William J. Gies, professor emeritus of biological chemistry at Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons, gave the American Dental Association's Council on Dental Education a verbal lashing last week, protesting its recent action in urging the university to set up a racist policy.

In its confidential report submitted to the authorities of Columbia University, the Council on Dental Education suggested that "the dental profession would be strengthened if its students might be from wider areas and from racial groups presenting a more balanced picture of the citizenry of the Nation."

DR. GIES OUTRAGED

Outraged over the council's suggestion that students be admitted on the basis of the ratio of their "racial group" to the general population, Dr. Gies said:

"It is shameful to stress, or even to take notice of, any racial or religious differences between students pursuing common careers in the colleges of a democratic country. It is even more shameful to suggest that a "quota system" be established whereby students would be admitted to schools not on the basis of their capabilities, but on their racial or religious affiliations. It is most inexcusable to make such a proposal at the very moment we are engaged in a war of liberation against ideologies based on racial discrimination."

He insisted that educators should be striving to wipe out the undemocratic system in those medical and dental schools where it already operates.

RAPS RACIAL CLAUSE

"The university is the last place where religious or racial background should be considered," Dr. Gies said. "It is by definition a center of learning for all who want and are capable of intellectual development."

The racial quota clause was understood to be aimed at Italians and Jews. Observers were quick to point out that Negroes find it tougher to break into medicine or denistry than the Jews and Italians.

The ADA Council's report on American Dental Schools, drafted by Dr. Harlan H. Horner, made slurring reference to the alleged fact that dental students in the New York Metropolitan area "are largely of foreign extraction and belong mainly to one racial group." To this, Dr. Gies asks:

"Why should anybody be concerned over the question of whether any group in New York exhibits more interest in dental careers than other groups? What's the difference if a dentist is Jewish or Gentile? . . Are we going to come to the point where an Englishman's decayed teeth can be only extracted by a Spaniard? The whole proposition is as absurb as it is bigoted."

A New York reporter, PM's Albert Deutsch, revealed contents of the confidential report in his publication last week.

Dr. Gies, who frowned upon the report, is one of the most revered figures in American dentistry.

NEGRO ACCUSES TUFTS

N.Y. Times

Refused Admittance at Medical School, He Tells Legislators

4-6-45

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOSTON, April 5—Alfred Gerald, a Negro student at the Middlesex University School of Medicine, told a legislative committee today that he was refused admittance to Tufts College Medical School and was advised by a former dean of the Boston University School of Medicine that he had better go to school down South.

The student appeared before the Committee on Public Health which is considering proposed legislation tto establish a new Massachusetts approving authority under the State Department of Education.

The bills were filed on behalf of Dr. Stephen Rushmore, former Tusts professor and now head of the Middlesex Medical School, which has sought approval as an accredited institution by the State. An appeal by the school from the State approving authority's refusal to approve the institution is pending in the State Superior Court.

4-6-45

President Daniel L. Marsh of Boston University and President Leonard Carmichael of Tufts said there was no discrimination in their institutions. Dr. Marsh said: "We have Negroes at Medical School all the time."

DENTISTS' GROUP DENIES IT URGED RACIAL QUOTAS

Chicago Daily Tribune Ill.

2-10-45

Dr. Walter H. Scherer, president of the American Dental association, yesterday dissociated himself and the association from statements said to have been made by Dr. Harlan H. Horner, secretary of the association's council on dental education, recommending a racial quota system for admission of students to dental schools.

"My attention has been called," Dr. Scherer said, "to items which have appeared in the press within the last few days relative to an article attributed to Dr. Harlan H. Horner. Dr. Horner's alleged statements, particularly those referring to student quotas in the dental schools thruout the country, were made without the knowledge or sanction of the governing body of the American Dental association and, therefore, are not an expression of the views of this association."

Won't Answer Questions.

Dr. Horner, who said yesterday that he could not answer any questions, had earlier declined to reply to a protest made in New York City Tuesday by Supreme Court Justice Meier Steinbrink, chairman of the eastern region of the anti-defamation lease of B'nai B'rith.

Justice Steinbrink said that Dr. Horner had submitted to New York university, Columbia university, and the American Dental association a report urging the adoption of a quota policy based on racial origins. This policy was aimed at limitation of the number of Jewish students in dental schools, Justice Steinbrink charged. 2-10-45

Cause Dispute in House.

The alleged recommendations of Dr. Horner were the basis of a controversy in the house of representatives Wednesday between Rep. Celler [D., N. Y.] and Rep. Rankin [D., Miss.]. Celler characterized as "un-American" the use of religious tests for entrance into dental colleges and asserted that the American Dental association had urged that these tests be required. Rankin claimed that the association had a right to do what Celler said it had done. Rankin also said that 90 per cent of the doctors who get on the civil service roll are Jews and that 60 per cent of "the ones we are compelled to accept in our veterans' hospitals" are of the same race.

2-10-45

The dental association's council on dental studies met yesterday in the association's headquarters, 222 E. Superior st. It was indicated that a statement might be forthcoming later on the whole subject.

Teacher Suspended, Charged With Bias

The Afro-American Baltimore, Maryland

NEW YORK —Charged with spreading bigotry and un-Americanism, Miss Mary A. Quinn, white Brooklyn teacher, was suspended without pay by Superintendent of Schools Wade, who has been accused of "Whitewashing" the Quinn case. 11-13-45

Three years ago, Miss Quinn, who will be tried on the charges within 30 days, was accused by 14 teachers at her school of advocating segregation and extolling the then Axis Powers to her class in civics at P. S. 227.

School Racial Unity Report Due Shortly

P.M.

Committee Criticizes 3 Papers for Accounts on Franklin Disorder

11-12-45

N.Y.

The Mayor's Committee on Unity has nearly completed a survey of the attitudes and prejudices in four "tension" areas in the city, and will submit its findings to Mayor La Guardia soon, PM learned today.

Meanwhile, a report issued by the committee over the week end dealt with student fighting at Benjamin Franklin High School last Sept. 27 and 28, and criticized newspaper publicity concerning it, specifically naming as the worst offenders the New York *Times*, the *Daily News*, and the *Daily Mirror*.

The commitee reported that it had concluded from its investigation that the fighting, in which white and Negro youths were on opposite sides, "was not a race controversy but a dispute growing out of a fight. . . . Our hearings brought out the fact that there is an exceptionally high degree of cordial integration of the youths of all races into the total program of the school."

Better Press Urged

The committee also criticized the Board of Education's attitude toward newspaper reporters and recommended that the Board make a "better arrangement" for the handling of its public relations.

The report, condemning the three above mentioned papers for carrying "the least accurate" accounts of the incident, recommended that the committee seek a conference with these publishers to discuss "their news policies in handling incidents of this kind."

It also recommended that the number of Negro teachers at the school be increased; that some Negro policemen be assigned to the immediate neighborhood; that the faculty of the school be enlarged generally "at the earliest possible time"; and that the Board of Education "set as its task the development of a program of human relations which would be known to all of its employes."

Because of such outbreaks as this, the committee has undertaken surveys of four "tension" areas to determine the "attitudes and prejudices, which are the roots of such conflicts," Dr. Dan W. Dodson, executive director, disclosed.

Areas Selected

The areas, which were selected as representative of the type of problems which different sections of the community face, are:

¶ Coney Island, and the adjacent Seagate area, where for years there has been Jewish-Italian-Catholic conflict. The study is being made in co-operaiton with the Commission on Community Interrelations of the American Jewish Congress.

¶ East Bronx, in the immediate area of Lyons Park, including the entire 41st police precinct, where outbreaks have involved Puerto Rican, Negro, Irish and Jewish elements.

¶ Washington Heights, taking in the area roughly between 145th and 135th Sts. and from City College to the Hudson River where conflicts primarily have been Negro-Irish-Jewish. The survey is being made for the Committee by the City College sociology department under the direction of Dr. Gerhart Saenger.

¶ Police precinct 50, which includes the area between Hunter College and the Hudson River and from the New York-Yonkers city line to the Harlem River. This area was selected because there have been no outstanding outbreaks. Its population is chiefly Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish. The Police Coordinating Council asked the Committee to study the area and is co-operating in the survey.

The surveys are fourfold, Dodson said:

¶ Analyzing attitudes and prejudices of the residents.

¶ Evaluating programs of agencies and institutions in the areas.

¶ Evaluating functions of the various branches of the City Government within the areas.

¶ Analyzing fluctuations of the population trends within the areas.

Investigation Urged At 2 Jamaica Schools

A delegation representing 200 families in South Jamaica has demanded a thorough investigation by the Board of Education of conditions at PS 40 and 48 there.

They also ask for immediate appointment of a principal to PS 40 which now has none; a new school in the area to remedy present overcrowded conditions; increased facilities, and adequate supplies of textbooks.

25f-1945 New York

Anti-Discrimination Fight In N.Y.C. Gets Added Push

New York Amsterdam News
2-17-45

By JULIUS J. ADAMS

The drive to break down discrimination in New York City has spurred action on many sectors including a decision of the City-Wide Citizens' Committee to launch a campaign against the racial quota system of admitting students to the medical schools of large universities and one of a group of white and Negro college students to challenge racial barriers in the Broadway are

some of my white and colored friends would like to find out just what we can do about this issue.

"We are a group of City College students and resent this discrimination which is being practiced throughout the city and we want something done about it."

Meanwhile a small group of lawyers has announced willingness to study all cases growing out of discrimination on account of race or color. 2-17-45

This new determination comes hard on the heels of an article in the **Amsterdam News** last week in which New Yorkers were bluntly reminded that unless discrimination and segregation cannot be eliminated in New York, the battle to destroy the evils elsewhere might as well be given up as being hopeless.

In a statement concerning the fight against the quota system in schools, Dr. George D. Cannon, former president of the Manhattan Central Medical society, said:

Hits Quota System

"At the present time a drive is being launched by several organizations against the racial quota system of admitting students to the medical school of our large universities.

"This quota system includes Jews and Italians and sometimes Negroes", he said. 'Sometimes' is used, he continued," because in many of the white medical schools an unwritten law bars Negroes entirely. They are not even limited to a quota, for example in Cornell in New York City. 2-17-45

"Hundred of Jews who have been denied educational opportunities have been submitted or are willing to submit their rejection application for investigation, but it is most difficult to find a qualified Negro who had applied and been refused.

If any Negro has applied to any white medical or dental school and has been refused when he or she has the qualifications necessary, Dr. Cannon said the person should not hesitate to file the complaint.

A City College student, whose name is being withheld, expressed amazement over the fact that discrimination is so widespread in New York. She wrote:

NYU Drops Race, Religion from Application Blanks

AFRO-AMERICAN, Balt, Md.

NEW YORK (ANP) — New York University students will no longer be required to state their race and religion upon entering the school, Dr. Harry W. Chase, chancellor, stated last week in a letter to Supreme Court Justice Meier Steinbrink of the Anti-Defamation League. 3-20-45

Justice Steinbrink, chairman of the board of the Eastern region of the league, in a letter to Mr. Chase, suggested that the university's request for certain facts regarding nationality and religion might be interpreted as evidence of discrimination.

Followed Expose of Biased Proposal

3-10-45

The exchange of letters grew out of public criticism following exposure of reports by Dr. Harlan E. Horner, secretary of the Council on Dental Education of the American Dental Association, urging reduction in the proportion of Jewish students in dental schools.

"This represents on our part no change in our policy which has always been one of non-discrimination in matters of race and religion," Mr. Chase pointed out. The questions eliminated concern "father's nationality," "mother's nationality' and "what church do you prefer?'

Columbia's Butler Jim-Crow Prexy

Afro-American
5-30-45

BALTIMORE — Despite the general belief in many circles that Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, retiring president of Columbia University, is a liberal, the AFRO learned this week that he was responsible for the racial quota system in the university's graduate schools.

2-30-45

In commenting on this policy Dr. D. O. W. Holmes, president of Morgan State College, pointed out that discrimination in the dormitories was also in effect during Dr. Butler's administration, with restrictions against men being dropped only after an eight-year fight.

Columbia U's Racial Bias May Cost Tax Exemption

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

By RICHARD DIER

NEW YORK — Seeking to cancel the tax exemption of Columbia University on the grounds that as a non-sectarian educational institution it discriminates against applicants for admission, Julius I. Goldstein, white attorney, has instituted a law suit Friday in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Goldstein said in his petition that "for upwards of a year, Columbia University has denied and is currently denying the use of its facilities to colored people and Jews, otherwise qualified, because of their race, color or religion."

At the same time, the director of admission at Columbia told the AFRO that at no time during the past or present has there been any quota on the number of qualified colored tudents admitted, and knowledge of discrimination was denied.

Columbia Denies Bias

Mr. Goldstein, who fought discrimination in the jim-crow Stuyvesant Project, believes differently.

"The university would always deny privately that discrimination existed," he pointed out to the AFRO in an exclusive interview this week.

"Charges have been made from a wide variety of sources that it limits the number of colored and Jewish students. This has sometimes been denied by college officials.

Tax Payers Support

"If the university does in fact engage in that practice, then it is not legally entitled to that tax exemption.

"I have the profoundest respect for Columbia and believe that education extended to the university but I could not see my way clear here in that it involved abandonment of principles."

He stated that it is getting the benefits of civic improvements paid for by both whites and colored. "There seems to be no reason for supporting an institution which discriminates against those who support it.

Asks Student Cases

"Columbia University gets the benefit of tax exemption on the basis of its being non-sectarian. It should be exactly that in practice — or forfeit that exemption."

He advised all students who had been discriminated against at Columbia to bring their cases into the open. In his opinion many students were afraid to tell their stories for fear of endangering their futures.

Says No Discrimination

The director of admissions at Columbia, Mr. Ireland, had a different story to tell the AFRO. "There hasn't been any such limitations on colored students here,' he declared.

"Our whole policy here is equal consideration for all students. We have always admitted every qualified colored student in the past and we have been glad to do so.

"We haven't had many colored applicants, probably because of economic reasons — but we have admitted all those who qualified."

Teacher of All-Negro Class Accused By Pupil of Race Discrimination

Daily Worker 6-8-45

By LOLA PAINE

"My teacher told us that colored people are the dumbest people on the face of the earth," little Aurelia Pitts, nine-year-old student in Bedford-Stuyvesant's P.S. 44, told the Daily Worker yesterday.

The reason? "On account of a boy in my class who didn't have a pencil," she said.

Aurelia then said she asked her teacher—whom she named as Mrs. Ruth Leff--how to do long division. "She told me 'find out yourself.'"

That's not all. One day when Aurelia's fourth grade class was studying geography, Mrs. Leff said, "I have a colored maid from the South at home, who can't read or write or take a message over the telephone." And another time she told the students, all of whom are Negro, "You people are the ugliest, dirtiest and meanest people."

Aurelia's mother, Mrs. Mary Pitts, is angry at this teacher's race bias, and troubled because, as she said, "Negro children have enough of an inferiority complex without a teacher having to dig it in." A drill press worker, who leaves her home at 439a Monroe St., Brooklyn, very early every morning for a long ride to the Jamaica war plant where she works, Mrs. Pitts described her first reactions:

"I didn't want to take a child's word for this, so I went to see other mothers in the neighborhood. Mrs. M. Young at 281 Jefferson Ave., told me that her daughter Betty heard all those remarks and that Mrs. Leff is always talking like that. Mrs. Young wanted to go to Mayor LaGuardia to get the teacher told off." 6-8-45

Convinced after talking with several mothers that Mrs. Leff was insulting the children, Mrs. Pitts took the problem to her union, Local 1227 of the CIO electrical workers, and to Councilman Peter V. Cacchione.

"I stood it until I was sure about it," she said, "but when Aurelia came home with her report card that had a B instead of the usual A for Respect, and when she said to me, 'Mother, Mrs. Leff don't respect me and I don't respect her,' I figured that was the time to do something.

Mrs. Pitts added a few more examples of Mrs Leff's prejudice. "She doesn't let the children go to the bathroom when they want to go. And she is always bickering with them."

The Pitts family—there are also two young sons—has run into this problem only since February when the mother and children lost their home in Jamaica and came to Bedford-Stuyvesant. The mother said that the children are dissatisfied here and that she's constantly upset as a result. She would never have come to Bedford-Stuyvesant if she had known this.

Aurelia Pitts, nine (left) shows her mother, Mrs. Mary Pitts, that she can do her homework as well as anybody, despite the slurs of her teacher.

"I asked Aurelia if the lessons were the same as in Jamaica," she said, and Aurelia told me, 'No, mother, but maybe it's because they don't think here that colored children should be educated.'"

6-8-45

Mrs. Pitts' complaints to the union and her visit to Councilman Cacchione have started action rolling. Councilman Cacchione wrote to Superintendent of Schools John E. Wade, pointing out that:

"Only those teachers should be allowed to teach Negro students, who understand the social and economic background of the Negro people, because only through this understanding can one have sympathy and the necessary approach to the problems facing the Negro in America."

In response to Cacchione's letter, Dr. Wade said that he had turned the matter over to Associate Superintendent Regina C. M. Burke in charge of elementary schools, and that it would be investigated

"Something has to be done to this teacher," Mrs. Pitts said. "She has to be taught that all children are American citizens and should be treated as such. The Board of Education should transfer her from this school."

Rap Wade on Ball Jimcrow

N.Y. Daily Worker

Superintendent of Schools Wade refused to OK a telegram protesting Jimcrow in baseball, it was revealed yesterday in the LaGuardia-Yavner school investigation.

The telegram, approved unanimously last March by Wade's Advisory Committee on Human Relations, was to be sent to New York ball club owners. Members of this committee and Frank E. Karelsen, Jr., its chairman, resigned recently in protest against "chaotic" school conditions.

11-6-45

Original charge against Wade was made during the inquiry by Adele Franklin of the All Day Neighborhood Schools. It was repeated yesterday by Helen Trager of the Bureau of Intercultural Education.

Mrs. Trager told the press, "It seems utterly incomprehensible that the Superintendent of Schools, who represents all of New York's citizens in the school system, should deliberately ignore bias against a whole section of the population in such an important area as sports."

Karelsen, who has refused to appear at the hearings which are also investigating his resignation, said it was "important from the interracial standpoint" that the city's millions of school children see Negroes and whites playing together on the baseball diamond.

Dr. Wade's long awaited report on school conditions will be released this Thursday, Miss Mary E. Dillon, President of the Board of Education, announced yesterday. Wade will also offer his answers to the charges made by the 28 former committee members.

25f-1945

New York

Brooklyn Teacher Is Accused Of Bias By Three Negro Parents

New York Age

6-9-45

City Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, of Brooklyn, on Friday sent a complaint to Dr. John E. Wade, Superintendent of Schools, against Ruth Leff, teacher in Public School 44, on behalf of three Negro parents of pupils in the school.

According to the Councilman's letter, "this teacher constantly makes slurring remarks regarding the Negro people. Some of these remarks follow: 'Colored people are the dumbest people on the face of the earth.' 'You people are the ugliest, dirtiest and meanest people.' 'I have a colored maid at home who can't read or write or take a message over the phone.' " 6-9-45

The Councilman also said that the parents complained that one little girl, "Betty Young was struck by the teacher, resulting in a serious headache the next day. Another charge is that the teacher is reluctant to and often refuses requests of the children to be excused in order to take care of their natural needs."

"Certainly a teacher who expresses such biased, prejudiced opinions should not be teaching inside our Public School system," the Councilman said, in asking that the teacher be transferred from the school.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
POST
Cir. D. 182,292

JUN 29 1945

Readers' Forum

TODAY'S LINE—*"Every father believes in heredity until his children begin acting like he did."*—Cadijah Lundeen, 990 25th St., Des Moines, Iowa. ($1 will be paid for each Today's Line published by The Post.)

Hits Quota System At Columbia University

Dear Editor: Another Columbia graduate and I read your editorial on Columbia's need for a more courageous and liberal President than Nicholas Murray Butler. We both heartily agree with your position.

I have spoken (and argued) with various members of the faculty and other figures on the campus on the subject of the policy of discriminating against Negroes, Jews and New York men in general by setting up definite quotas.

These quotas, as far as I can tell, are of various kinds. First of all a certain number of men from out of town and from more distant regions are always admitted regardless of their qualifications in comparison with the New Yorkers.

This is the least objectionable type of quota, since it has as its main objective a class in which men will benefit by contact with those from other parts of the country.

Secondly, and of more importance, it is well known that Columbia discriminates by setting limits on the numbers of Negroes and Jews who may attend. Certainly, on a basis of numbers, the wrong against the Negroes is more grievous than that against the Jews. But both wrongs deserve the condemnation of every man who thinks democracy worth fighting for.

The pro argument is that every other large, privately endowed and "traditional" university in the East has an even more discriminatory policy than Columbia's; that Columbia cannot afford to go farther than it has gone without losing prestige in a nation in which Al Smith lost the Presidency because of his religious beliefs. We disagree. If Columbia were to adopt a courageous policy of admitting students from all parts of the nation and world on a basis of merit, she would then find a group as cosmopolitan, more so, as any obtained under her quota system. And her prestige would grow with her tolerance.

W. D.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
HERALD-TRIBUNE
Cir. D. 356,512 — S. 539,023

JUL 21 1945

Suit Accuses Columbia Of Race Discrimination

Action Seeks to Cancel Tax Exemption of University

Columbia University was charged yesterday with discrimination against Negroes and Jews as the basis of a suit in which cancellation of its tax exemption is sought.

The suit was filed in Supreme Court by Julius L. Goldstein, an attorney, of 150 Broadway. In his petition, directed against the City Tax Commission, Mr. Goldstein said that "for upwards of a year Columbia University has denied and is currently denying the use of its facilities to Negroes and Jews, otherwise qualified, because of their race, color or religion.

"Under the New York tax law," he continued, "no education corporation which holds itself out to the general public as nan-sectarian may deny the use of its facilities to any person otherwise qualified by reason of such person's race, color or religion." The motion seeks an order directing the tax commission to "cancel the tax exemption now accorded to Columbia University."

No official of the university was available for comment last night.

Ben Davis Fights Bias In N. Y. Technical Schools

The Defender
Chicago, Illinois 9-15-45

NEW YORK—Councilman Benjamin J. Davis Jr., moved this week to smash the jimcrow practices of the Mandl school, 1834 Broadway and the Merchants and Bankers Business school, 220 E. 42nd street.

He demanded that their licenses be revoked for their failure to admit two Negro women as students. This drastic action, Davis said, "follows exhaustion of my efforts to evoke the power of existing State agencies which ostensibly were set up to combat such shocking conditions as these cases reveal."

9-15-45

Davis appealed to the State Commissioner of Education who held that the cases were beyond his jurisdiction, since the schools are not tax supported. The State Commission Against Discrimination and the State FEPC when asked to intervene claimed that they had no power to act.

Grace Bell, 202 W. 118th street, was rejected by the Mandl School for Laboratory Technicians because of her race, and Daphne Haliburton, 930 E. 217th street, Bronx, was refused admittance to the Merchants and Bankers Business school, 220 E. 42nd street, for the same reason.

'One of Those Things' Cops Call School Riot

The Daily Worker

By EUGENE GORDON

New York, New York 10-1-45

Nobody among the young men, the parents and the policemen questioned yesterday in the neighborhood of the Benjamin Franklin High School, where there was fighting Friday between Negro and white boys, wished to admit that segregation and jimcrow lay at the bottom of it.

A moment's chat with any of them, however—as with the boy who said "white guys" didn't like to see "colored guys" dancing with the "white guy's" sisters—proves that America's jimcrow system was basically the cause.

All was quiet yesterday throughout that area, from Third Ave. east to the East River Drive and from 116th to 111th Sts. That, roughly, is the vicinity of the Benjamin Franklin High School.

The neighborhood is principally Italian, with some Irish and less Jewish. Practically all the Negro students of the school come from west of Third Ave. The school is, however, in their district, so that any talk of a separate one for Negroes is not only reactionary but is also contrary to the rules of the school-zoning system.

FUTURE UNCERTAIN

Though all was quiet yesterday, as a tour of careful observation proved, the boys were less certain than the police that there would not be another flareup today. Police of the 23rd precinct, on 104th St., said they were confident that there would be no more of it.

"It was just one of those things, you know," the officer at the desk assured. "Naw, there was no race riot. But you know how it is: get a bunch to fighting, and if there are any races or religions mixed up in it that somebody doesn't like, the first thing you know somebody's giving vent to his race or religious hatred."

The attitude of the boys was, on the whole, healthy. They admitted that their elders—parents, teachers, coaches—influenced their thinking about Negroes. They agreed that all-white and all-Negro sports teams should not play against each other, for, in case of trouble, it usually develops into white against black.

"They ought to be mixed, as it is in our basketball team," a boy said.

They felt that a committee of Negro and white students, working with members of the faculty could prevent incidents such as Friday's. They agreed also that if there were leaflets calling for separate Negro and white schools—and I could find nobody, including the police, who would say he had seen such a leaflet—it must have been put out by some organized group.

ONLY NEGROES ARRESTED

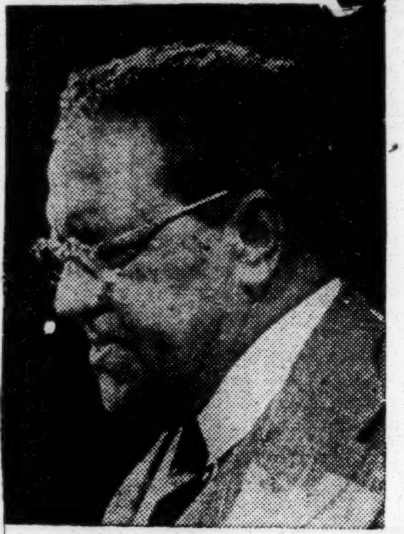
Police of the 23rd precinct explained the arrest of Negro and the non-arrest of white boys Friday by saying that all those arrested had been above 16 years old. They did not arrest anybody, they said, who did not have some kind of weapon on him. It "happened" that only Negro boys above 16, among those brought in, had weapons. Both white and Negro boys, I was told, were being held for the juvenile court. 10-1-45

It is my conviction that incidents such as Friday's will continue so long as segregation and discrimination continue. We can, while fighting to abolish these evils, do much to prevent such outbreaks.

Marcantonio, Davis Call for Unity Against Fascist Provocations in High School Clash

The Daily Worker New York, New York 10-1-45

Rep. Vito Marcantonio and City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., yesterday warned New Yorkers to be "on the alert" against fascist provocations such as caused the East Harlem anti-Negro riot.



TOBIAS

In a joint statement on the terror campaign which opened at the Benjamin Franklin High School last Thursday, they pointed out that maximum unity and united effort are required to fight the fascist instigators. Specifically, they pointed out the need for:

- Increased efforts to assure full employment, an adequate housing program, enactment of FEPC legislation and the appointment of a Negro to the Board of Education.
- Direct and personal appeals to the people on the meaning of equality and the need for united cooperation against the common enemy—reaction, unemployment and the purveyors of race hatred.
- Proper perspective on the exaggerated and distorted stories appearing in the reactionary press.

The legislators also urged that the parents of all children, both Negro and white, see that the children attend school today.

MARCANTONIO

Tobias Says Violence Inspired

Dr. Channing Tobias, Negro leader and progressive Republican, also warned yesterday against the spread of race antagonism.

"It is part of a well-organized fascist plot spearheaded by such characters as Gerald K. Smith to revive the Klan in spirit if not in name," he said. "No one in the world can convince me some one is not influencing the young high school students. They are being influenced by prejudiced old people who have an axe to grind. This thing is expressing itself simultaneously in different parts of the country. It just doesn't make sense otherwise. There isn't that much animosity among school children in such a great city. This is wholly inspired from without."

DAVIS

25f-1945

N.Y.

N. Y. Doctors Assail Surgeons College For 'Indefensible' Jim Crow Ruling

P.M. 5-25-45

Editorial Calls for Speedy Reconsideration Of Ban on Negro MDs

The New York County Medical Society, in the current issue of its official publication, has denounced the ACS (American College of Surgeons) for "indefensible discrimination," against a Negro surgeon in New York City.

In an editorial of the May 20th issue of *New York Medicine*, the Society declared: 5-25-45

"In our opinion the present attitude of the American College of Surgeons, if it is faithfully reflected . . . is completely indefensible. Let us hope that it will be speedily reconsidered."

The incident which precipitated the denunciation of the ACS by the New York group was the refusal to send even an application blank to Dr. George D. Thorne, Negro member of the surgical staffs of Lincoln Hospital and Sydenham Hospital, as well as a member of the Manhattan Central Medical Society and the New York County Medical Society.

On Apr. 3, Dr. Thorne, of 852 St. Nicholas Ave., sent the following brief communication to the ACS.

"Please send application blank for American College of Surgeons. Thanking you for your attention,

"Yours Truly, 5-25-45

"GEORGE D. THORNE, M. D."

On Apr 16, Dr. Thorne received an answer which told him that "pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Regents, fellowship in the college is not being conferred on members of the Negro race at the present time. However, the Board has a committee now charged with the task of making a complete study of the situation for future consideration by the Board."

The letter was signed by Mrs. Miriam T. Farrow, executive secretary of the ACS.

"Evidently they took the trouble to look me up and find out that I am a Negro," Thorne said yesterday, "for I never mentioned it in my request for an application."

Dr. Thorne then wrote to *New York Medicine*, adding to the facts of this case, that the refusal "happened on the eve of V-E Day when all that Hitler stood for should be repudiated, and in the shadow of the San Francisco Conference."

In its editorial denouncing the discriminatory action, *New York Medicine* pointed out that the New York Medical Society last year "passed several resolutions concerning the professional status of Negro physicians and placed itself on record 'that race, creed or color should not be a barrier to admission to membership in or certification by any national organization, medical or surgical.'" 5-25-45

Dr. Kirby Dwight, president of the New York County Medical Society, said yesterday of the editorial: "I certainly concur in that."

Reached in Chicago, Dr. Malcolm P. MacEachron, associate director and chairman of the administrative board of the ACS, denied ACS discrimination. ACS isn't "doing anything of the kind," he said. He added that he knew of "three Negro members – two are now dead" in the ACS. (ACS national membership numbers 12,000.) MacEachron said a committee is now studying Negro membership but that no decision has been reached as yet. He referred all questions "on fact" to Dr. Henry W. Cave, 107 E. 67th St., a regent of the ACS, who was quoted as saying:

"All I can say is at the present time there is a committee studying the whole question of the relationship of colored surgeons with the American College of Surgeons. They are considering the whole question as to whether they are going to take in a lot of Negroes in the college." 5-25-45

Dr. Charles R. Drew, outstanding Negro surgeon who is a professor of surgery at Howard University and who was the first medical director of the Red Cross Blood Bank in New York City as well as medical director for the plasma project for England in New York, commenting on the Thorne case, said:

"This has been a universal practice (of ACS) for some time. Dr. Thorne is not the first. There is a group in the ACS opposed to the admission of Negroes and it apparently carries a great deal of power. 5-25-45

"I wasn't refused because I went to see about it ahead of time and found that the possibilities of admission, two years ago and last year, were very poor. I do know that the committee studying Negro membership in the ACS is very anxious to do away with this form of bigotry. It is our hope that eventually they will be able to sell the idea that it is not truly an American College of Surgeons when there are limitations on certain Americans."

American College of Surgeons' Jim Crow Breaks Out in Open

The Worker N.Y. 6-3-45

Through the curious slip of an office functionary, the struggle against the anti-Negro barriers erected by the American College of Surgeons, which for years has been seething within the medical profession, has now broken out into the open. The slip occurred when the executive secretary of the organization, Mrs. Miriam T. Farrow, refused in writing to send an application requested by Dr. George D. Thorne on the grounds that the organization's Board of Regents had decided by resolution not to admit Negroes. Dr. Thorne is a prominent Harlem surgeon on the staffs of Lincoln and Sydenham Hospitals. 6-3-45

The ACS's policy was by no means a secret to Negro doctors. Many had been trying for years to get into the organization. But the policy had never been publicly admitted before.

PRESS PLAYS IT

Dr. Thorne took the correspondence to the New York County Medical Society, to which he belongs. It was published in the society journal with a sharp editorial criticism of the ACS policy. The press promptly picked it up and it has become a major public issue.

Refusal of the ACS to admit Negroes is by no means merely a question of prestige. The initials F.A.C.S. (Fellow of the American College of Surgeons) after a surgeon's name carry with them numerous professional and economic prerogatives. Most important of these is the fact that in ACS-approved hospitals—and that includes all the good ones—nonfellows of the College can be promoted to positions of associate surgeon or higher only by an extremely difficult and complex process. It is thus a matter of job discrimination. 6-3-45

Right now there is only one Negro among the 12,000 members of the ACS. He is Dr. Louis T. Wright, director of surgery at Harlem Hospital and an outstanding specialist on skull fractures. A year ago Dr. Wright conducted some bitter correspondence with the Regents of the College in an effort to break down the discriminatory barriers.

A FOUNDER WAS NEGRO

In the entire history of the organization there was only one other Negro member and he, curiously, was one of the founders of the organization. This was Dr. Daniel Williams of Chicago, famous as the first surgeon ever to sew up a heart wound successfully.

One of the several highly competent Negro surgeons that have tried to get into the ACS is Dr. Farrow T. Allen, graduate of the Harvard Medical School and for 12 years associate surgeon at Harlem Hospital. He is also on the staff of Sydenham Hospital.

Dr. Allen was able to become an associate at Harlem Hospital because it is city-owned and hence ACS prohibitions cannot be completely applied. Sydenham, however, is a private institution and is ACS-approved. Thus, Dr. Allen cannot become an associate at Sydenham. This has put him in the peculiar position of supervising the work of white doctors at Harlem Hospital who outrank him at Sydenham. 6-3-45

Negro doctors consider their fight against the Jimcrowism of the ACS as bound up to a considerable degree with the battle to get into the hospitals. In New York City some very slight progress has been made in that direction during the past few years but the situation is still very bad. Several municipally-owned hospitals still have no Negro staff members, including the biggest ones—Bellevue and Kings County. Outside of Sydenham, which is inter-racial, there are only four Negro staff members in all the private hospitals though these hospitals are subsidized by public funds. 6-3-45

Leaders in the fight against the Jimcrowism of the ACS are studying the problem of bringing it before the permanent state FEPC, which goes into effect on July 1.

Columbia "U" is sued for racial discrimination

Los Angeles Tribune Cal.

NEW YORK — (CNS) — Columbia university is defendant in a recent suit filed by attorney Julius L. Goldstein, charging the distinguished school with discrimination against Jews and Negroes. Goldstein is seeking to have the city cancel the institution's tax exemptions as a non-sectarian educational corporation. 8-6-45

For the past year Columbia has denied "use of its facilities to Negroes and Jews, otherwise qualified, because of race, color, or religion," Goldstein said. His petition listed the university's tax exempt property as totalling more than $24,000,000.

The registrar's office at Columbia has denied the charge.

400 POLICE WATCH HARLEM STUDENTS

The New York Times

Escorts Provided at Two High Schools as Third of Those Enrolled Stay Away

New York, New York

NEGRO GROUP PLANS AID

'Affirmative Program' to Aim at Better Relations in Classes and the Neighborhood

10-2-45

More than a third of the 2,196 students enrolled in the Benjamin Franklin High School and its adjunct, the James Otis Junior High School in East Harlem failed to attend classes yesterday, but those who did attend experienced an unusual school day.

They found themselves being "escorted" to and from bus stop and subway station by a large detail of police; they heard their principal, Dr. Leonard Covello, at school assemblies, make a plea for tolerance, and they proceeded to demonstrate the "common bond" stressed by the principal by enjoying themselves during the luncheon period.

Extraordinary precautions were taken by police to guard against an outbreak such as occurred in the streets near the schools on Friday. Four hundred policemen, evenly divided between patrolmen and plainclothesmen, blanketed the area extending from Lenox Avenue to the East River and north as far as 125th Street.

The students were marched to the auditorium for school assemblies soon after reporting to their classes. There they were addressed by Dr. Covello, who earlier had been in conference with Negro leaders, police officials, representatives of the Board of Education, faculty members, spokesmen for student body and Salvatore Pergolo, dean of boys.

Address by Covello

"This school has been here for eleven years, our student body is represented by forty-one nationalities and races, yet we never before had an outbreak such as that which occurred Friday," Dr. Covello told the students. "We must not have intolerance here. There is a strong bond between all students and this bond must not be broken."

The principal said Friday's disorders had developed from an altercation between a white youth and a Negro student in the gymnasium, the fight being resumed on the street. He ascribed the disturbances to "misinformation" and declared that "positive action" would be taken to prevent recurrences of disorder.

Dean Pergola told the students that "we don't want Bilboism here."

"For eleven years," he remarked, "the students of this school have obeyed the instructions of their principal and teachers, but a few days ago we slipped. Let's not do it again."

Contrary to previous reports that the student enrollment was divided equally between whites and Negroes, Dr. Covello said 30 per cent of the students at the high school were Negroes and that at the junior high school all but 4 per cent were white.

Present at the conference with Dr. Covello were Deputy Chief Inspector John J. De Martino, Parole Commissioner Samuel Battle, Walter O'Leary, director of the bureau of attendance of the Board of Education, and Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Dr. Rufus M. Hartill, assistant superintendent of schools in charge of the district, took lunch in the Franklin school cafeteria. To reporters he said his view was that "no outside influence was responsible for the disturbances last Thursday and Friday."

White Makes Statement

Later in the day Mr. White, in a statement issued from his association's offices at 69 Fifth Avenue, declared that a close study had revealed no evidence of ill-feeling between Negro and white students at the school.

Mr. White asserted that "the simultaneous occurrence of clashes in scattered sections of the country is one indication that organized attempts are being made to foment racial strife."

"Our association," he said, "is seeking to learn the identity of the person or persons who last Friday went about the section in which the school is located spreading such wild rumors among mothers as that the principal had been stabbed and that three teachers had been slain. The campaign was fairly well organized and industriously pursued."

Investigation disclosed, he added, that the buses reported summoned by police officials to take the students home on Friday were stationed at the school daily "for the purpose of bringing pupils from the east to the west side of Harlem."

Mr. White said he had conferred with Dr. Covello to plan an "affirmative program" of fostering better relations among members of the school body as well as among persons living in the neighborhood.

In Brooklyn ten high school athletic coaches, representing 170 of their number, met for two hours with school authorities at the Board of Education's headquarters in 110 Livingston Street. The coaches reported "satisfactory and definite progress" but not a final solution of the extra pay problem. Their demands precipitated the student "strikes" last week.

Teachers Urge City Officials to Act in School Race Friction; Protect Negroes

The Daily Worker New York, New York 10-1-45

The Teachers Union yesterday called on Mayor LaGuardia and Superintendent of Schools John E. Wade to be present this morning (Monday) at the Benjamin Franklin High School to assure Negro students full protection from assault.

In a statement sent to the Mayor, the police department, school officials, community organizations and civic leaders, the union offered the following proposals to ease the fears of the Negro community:

- All charges against the five Negro boys arrested Friday, Sept. 28, should be dropped.
- The Police Department should be ordered to find the adult groups responsible for the incitement in order to uncover their connections with groups fomenting racial and religious disturbances.
- The experienced personnel of the Juvenile Aid Bureau of the 135th Street station should be given the responsibility for police protection of the Negro boys.

The union scored the Board of Education and the Police Department for their responsibility in the disturbance.

"A Board of Education that keeps a May Quinn in the classroom and a Police Department that retains a Patrolman Drew and fails to act against Anti-Semitic vandals only lend encouragement to these groups and therefore bear a share of responsibility in outbreaks of this kind," it declared.

URGE AMITY PROGRAM.

The union also pointed out that immediate steps for improving racial relations in the school and community are necessary. These include a conference of school and police officials with all representative groups in both East and West Harlem, and an interracial program to be carried out by the Board of Education.

In addition it recommended specifically for the Benjamin Franklin High School a reduction of class size to 25, at least 25 additional teachers, and specially trained teachers for remedial work.

"Unless steps along these lines are taken at once and a program set in motion without delay, conditions will continue to prevail that offer the fertile breeding ground for anti-racial groups to take advantage of accumulated grievances to create disturbances," the union said.

The union also recommended that a democratic organization be set up in the school to include school administration, faculty members and broad student representation to meet problems of curriculum, discipline and student grievances.

It called for a modern, well-staffed, well-equipped athletic program, and the integration of club and other extra-curricular activities into the regular school day. Another proposal asked that a health program, with doctor, nurse and dentist, be adopted.

ELYRIA, OHIO
CHRONICLE-TELEGRAM
Cir. D. 11,225

JUN 6 - 1945

Voice Of The People

Editor:

I am well aware that you will not give this letter space, for two reasons: because it is in long hand, and because it is true.

I suggest that you adapt the caption over Dr. Poling's article to read "Americans—All but Negroes."

On Memorial Day we pay but a hollow tribute to these dusky patriots, from Crispus Attucks of Boston—the first American to die for his country in the Boston Massacre, to the many unknown but equally heroic Negroes who fought in every war, on land and sea, in which we have engaged, where we not only refuse to allow the equal opportunities in life. They are even denied the opportunity to fight in the Marine Corps, or to enter West Point or Annapolis.

I note that when qualified teachers of colored descent offer their services in Elyria schools they are stood off with procrastination. Such policies show that "Americanism" is a beautiful slogan in this country, but only skin-deep!

Let us keep our traps shut about "oppressed minorities" abroad until we solve our own here. We have the largest one of any nation. We seem to confuse Four Freedoms with Four Flushing.

R. L. Hawkins,
93 East Lorain St.,
Oberlin.

ELYRIA, OHIO
Chronicle-Telegram
Cir. D. 11,225

JUN 15 1945

Voice Of The People

To the Editor
Dear Sir:

First I want to express my appreciation for the fair way in which you presented our appeal for the inclusion of some Negro teachers in our school system. ~~It is~~ refreshing to have such a controversial subject covered without bias.

I am also very grateful to Mrs. Jane Hargate for her letter to the Board of Education favoring this democratic procedure in the hiring of teachers. By her courageous action Mrs. Hargate proves that she is a free person for as one of our great poets has said—"They are slaves who will not be in the right with two or three."

It seems a pity that right must always have opposition. In the field of human relations it has ever been so. The really important thing is not that there is opposition but whether the majority, whom I believe want justice for all people, bow to that opposition.

It ought to be obvious that in order for the highest percentage of any group to obtain the highest cultural development there must be an incentive in form of jobs.

How many white children would complete their education if they knew that the mere accident of being born white had prevented them from obtaining the reward of a decent job for which they had trained themselves.

It seems paradoxical that a public school system should be operated in such a way as to deny anyone the right to teach solely on racial grounds.

Many may think that it is not important whether the Negro is allowed to go as high as he is capable of going, but it is important, not only to the Negro but to all of America. Fifteen million people are bound to have a lot of brain power that could make all our lives more abundant if allowed to play its full part. Thus we all lose for you can't keep a man down without staying down there with him. If you get up off him he will rise and carry his share of the load of life.

Many complain that the lack of culture among Negroes is too high and I agree but I feel that this percentage will be reduced considerably when we are able to realize our ambitions the same as other groups. The next time you are tempted to complain about this lack of culture ask yourself this question—How many rights am I willing to share with Negroes so that they may become the kind of people that I think they ought to be? Unless you are willing to share every right and facility that you consider necessary for your cultural development then you cannot in fairness be too critical of the Negro.

Truly yours,
Charles Gray
344 East River Stree

DAYTON, O.
HERALD
Circ. D. 57,024

AUG 2 - 1945

Herald Letterbox

Negro Schools

To the Editor of The Herald:

The reply of Mrs. Marian S. Williams to my letter of last week is the flimsiest product to come from her pen to date. There were, to be sure, the superior airs, the affectation, the pose, the strut, for all of which she has become justly famous, but not a "mumbalin" word in answer to the issues raised in my article. Instead, she retires behind a barricade of sneers, insinuations, Communist catchwords, and ill-concealed abuse, the traditional tactics of defenders of hopeless causes. The whole thing is a desperate, club-footed bid for support from a section of white opinion, which is doomed to fail as dismally as did her previous attempts to win over her own people to her point of view.

A standard argument designed to discredit those who advocate Negro schools is that they do so, not on principle, but for the purely selfish purpose of making jobs for themselves or their friends. Such a charge one could not expect Mrs. Williams to pass up. Opportunists, like misery, love company. The plain fact, believe it or not, is that certain Negro bigwigs, who take special pride in parading before the gallery their contempt for Negro schools, are at the same time most greedy to secure positions in those very schools for their better halves and other relatives. But there are not enough of these jobs to go around, and so the "outs," if they could have their way, would be much better satisfied for white teachers to get them than for their brother "ins" to keep them. "Rule or ruin" is a well-established line of conduct for quite a few Negroes. It is particularly interesting to note here that the "big shots" whose family members occasionally succeed in landing some of these coveted jobs are never "read out of the party."

One thing we can always depend on Mrs. Williams to do, and that is to belittle and discredit Negro teachers at every opportunity. She now hears that "most of the teachers" assigned to Wogoman for the coming term are inexperienced. To determine fairly whether this involves discrimination, as she insinuates, we must first inquire whether or not inexperienced teachers are employed in the white schools. If they are, then we are both in the same boat. It's a safe bet that there are more inexperienced teachers in the white than in the colored schools for the very good reason that many seasoned white teachers have left the schools to take better-paying jobs,—jobs which, in spite of Mrs. Williams, are not open to Negroes. What really matters is that, inexperienced or not, white and Negro teachers are both licensed by the same State Department of Education at Columbus. And let's not forget that all teachers, including my exceptional opponent, were once inexperienced too.

Mrs. Williams and her disciples might just as well give up trying to discredit Negro schools and Negro teachers. One result of the recent school fight is that many Negroes are reading and thinking as never before on the subject of Negro schools. Many a doubting Thomas has been converted by the eloquent defense of these schools by Mr. DuBois. Does Mrs. Williams believe that we are dumb enough to listen to her wishful thinking in preference to the common sense, the logic, and the realism of DuBois? How does she hope to keep her own following when, after repeated threats to sue the Board of Education, she has not been able to find a lawyer who was either hard-up enough or sufficiently reckless of his reputation to take the case? Will that fact win friends and influence white people?

—ROBERT LESTER MOTLEY.

DAYTON, O.
NEWS
Circ. D. 75,877 - S. 78,997

JUL 30 1945

THE ALL-NEGRO SCHOOL

To the Editor of The News:

As a parent and a former teacher I wish to comment on the proposed all-Negro school in Dayton.

I used to ride a Fifth Street car to work every morning and I never failed to be impressed with the well-behaved, happy-looking children who rode as far as Summit st. to Dunbar school. Their manner suggested a feeling of security that I never observed in the colored children I used to teach in a predominantly white school. There always seemed to be a few white children whose parents' prejudices had been passed on to them, who managed to do much to foster hatred in the hearts of the few colored children in their midst. Too often, the colored child has two strikes against him in every phase of school life.

On the other hand, the colored child in a colored school has just as good a chance as the next one to succeed in his classes, to have the lead in the school play, to make the basketball team, to be liked by his classmates. Every child, black or white, has the right to a happy childhood. If he has that, and has self respect, and the respect of his fellows in his early years, surely he will be better able to cope with the problems of stupid prejudice he will have to meet later on.

I believe that, with patience and education, our race problems will solve themselves. But in the meantime, whenever possible, let the colored children have their own schools, where they will be happier, and do not send them all to the same schools so that we can tell ourselves how tolerant we are. Colored parents should not feel that the children are being kept out of white schools; they are being given something special of their own.

Dayton. MARY LOU CURTIS.

DAYTON, O.
HERALD
Circ. D. 57,024
JUL 26 1945

Herald Letterbox

See also 259

Negro Schools

To the Editor of The Herald:

In last Saturday's Letterbox Mr. Charles E. Sims, president of the Montgomery County CIO Council, accused the Dayton Board of Eduacation of promoting "segregation" in the schools by making yet another school all-Negro and predicted that what hap~~pened to~~ Nazi Germany would most seriously happen here as a result of the alleged policy. According to a news story in The Herald a few weeks ago, the total enrollment of the school in question last year was around 750, of whom only between 20 and 30 were white.

Now, in all fairness, is the board of education responsible for the overwhelmingly colored population of the district and the school? Is it the board that initiated the policy of residential segregation? Did the board tell the whites to begin moving out of the district as soon as the Negroes secured a toehold? Evidently those whites do not share the views of Mr. Sims and his school.

Does he then propose to replace them with a group of whites of his persuasion, whose children, along with his own, will then be sent to the school to keep it from becoming all-colored? After all, the proof of the pudding is the eating.

Another point that calls for comment is Mr. Sims' one-sided use of the word "segregation." Apparently only when Negroes teach Negroes are the schools "segregated". But the gentleman must certainly know that there are a few public schools right here in the city in which to date not a single Negro pupil has been enrolled. If the all-white school is all right (and Mr. Sims makes no complaint against it) the all-black school cannot possibly be all wrong. What's good for the goose is surely good for the gander. And, by the way, is the board of education also responsible for the existence of the segregated white schools?

But Mr. Sims is anything but consistent when he attempts to make a bogey of segregation. Is it a crime for birds of a feather to flock together? Is it a sin for people to prefer associates of their own choice? Is a man's house no longer his castle?

Mr. Sims has no representatives of industry or business in his labor organization. Isn't that practicing the very segregation in the economic world that he condemns with such force in the educational? Moreover, when a section of organized labor left the AFL and set up the CIO, wasn't that segregation on top of segregation?

If in order to protect its own legitimate class interests labor found it necessary to set up its own organization under its own leaders, why should it be wrong and "segregation" for Negroes to set up their own organization under their own leaders in order to protect their legitimate group interests? Here again what is good for the goose is good for the gander.

As for the claim that only when Negroes and whites attend the same school do they learn to appreciate one another and to respect one another's rights, that has never been more than wishful thinking and is likely so to remain. It has failed on every practical test. If it were true, Negroes should be having a much better chance for progress and advancement than has been their lot. One only needs to recall what both branches of the recent Ohio legislature did to the FEPC bill last month to realize how empty, hollow, and insincere that contention is.

—ROBERT L. MOTLEY

DAYTON, OHIO
JOURNAL-HERALD
Cir. S. 57,765
JUL 29 1945

The Journal-Herald Mail Bag

see also [illegible]

Segregation

Editor of The Journal-Herald

There isn't space here to tell it, but if the president of Montgomery county CIO will read George Washington Carver's biography he will learn that Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver's life endeavor was to emancipate their race and to instruct them how to live as free men, and to rise above the inferiority complex deeply seeded by years of slavery

Here in Dayton, if we understand and grasp the torches fallen from their hands, it will mean uplift and a blessing to white and black.

The race, here, has its own churches where it worships proudly and joyfully. Xenia with its numerous Negroes has permitted them to have their own school through the years, staffed by educators of the race. When the law permitting mixed schools was passed, they requested that they retain their school apart. They have a newer building on the same basis as the white people. Do they feel segregated, or proud? A white superintendent is as mindful of their needs as of the white schools.

And their Wilberforce college! Do they not love it? New Jersey has its State Manual Training school, exclusively for the Negroes It is called the Clara Barton school, having a wonderful campus and splendid buildings. We spent an afternoon there, and have never seen such throngs of Negroes, apparently from all walks of life, all ages, all proud and happy. Do you think they or the white folks present thought them segregated?

Having their own churches, schools, and colleges surely is a large part of the answer to the heart's desire of Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver.

The school board is indeed wise and understanding to have another all-Negro school in Dayton, staffed by educators of the race.

Negroes who feel that the only way to be even with the whites is to mix are to be pitied as are the foolish whites who feel that to be "on top" they must "keep up with the Joneses."

As a child on the old home farm near Xenia, we learned through example to be civil to colored folks, and as a grown-up to understand their problems

—MRS. K. V. E. CECIL

CINCINNATI, O.
POST
Cir. D. 149,213
OCT 1 - 1945

Dean Defends Medical Unit On Discrimination Charge

Race, color or religion is no barrier to qualified students applying to the College of Medicine at the University of Cincinnati, according to Dr. Stanley Dorst, dean of the medical school.

He voiced a vigorous protest Monday against the "Discrimination" tag tied to Cincinnati by Frank Kingdom in an article appearing in the current issue of the American Mercury.

"Some of the schools that have a policy of discrimination but are less rigid in its application include . . . University of Cincinnati College of Medicine," Mr. Kingdon claims.

Mr. Kingdon in his article stressed the case of Jewish students who have been refused admission to medical colleges. He also protested barring Negroes and other minority groups "including Catholics and Italians."

"From 16 to 20 per cent of our students are Jewish," Dr. Dorst told The Post. "There are very few Negro graduates of the College of Medicine, because there are few qualified applicants."

A "qualified applicant," he stated, is one who has completed three years of pre-medical training with a minimum average of 80 per cent.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "there are three Negro doctors on our faculty who are staff members of General Hospital."

The "discrimination" label may have been attached to Cincinnati, Dr. Dorst said, because it gives preference to Cincinnati applicants. There are 600 to 700 applicants every year from other states, he said, for the average of 75 places to be filled.

25f-1945

Pennsylvania

Protest School Segregation

The Afro American

Baltimore, Maryland

Condemned Building Under Fire Since 1932

9-25-45

ACTION PROMISED

White Pupils Went to Strafford School

B-U-L-L-E-T-IN

More than 50 parents and interested citizens appeared before the Tredyffrin Township Board of Education last Tuesday night and asked that the Mount Pleasant school be eliminated immediately.

The board said that it would take the suggestion under consideration. Herbert Nelson, who headed the delegation, reported that the Bryn Mawr branch of the NAACP promised the group its full support.

MT. PLEASANT, Pa. — One school principal and one teacher, both white, are patiently spending their time knitting in this community's four-room school house while 26 grammar school children are staying at home in protest against, what parents call, "The segregated Mt. Pleasant School."

A spokesman for the group of parents who are protesting charged the School District of Tredyffrin Township with deliberately transporting white children to the near-by larger and better equipped Strafford School, while leaving colored children in the condemned and ill-equipped Mt. Pleasant School.

The spokesman further charged that this condition has existed since 1932 when the question originally arose causing many pupils to be out of the school on strike for nearly the whole year.

Action Promised This Year

Hobson C. Wagner, superintendent of the township schools, said that the parents have been in communication with him on the problem for the four years he has held office and that this year the Board of Education promised a plan to correct the situation.

The plan says in part that the board believes it in the best interest of the community to concentrate all elementary education in the Paoli and Strafford Schools. Such a building plan will be completed as soon as conditions permit, but may not be realized for some four or five years.

Object to Delay

It is to this delay that parents are objecting. They feel that the Strafford School which admittedly has one vacant classroom might be used until additions are made there and at Paoli. The one remaining elementary school, Salem, would be closed, the board says.

In the meantime, three white children who live in the Mt. Pleasant district have been attending the Strafford School. but at the insistence of colored parents, were told by Mr. Wagner that they must return to the school in their district, Mt. Pleasant.

The parents of these children refused also to let their children attend the Mt. Pleasant School.

Board Meets on Question

The problem was taken before the full Board of Education Tuesday night for a decision.

At the same time, the principal and one teacher at Mt. Pleasant are still keeping vigil in case the pupils should return. Mrs. S. McQuire, principal, said, "We had one pupil for awhile, but his uncle died and he hasn't been back."

The school opened to empty classrooms Sept. 5.

25f-1945

South Carolina

✓

S.C. University Refuses Exam to Vassar Candidate

Afro-American

6-16-45

COLUMBIA, S.C.—(ANP)—Announcing that they were "under orders that only one racial group was to be examined on the campus of the University of South Carolina," officials of the university refused to permit a senior at the Booker T. Washington High school here to take an entrance examination as a candidate for Vassar College, last week.

The student had been directed by the college entrance examination board to report to the University of South Carolina for the qualifying examination, the university being the board's clearing house for such examinations in this section.

6-16-45

"Under Orders"

Arriving as instructed and waiting 45 minutes after the hour scheduled for the examination without seeing anyone, a professor was finally reached by telephone and the discussions were terminated with the "under orders" declaration.

The examination, it was learned later at Washington High, did not involve application nor examinations for admissions into the University of South Carolina. Rather, University of South Carolina officials merely conducted entrance examinations for Vassar and perhaps other schools under the examination board plan. It is the only such place in the state.

The refusal follows by about two months a refusal of the university to let its students entertain an interracial body formed among college students which grew out of an interracial body formed among college students at the University of North Carolina several months ago.

25f

Vassar College Denies Blame for South Carolina Jim-Crow

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

PRINCETON, N.J. —President Henry N. MacCracken this week absolved Vassar College from all blame in the refusal of the University to South Carolina to permit Miss Barbara Helen Lawson of Columbia, S.C., to take an entrance examination at that institution.

Miss Lawson, senior at the Booker T. Washington High School in Columbia, had been directed by the College Examination Board to report to the University of South Carolina for the qualifying examination, the university being the clearing house for such examinations in that section.

She is said to have been told by a professor that he was "under orders that only one racial group was to be examined on the campus of the University of South Carolina."

7-21-45

Board Not to Blame

Henry Chauncey, associate secretary of the College Entrance Examination Board, Princeton, also laid the blame solely on the University.

Said Mr. Chauncey:

"We have certainly not entered into any agreement with the officials of the University of South Carolina, or any other institutions at which we hold examinations, by which they may debar any student from taking our examinations.

"Our supervisor was entirely willing to administer the examination at the University of South Carolina but a University administartion rule does not permit colored students to be tested on the campus and it was, therefore, necessary for him to make other arrangements."

Exam Shifted

Miss Lawson was subsequently given the examination at the Booker Washington High School. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Lawson of Columbia, who operate the Green Leaf Cafe, one of the city's finer businesses.

Two Enrolled

President MacCracken said, this week, that two colored students expect to enter Vassar next year, one from Washington and another from New York City. One student, he said, has been discouraged from registering because she seemed too immature to undergo the forty-week term required at Vassar. The mention of racial origin, he said, does not appear upon Vassar's entrance blank, hence a colored or white student may be discouraged from admission without the college authorities being aware of the student's race.

Excellent Students

Two colored students, he said, are at present in attendance at Vassar, both having scholarships, and both having excellent records. Professor Sterling Brown of Howard University will be visiting professor of English at Vassar during the first term of next year, he said.

25f

Charleston, S. C., News-Courier

Questions to School Surveyors

To the surveyors of the school system of South Carolina (the system supported by taxation), The News and Courier respectfully and pointedly puts these questions:

Do you believe that free schools should be free to the children of all the people?

Do you believe that negroes are people?

Are you recognizing the colored people as citizens of the state?

To these questions you will answer "Yes". Of course you will. You are honest, conscientious and intelligent women and men. Most of you are educators.

So far, so good. Do you believe that evasion, double-dealing, discrimination of any kind against negroes, in the matter of public schooling is justifiable or excusable? You do not.

Do you believe that a system of education based on discrimination and hypocrisy can educate youth without corrupting it? Sensible men and women, you answer "No."

Do you not know that 43 per cent of South Carolina's population is negro, and that the negroes pay a diminutive part of the taxes, relatively? Yes, you know that.

Do you not know that if the negroes be given equal facilities with white people in schooling, it will cost the white people millions on millions of dollars, that new school houses and equipment will have to be built and purchased for them and that, meanwhile, millions on millions should be expended for white schools? You will in common fairness, concede that white and colored teachers should be paid and pensioned on the same scale, according to their qualifications.

If you conclude that the dependence of South Carolina for the education of its children should be on federal assistance, don't you know that the federal government will soon or late, participate in the form and direction of the education? Don't you know that if federal money support common schools in South Carolina, they will be opened eventually to white and colored children alike? You ought to know it, if you don't.

Do you believe that 1,100,000 white people in South Carolina can carry on a first class school system for themselves and carry on a first class system of schools for 800,000 negroes at the same time without breaking their backs?

In these questions are contained and involved the difficulties that confront you surveyors of South Carolina's public school system. As you are candid and honest men and women who will not deceive the negroes or the white people and who will not deceive yourselves, not play fast and loose with your own consciences and reasoning faculties, you probably have a tormenting task before you.

25f

25f-1945 Tennessee

Charges Negro Colleges With Perpetuating Discrimination

Pittsburgh Courier 7-14-45

NASHVILLE—(ANP)—Negro colleges throughout the Nation were included in Edwin R. Embree's criticism here last week of America's school system.

Speaking before the annual Institute of Race Relations of the American Missionary Association at Fisk University, Dr. Embree, who is president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and rated as one of the country's outstanding authorities on race relations, said that the American school system is turning out students who are "emotionally committed" and too subborn intellectually to cope successfully with changing world values.

In general, it has been a case of too much of the natural sciences and "too much fealty to the note of the textbooks," he said. The omission, he continued, has left the average American student with little or no understanding of his own psychological motivations and little or no grasp of the "powerful psychological forces now shaping a new world order."

SHOULD KEEP WHITE PROFESSORS

7-14-45

Negro colleges, he said, were perpetuating discrimination in that nearly all of them have done away with white professors. It is "unfortunate," he remarked, that a Negro student should undergo an entire school career without coming "into friendly and scholarly contact with white teachers."

He challenged the Negro schools to set a forceful example by appointing white professors and by seeking white students for their student bodies, after citing several openings which have been made for Negro professors on the staffs of white universities.

TEXAN OPPOSES STATE U. COLOR BAR.

Afro-American 4-7-45

Balt., Md.

Austin, Texas- The statement of Prof. J. Frank Dobie, white, of the University of Texas that he had "Absolutely no objection " to colored persons attending the university set off a series of fireworks here recently.

Rep. J.B. Sallas of Crocket suggested that the professor resign from the University of Texas and teach at Sam ~~Hou~~ Houston College if he had "such a desire to do something for colored people".

Dr. Dobie, a native Texan who admitted that he was converted as a result of having attended mixed classes at Columnia University, added however, that he would not go so far as to approve abolishing the color line in th Texas public education syste

The statement that drew many comments in the State House of Representatives was made during an open forum in Fort Worth.

Belongs To NAACP, Principal Loses Job

Atlanta Daily World Georgia

7-8-45

By CEDRIC SEABOOKS

GILMER, Texas—(ANP)— Notwithstanding threats that it would prove "bodily dangerous and unsafe" to delve further into " the teacher-dismissal mess" here in Upshur county, your correspondent brushed aside pleas to lay off for the "good of the people in this section," and bares these facts:

Neiphus Hamilton, principal of the Bethlehem school for Negroes in Upshur county of which this little town is county-seat, would not budge one inch, when the ultimatum came to him that he'd have to take one of two alternatives: either disavow membership in the NAACP or look for another job. Hamilton interpreted the ultimatum to mean: "Give up the N. A. A. C. P. membership or give up your job as the principal and as a teacher." Hamilton, who was president of the Gilmer Branch N. A. A. C. P. chose the latter.

Following his stand, Hamilton left for Michigan and is reported to have said: "If I can't be a man and be safe in Texas, then the only sensible thing to do is to go where I can be a man and be safe." Off to Michigan he went. It is reported that another former teacher in Upshur county went along with Hamilton.

7-8-45

SOMEBODY A "STOOGE"

Negro citizens hereabouts say they have deep suspicions that some body whom they have been watching has been paid by certain white officials to get the lowdown as to what teachers held membership in the "agitation order," referring to the NAACP. The name of the Negro under suspicion (a teacher) is being withheld for obvious reasons at the present.

But the stark fact is: Of the 144 Negroes who joined, white officials (some of them at least) were given the complete list. Among these were some 25 or 30 teachers. Of these, all but three or four "disavowed" membership in the NAACP. Those who disavowed their membership were renamed to teach; those who would not, lost their jobs. The three teachers who are definitely known to have stood their ground are Hamilton, Mrs Thelma Owens and Mrs. Luberta Ford, principal of the Piedmont school. She had been a teacher 15 or 20 years.

WICHITA FALLS, TEX.
WICHITA TIMES
Cir. D. 14,955 — S. 30,718

JUL 13 1945

NEGRO EDUCATION IN TEXAS

State School Superintendent L. A. Woods touched Tuesday upon a phase of Texas' educational problem that has received too little attention. He spoke of the need of better school facilities for negroes. There are two serious defects in the educational setup in this respect. One is that in the areas where negroes are most numerous an out-of-date state of mind prevails among school officials as to negro education.

Half a century ago there was some excuse for having only the sketchiest facilities for negro pupils. In that day there were not many negroes who wanted schooling beyond the rudiments; there were not many, furthermore, who were capable of assimilating lessons above the elementary ones. The counties and communities in question got into the habit of keeping facilities at the minimum. Today, with a much greater demand and need for better facilities, the old habits prevail among those in charge.

The other defect is bound up closely with the first. With state school funds apportioned on a basis of scholastic population, it is only too easy to use most of the money for white schools and to continue to skimp on the negro ones. The apportionment set-up tends to perpetuate a condition unfair to the negro children.

It is largely because of the scantiness of facilities for negroes in many parts of Texas that this state is ranked 35th in public education. Some Texans pay too much attention to this rating, ignoring the fact that conditions peculiar to Texas make it impossible for this state to conform to the standards on which the rating is based. The urban schools of Texas compare very favorably with those of the highest ranking states. Several conditions make it difficult to improve rural education according to its need.

The national rating is taken too seriously, in some respects. But regardless of the significance which Texas may attach to it, the problem of negro education is one that calls for earnest attention and statesmanlike action.

The Facts Of Discrimination

The Informer AN EDITORIAL Houston, Tex.

By CARTER WESLEY

Here are some cold facts that every citizen, and particularly every Christian of Texas, should place before himself for daily consideration. For one year, ending August 31, 1946, the State of Texas spends $12,818,875 for education. Of that sum $410,902 will be spent for Negroes and the rest for whites. Specifically, that means that Texas spends 96.81% for white education and only 3.19% for Negro education.

Texas

We know figures are boring, but in order that those who want the definite information may get it, and in order that the disparity may be seen more clearly we are going to put down the items for which this $12,818,875 is spent during the first year of the biennial:

Agricultural and Mechanical college, College Station	$1,302.342
A. & M. College, Main Extramural Division	120,251
Agricultural Exp. Station System, College Station	556.199
A. & M. College Extension Service	359.322
A. & M. College, Forestry Service	196.116
A. & M. College Rodent Control Service	39,550
A. & M. College, Firemen's Training School	5,750
John Tarleton Agricultural School, Stephenville	271.389
North Texas Agricultural College, Arlington	297,948
P. V. State Normal and Ind. College, Prairie View	410,902
University of Texas, Austin (Main university)	2,187,362
University of Texas, Extramural	347,867
University of Texas, Texas Memorial Museum	17,246
Univ. of Texas, Medical Branch, Galveston (including College of Nursing, John Sealy Hospital, State Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children and Psychopathic Hospital)	1,367,188
University of Texas, Dental Branch	199.540
University of Texas, M. D. Anderson Hospital for Cancer Research	162,330
University of Texas, College of Mines and Metallurgy, El Paso	254,235
Texas State College for Women (C.I.A.)) Denton	730,946
Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville	284,147
Texas Technological College, Lubbock	887,904
East Texas State Teachers College, Commerce	458,749
North Texas State Teachers College, Denton	749,262
Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville	394,340
Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos	347,216
Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College, Nacogdoches	303,564
Sul Ross State Teachers College, Alpine	150,813
West Texas State Teachers College, Canyon	311,202
Cotton Research Committee of Texas	105,195
Grand Total, Educational Budget	$12,818,875

7-28-45

7-28-45

In the second year of the biennial Texas will spend $12,744,574, divided approximately the same as shown by the above figures. In this instance Prairie View will get $440,902, or exactly $30,000 more per year in the second biennial. So in the second biennial Texas becomes very generous and spends 3.45% on Negroes as against 96.55% of the funds on whites. In other words, Negroes, whom all agree are more in need of education, get the magnificent sum of $440,000 in the second biennial against $12,744,000 total.

Contemplation of these figures, we submit, is enough to make any honest man or woman impatient with those who attempt to condone the practice or in any way to lend support to it. With Texas lavishly spending money for every conceivable purpose in education, as is shown above, any Negro leader who attempts to seduce us from our aim of improvement of our educational status cannot escape our suspicion of his good faith. Neither can we be any more lenient toward Negroes who attempt to obscure the facts, by talking about 25 years to get Prairie View able to give to Negroes approximately what A. & M. gives to whites. Negroes don't expect miracles, and did not expect the Legislature to equalize education with one stroke of its tongue or pen, but Negroes do not intend to condone the continuance of this illegal, unjust, and unchristian distribution of funds. It is insisted that immediate, definite steps be taken to correct this evil, before Negroes will put any trust or faith in those responsible for it.

We still believe that the Texas citizens, white and black, could easily find a satisfactory means of working toward substantial equality of educational opportunities for Negroes without minimizing those for whites. But inasmuch as there seems to be a stubborn desire on the part of the present administration and Dr. Banks not to face the task of finding such an approach, then Negroes have no other recourse except to take it to the courts for settlement.

Some whites and a few Negroes, whose loyalty has become pale, if it has not failed altogether, argue that Negroes should be patient. What they really mean is that Negroes should shut up and let this disparity continue, in the hope that somewhere, somehow, those who have built up discrimination will voluntarily change it. If a man steals one's car and uses it nine months, and one discovers him in it, under American justice one is supposed to take immediate steps to wrest the car from the thief. For more than 60 years the state Legislature has been stealing the Negro's share of educational funds, why does the thief have the right to demand that his victim wait, and not rush him, lest serious trouble or strife be started by the victim's demanding the return of his car?

There it is printed as clear as day, and if one doubts the print, one can ride over the state and see it in the buildings, experiment stations and the like, showing that the Negro's share of the $12,000,000 is over in the other fellow's field. If Negroes do not have the courage and the economic responsibility to finance their claim in the courts, then they do not deserve to be American citizens. Neither are Negroes going to accept the defensive in this matter, Negroes are the aggrieved persons here, and the fact that the representatives or defendants may be governors, principals of colleges and the like, is not going to change the picture. Subscribe to the NAACP fund to open the fight.

✓

U. of Wisconsin Students Oppose Dormitory Bias

Afro-American

6-16-45

Majority Disapproval Revealed in Survey of 6,028; Housemothers' Views Overruled

MADISON, Wis. — ANP)—A survey of 6,028 students attending the University of Wisconsin and housemothers undertaken recently by two liberal student groups has revealed that the majority of students do not endorse the policy of excluding colored students from the independent dormitories.

The survey was initiated by the University Culture Foundation, an interracial campus body headed by Argyle Stoute, and the U.S. Students' Assembly, headed by Marion Priestly, following the administration's evasion of a student report.

Housemothers Proved Wrong

The poll revealed first that whereas 12% of the housemothers said that the white students would move out if colored ones were admitted, 78% of all the students said they had no objection to living in the same house with them.

Less bias was evidenced by the men students from the State, 86% of whom said they had no opposition. However ,only 69% of the Wisconsin women took the same position.

Questioned also about the presence of colored students in the classroom, 96% of the State students indicated no objection to sitting beside a colored student, whereas only 60% of those from other States offered no objection.

Immediate Solution Urged

A strong desire to solve the university's racial problem now was manifested by 71% of the students, while 65% of the housewives advocated a delay before attempting to open the houses to the colored students.

Moreover, the belief that interracial co-operative houses on the campus should be encouraged as one solution to the problem was expressed by 66% of the group and unanimously by the senior class.

6-16-45

Jews Also Affected

Because 87% of the freshmen and only 73% of the seniors said that they would not move out if Jewish students were admitted to the houses, it was concluded that four years of college decreases liberal attitudes toward Jews.

On the other hand, because 68% of the seniors and only 71% of the freshmen said they would not protest the admission of colored students, it was decided that liberal attitudes toward them increases during the 4-year period.

Poll Reveals Facts On Discrimination At Wisconsin U.

Black Dispatch

6-16-45

By Argyle Stoute

MADISON, Mis.—(ANP)—The discriminatory policy of excluding all Negro students at the University of Wisconsin from living in the independent houses provided for students has for the past few years been the storm center of controversy. Liberals on the campus have been incensed because qualified Negroes have come to Wisconsin and have been forced to return home when housemothers have refused to rent them available rooms on the pretext that the white students would move out.

The university administration has consistently dodged the issue. The sole reply to the student board's 40-page report was "it is a social problem." Determined to force a reasonable settlement of the problem, a scientific survey of the opinion of 6,028 students attending the university as well as the university housemothers was undertaken. The University Negro Culture foundation, an interracial campus organization headed by Argyle Stoute, and the United States Students assembly, a liberal university group headed by Marion Priestly, initiated the fact finding survey under the guidance of a faculty professor and three qualified graduate students at the university. Te results in part follow:

6-16-45

1. There is a wide difference between the opinions of the housemothers and those of the students in regard to question of Negro students in regard to question of Negro students living in the same houses with white university students. Some 12 per cent of the housemothers declared that students would not move out if Negroes were permitted to move in, while 72 per cent of all the students said, in contrast, that they had no objection to living in the same house with Negro students.

Men students from the state of Wisconsin attending the university are more liberal than the Wisconsin co-eds regarding living in the same house with Negro students. A total of 86 per cent of Wisconsin men declared they were willing to live in a house together with Negro students, while only 69 per cent of Wisconsin women took the same position.

3. Students attending the university from other states showed a markedly strong prejudice against personal contact with Negroes in the classroom situation in sharp contrast to the students from this state who indicated almost no social distance towards Negroes. Of the students from the state, 96 per cent had no objection to sitting next to a Negro in class, while only 60 per cent of the students from other states revealed they had no opposition.

25g-1945

NEGRO EDUCATION GROUP IS FORMED

Times Picayune

3-26-45

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Jackson, Miss., March 25.—At the call of the Southern and Western regions of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association, a one-day conference of educators, newspaper publishers and other interested leaders was held in Jackson college here Saturday.

The purpose of the meeting, attended by 57 delegates from 13 states—many of them local—was to study and set forth conditions under which educational opportunities can be equalized within the various Southern states. The session followed up resolutions adopted at a regional meeting of editors and publishers in New Orleans last month, pursuant to aims and objectives reached in the recent Southern Governors' Conference in Biloxi, Miss. 3-26-45

The Southern Negro Conference for the Equalization of Education Opportunities was adopted as the official name of the group.

The conference voted to work toward full equalization of education opportunities within the framework of the decision rendered by the United States supreme court in the Lloyd Gaines case—at all educational levels.

In the implementation of the Gaines case, the conference adopted a proposal stating that it "does not endorse the principles of dual school systems; however, realizing that, until such a time as this policy in the affected states is changed, those responsible for public education should effect all the progress and improvements possible within the existing pattern." 3-26-45

The body emphasized that dual schools are more expensive than integrated schools, and also stressed that the states which continue to foster dual systems should supply funds to effect full equalization of educational opportunities for all people, and should not operate schools at the expense of minority groups.

Officers of the permanent organization formed are: Carter W. Wesley of Houston, Tex., president; C. A. Scott of Atlanta, Ga., vice-president; Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith of Lexington, Ky., vice-president; Dr. Reid E. Jackson of Southern university, Scotlandville, La., secretary; President Horace Hoam Bond of Fort Valley State college, Fort Valley, Ga., director of research, and President B. B. Atwood of Kentucky State college, Frankford, Ky., treasurer.

The permanent commission was empowered to follow up objectives agreed upon at the conference. Memphis, Tenn., was selected as the next site of the conference.

Discussion of

Governor Robert S. Kerr of Okahoma, chairman of the Southern Governors' Conference, wired the following message to the conference: 3-26-45

"One of the greatest needs of today and tomorrow in the South is the development of a program providing equality of educational opportunity for all Americans. I am hopeful that out of your deliberations tomorrow will come suggestions and indications that will be helpful in achieving this objective, which is of importance to all of us."

A. L. Crable, state superintendent of education in Oklahoma, also wired the message reproduced below: 3-26-45

"As state superintendent of public instruction, I am interested in any program calculated to improved educational opportunities for Negroes in Oklahoma. I should be pleased to have any conclusions reached at your conference that will aid me in the effort."

Colored Schools In Florida Closed To Make Pupils Work

Tenn.

Nashville Globe

2-2-45

Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—(WDL)—Again this year the School Board of Broward County, Florida, has closed the Negro schools in that county so that the children might be available for gathering the vegetable crops. Since 1942 it has been the practice of the Broward County School Board to close the Negro schools each winter for about four months.

"This attempt to force Negro children of all ages to work when they should be in school, is aided by Florida laws, which prohibit certain child labor only during official school terms," Workers Defense League chairman, Rev. Aaron S. Gilmartin declared. "The closing of Negro schools while white schools remain open is on a par with Hitler's anti-Jewish laws."

A group of representative Negroes have implored the School Board to discontinue this practice, but thus far, the plea has been ignored. The Negroes charge the Board with discrimination, asserting that while the Negro schools are closed, the schools for white children continue their regular sessions.

Some Negro leaders of Ft. Lauderdale have issued a statement claiming that the closing of the schools has "proved demoralizing and detrimental to the young Negroes of Broward County." They charge that some two thousand children are affected, including all grades from kindergarten through high school.

In their statement they further assert: "We wish to assure you that we have tried all amicable means to bring about a satisfactory solution to this problem, but have found the school board unwilling to cooperate. They seem to be more interested in the farmers and the crops than they are in the education of the Negro children, because it is definitely known that the Negro schools in 1943 were closed by farmers' petitions.

The Clarence C. Walker Civic League which was organized in Broward County about a year ago for the purpose of aiding the Negro schools, applied to the Federal Court at Miami, for an injunction which would force the Board to keep the schools open. This application was denied on a legal technicality, but the League intends to apply again.

After 400 mothers of the community signed a petition offering to pick beans if their children were allowed to continue in school and their offer was refused, Mr. I. W. Mizell, president of the Clarence C. Walker Civic League, told a representative of the Workers Defense League that the closing of the schools was simply an attempt on the part of the employers to obtain cheap labor. 2-2-45

The Workers Defense League wrote the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor explaining the school situation in Broward County. In reply, Miss Louise O. Blodgett, of that Bureau, informed the WDL of the Labor Department's concern.

"We understand that some of the families from this area go to New York to pick beans during July, August and September," she, said, "when the New York schools are closed, and hence the children of these families have little chance to go to school." She promised to take the matter up with Dr. Edgar L. Morphet, Director, Division of Administration and Finance of the State of Florida.

Record Enrollment In Race Colleges, Survey Discloses

Atlanta World - Ga

4-4-45

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—This year's record of students attending Negro institutions of higher learning tops all previous years, Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, of the department of education, Howard university, revealed in a recent survey. Ninety-seven institutions report a total of 35,033 residents in the fall term of the 1944-45 school year, an increase of 27 per cent over last year. An enrollment of approximately 55,000 college students is reported by these schools for the entire year, 1943-44. 4-4-45

While the total enrollment has increased the survey reveals that the numbr of degree graduates in 75 4-year institutions decreased to 4,688, a loss of 14 percent over the preceding year. Nine out of 10 of these degree graduates were women students.

GRADUATE STUDENTS

According to Dr. Martin's findings, 14 institutions for Negroes are now offering graduate work leading to master's degree. Thirteen had 565 graduate students in attendance during the full term, 1944-45 and a total of 2,043 students during the entire school year, 1943-44. Ten colleges conferred a total of 172 master's degrees during the last school year. 4-4-45

Sixty-two institutions report a total of 337 veterans of college level and 122 below college level enrolled during the fall term, under the provisions of the recently enacted GI bill.

Whether or not enrollments continue to increase, Martin states, depends on the course of the war and the health of the economic order. Continued full employment, whether for war or for peace, will result in expending enrollment.

MALE STUDENTS OFF

4-4-45

Due to wartime conditions, the Howard professor points out, male students constitute less than one-fifth of the college population whereas in pre-war days they were about 45 per cent of the total enrollment. One-half the male students are freshmen, most of whom are below the required military age of 18 years.

The Educational Bill of Rights

Informer - Houston, Texas

The Southern Conference for the equalization of educational opportunities which met recently in Jackson, Mississippi voted to work toward full equalization of educational opportunities within the framework of the Supreme's Court decision in the case of Lloyd Gaines versus the University of Missouri. The conference went on record as being opposed to a dual system of education, but agreed that it was practical to urge the states which have dual systems to provide equal educational opportunities for Negroes and whites.

4-7-45

This conference was the beginning of a movement to help bring into operation the educational bill of rights for Negroes in the South which was written several years ago when the Gaines decision was rendered. The Southern governors who met in Biloxi Mississippi last year and the Texas Social Welfare Association which met in Austin last December laid a firm base of enlightened opinion for the recent Jackson conference by indicating that they recognized the vast amount of inequality that existed between public provisions for the education of Negroes and whites and by passing resolutions favoring equal opportunities for all.

Enlightened Opinion Plus Action

4-7-45

The enlightened opinion of the Negro and white leadership in the South will not be sufficient within itself to cause those whose duty it is to make proper arrangements for equal opportunities to substitute equal salaries, buildings and equipment for such temporary pacifiers as out-of-state scholarships and gradual salary raises. It will take action—such action as enacting laws and making appropriations.

It will be to the much-needed credit of the South if whatever action is necessary to guarantee to the Negro of the South his educational bill of rights will be taken by the proper authorities without duress.

We realize that it will be very costly to bring the public educational institutions for Negroes in the South up to par with those which exist for whites, but we submit that it is meet and right that they should be so raised. Negroes do not want to take away from any white child any of the educational opportunities which it might now enjoy, they only want their children to enjoy educational opportunities equal to those which are provided by the public for whites. The obligation of the states to provide equal

opportunities is so clear that it stands out in bold relief. Negroes believe that the debt is far over due.

NEGRO GROUP SCORES DUAL SCHOOL SYSTEM

Commercial Appeal

3-27-45

Conference Calls For 'Equal' Educational Rights

MEET IN MEMPHIS NEXT

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Mississippi, Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., March 26.—Full equalization of educational opportunities and ultimate elimination of the principles of dual school systems Monday had been indorsed by a newly formed conference of negro publishers and educators from 11 Southern states.

The "Southern Negro Conference for the Equalization of Educational Opportunities" was organized at a week-end executive session held at the state-owned Jackson Negro College here.

Voting to work for equalization of opportunities as outlined in the United States Supreme Court decision in the Lloyd Gaines case, the delegates went further by adoption of a proposal implementing the famed case to the extent that the conference "does not indorse the principles of dual school system."

3-27-45

Seek Immediate Progress

"However, realizing that until such a time as this policy in the affected states is changed, those responsible for public education should effect all the progress and improvements possible within the eixsting pattern," a formal press release stated.

Emphasizing that "dual schools are more expensive than integrated schools, the conference stressed that "the states which continue to foster dual systems should supply funds to effect full equalization of educational opportunities for all people and should not operate schools at the expense of minority groups."

3-27-45

Prior to going into executive session, C. A. Scott, negro editor of Atlanta, told the conference that "equal educational opportunities are tied in with the right to vote."

"There should be an equalization of opportunity on the basis of what we do have in the South if we are to have a real democracy," he said.

Governor Kerr of Oklahoma, chairman of the Southern Governors Conference, wired the meeting here that "one of the greatest needs of today and tomorrow in the South is the development of a program providing equality of educational opportunity for all Americans."

11 States Represented

States represented included Mississippi, Texas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Florida and Virginia.

3-27-45

Percy Greene, editor of the Jackson, Miss., Advocate, protested against the sessions being executive after an Oklahoma City editor had suggested that procedure on the grounds that some of the negroes might be reluctant to express themselves for fear of "reprisals."

"I think it is time negroes educated themselves to feeling free to say what they think and to be able to stand up for what they believe is right," Editor Greene, native Mississippian, said.

Carter W. Wesley, Houston, Texas, editor, was named president of the conferenece. Other officers are C. A. Scott, Atlanta, vice president; Lucy Harth Smith, Lexington, Ky., vice president; Dr. Reid E. Jackson of Southern University at Scotlandville, La., secretary; President Horace Mann of Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga., director of research, and President R. B. Atwood of Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky., treasurer.

3-27-45

Memphis was selected for the next session of the conference.

Sparks to Offer Plan to Educate Negroes in South

Richmond Times

5-19-45

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 18—(AP)—Negroes of the South who seek specialized training would have a regional-wide list of educational institutions from which to choose if a plan advanced today by Governor Chauncey Sparks, of Alabama, is adopted.

The Alabama chief executive, addressing a postwar planning committee meeting held under aegies of the Southern Governors' Conference, suggested a reciprocal arrangements allowing Negroes of one State to attend the advanced educational institutions of other States, with the State of the student's residence underwriting expense differences.

Such a program, he pointed out, would eliminate the necessity of each State providing its own specialized facilities for the limited number of students interested.

Sparks, asserting "any increase in purchasing power of the Negro will benefit our State and nation," declared that providing better educational and economic opportunities for Negroes constituted "economic selfishness" for the South.

5-19-45

The committee's recommendations will be presented at a session of the Southern Governors' Conference.

Prexy Hit As Friend Of Negro

Peoples Voice

New York, N.Y.

2-10-45

By LLEWELLYN RANSOM

PV Exclusive

In a special interview with PV at the Commodore Hotel Sunday afternoon, Dr. Homer P. Rainey, whose dismissal as President of the University of Texas, on November 1, by the Pappy O'Daniels "Texas Regulars" reactionary white-primary political block seeking to destroy academic freedom, said one of the red-herrings dragged out in the controversy was that he is too friendly with Negroes and is trying to open up the University of Texas to them.

Dr. Rainey, whose dismissal has caused nation-wide active concern on the part of American educators and defenders of academic freedom, told the persecuting Senate Committee in a hearing, "Yes, I am a friend of the Negro, and I am happy to be called a friend of the Negro."

Dr. Rainey said that his admission of friendship and his efforts to improve the much needed educational opportunities for the Negro, lost him no prestige in the eyes of the people. He said the effort to discredit him in this manner backfired on reactionaries, and that they were stunned at this departure from the traditional prejudicial attitudes.

Dr. Rainey felt absolute assurance that the fight against the small clique of monopolist politicians would be won in Texas. He saw in this present conflict a real fundamental split that had never before had a chance to express itself in Texas. He observed that in view of the fact that his dismissal came just one week before the state elections, and also that as a result of the dismissal, 250,000 people just scratched out Gov. Stevenson's name in protest, he felt that if his dismissal had come just one month before, Stevenson would have been defeated by an organized write-in vote. He says, as it is, Gov. Stevenson is politically dead. "If you don't have free education, soon you have no freedom at all," said Dr. Rainey.

Former President Rainey flew into New York, Sunday morning, to speak at a meeting called by the Academic Council of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

When Dr. Rainey was dismissed for taking a public stand against a long series of encroachments by the "Pappy" O'Daniels political crowd that had packed the Board of Regents, 6,000 students at the University went on a three day strike; the entire faculty, as well as civic, church, and labor organizations, began actions of protest, and demanded his reinstatement. The movement has spread nation-wide.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

Birmingham Age Herald

They are enemies, not friends, to states' rights who mean only the right of the strong to prey upon the weak, the backward to hold the forward back, the chaingangs of prejudice to stop the march of time . . .

ilw

* * *

There is both sense and nonsense in our talks of states' rights now. My guest today knows it, and practices the distinction. He is one of the South's most courageous and intelligent "States' Rights Liberals," aware of things that must be federal, even as he is keen to the menace of excessive federalism and persuaded that not all good-doing calls for a law, bureau or rule-and regulation from Washington. I am for him all the way. He reminds me of his great departed kinsman, Grover Hall.

* * *

10-26-45

BY HORACE HALL

Publisher, The Dothan, Ala., Eagle

"*Education is the only interest worthy the deep, controlling anxiety of the thoughtful man.*" There, Mr. Graves, in 14 words, is the beacon that will guide the South out of a depressing farm tenancy system that takes a far greater toll in souls than in soil, out of an economic illness that plagues the nation, and out of the ignorance that breeds bigotry and intolerance. Conceivably, it could even light the way to relief from the literary efforts of "intellectuals" who spend one week-end below the Potomac and become authorities on the South and its troubles, real and imaginary.

* * *

Educate the white man and the black man alike, each to his full capacity to learn.

Then will the tenant farmer set his sights above a pair of new shoes, two pairs of new overalls, enough sow-belly and syrup to produce a distended stomach and a chronic belch as a proper measure of a year's work.

Then will the landowner class lift up its eyes above an agricultural system, which depends for its existence on federal subsidization and the intentional and unintentional exploitation of a large segment of the South's population.

Then will the South throw off, of its own accord, the prejudices that walk hand in hand with ignorance and inevitably bring racial strife and injustice.

* * *

Educate the South away from self-pity, away from the perpetual lament that the industrial North and East are more prosperous, and toward self-sufficiency, ingenuity and hard work intelligently directed.

Educate our people away from blind one-party allegiance, and away from its leadership of political mountebanks.

Educate them to see that ignorance is the millstone around the neck of progress in public health, and that malaria and pellagra and too frequent child bearing produce indolence as well as indigence.

* * *

Educate the South and it will see, without benefit of federal urging, that the possession of a poll tax receipt does not qualify a man to vote; that intelligence to understand and interpret issues, political, social and economic, is of greater importance as a voting qualification than the color of a man's skin.

Educate the young men of the South to see the opportunities which abound on every side, and to seize them. Give them the eyes to see the South's resources of raw materials, temperate climate, undeveloped wealth and potentials of manpower that have not yet been contaminated by strange ideologies. Once this vision is made clear the green pastures of the East, the North, and the West will cease to attract our finest young men.

* * *

How can the South spend more for education when it already devotes a larger percentage of its total revenues to education than do the states of other regions? It is obvious that the South cannot pull itself up by the bootstraps though it has been straining mightily at the task.

The answer is federal grants in aid to education, made on the basis of need as well as a basis of population.

10-26-43

Not, if you please, federal grants that have strings tied to them so tightly as to throttle those who seek them. But grants that will be administered by the states themselves. Otherwise the bureaucrats will be so numerous, so powerful, and so arrogant that the South might prefer ignorance and independence to education controlled in Washington.

* * *

Why is this matter of education a federal responsibility? Because the South has 28 per cent of the nation's population and 32 per cent of its school children; and because the South is trying to educate them with only 8 per cent of the national income.

And while we're about this business of educating the South, it might be well to tell our more prosperous neighbors to stop looking down their noses at us, that, in proportion to our means, we've done more for education than any other people.

* * *

(EDITOR'S NOTE—There are two bills for federal aid to education before the Congress. One, by Sens. Meade and Aiken, is a monstrosity of federal interfering. The other, by Sens. Hill and Thomas, provides that the federal government give us the money and leave us alone. Sen. Hill will discuss it for readers of this column Monday)

25g-1945

Discussion of

Education Trails Economic Progress in South

by David Carpenter

The Worker

HOUSTON, Texas.

THE dangers inherent in the meager education system of the southern states have finally begun to push the political and economic leaders of that region to action. As the South moves forward at an amazingly rapid pace into an industrial economy and as its agriculture sloughs off its feudal encumbrances, the region finds itself without the scientists, technologists and intellectual forces necessary to guide this newly awakened economic giant. 3-18-45

The seriousness of this problem was brought forcibly to the attention of the people of the South in 1938 in a report on economic conditions in the South by the National Emergency Council, which declared among other things that "nearly half the eminent scientists born in the South are now living elsewhere."

In a recent speech before the East Texas Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Homer Rainey, president of the University of Texas ousted last year by reactionary regents, described the menace of the South's educational system even more clearly.

Pointing out that in Texas before 1920 there was practically no vocational or technological education, with the result that young Texans wanting such training had to go North or East and in nine cases out of 10 stayed there. Dr. Rainey asserted:

"We in the South have strenuously resisted vocational and technological education for more than 100 years. . . . Our dream was a system of education for gentlemen, rather than universal education. The southern states were the last to accept tax-supported and compulsory education . . ."

The problem was given even more concrete form in a recently completed study of southern education by W. McCaddin Pritchett of the University of Virginia. Mr. Pritchett found that the lag in higher education in the South was centered in the rural-farm and Negro population groups. With the rural-farm groups constituting about two-thirds of the South's population and with the Negro people comprising a tremendous section, it is quite obvious that lack of opportunities for higher education among these groups means that the vast majority of the people of the South are denied these opportunities.

Mr. Pritchett, writing in the University of Virginia News-Letter, emphasized in this connection the imperative need for providing better educational opportunities for Negroes in the South, pointing out that "actually 4.58 percent of the whites and 0.96 percent of the non-whites have four years of college training—a ratio of almost four to one in favor of the whites." 3-18-45

* * *

THE necessity for action on the educational problems of the region was brought before the conference of southern governors held at Biloxi, Miss., last November. The conference appointed a committee of governors to conduct a complete study of the South's educational problems, with one of the major points of study the problem of educational opportunities for the Negro people. This committee consists of Govs. Colgate M. Darden of Virginia, Chauncey Sparks of Alabama and Thomas L. Bailey of Mississippi.

The action of the conference of southern governors marks a great step forward in the thinking of even the most conservative sections of the people of the region, for whom these governors are the spokesmen. Their recognition, first, of the need for solving the educational problems of the South as a whole and, secondly, the relationship of the solution of the educational problem of the Negro people to the first is but another indication of the tremendous political, economic and social changes taking place in the South.

But the approach of Gov. Darden, one of the conference committeemen, to the basic problem of Negro education, can only vitiate the motive and purpose of the conference's actions. Recently Darden announced that he would propose to the committee and to the conference itself a plan for pooling the Negro college resources of the southern states for use by the Negro people. Realizing that no single southern state has sufficiently varied colleges for Negroes, he proposes exchange of students between the various states, so that if one state has a Negro medical college and another has a law school, Negroes in both states would have access to both schools.

This, Darden declared, "will help in equalizing education for Negroes in the South."

But Darden himself gives the crushing answer to his proposal, when he declares: "Some feel that it would be emphasizing segregation. They feel, too, that the probable courses of study would not be as broad or as rich as those offered in the large universities."

* * *

3-18-45

IT SHOULD be evident that the meager facilities for higher education for the Negro in the South cannot provide the proper standards. It should be clear that physically these institutions as presently constituted cannot educate the large numbers of Negroes so essential for the economic well-being of the South. 3-18-45

It should be further clear that while steps can and should be taken to improve both physically and educationally the higher institutions of learning for Negroes in the South, it will be economically impossible to provide a dual system of equally high standards.

The only fundamental solution to this great problem, which will—until it is solved—hinder the economic development of the South, will have to come eventually in the provision of equal access of all the people of the South to the institutions of higher learning in that region.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
AGE-HERALD
Circ. D. 45,190

MAY 30 1945

NEEDS IN NEGRO EDUCATION CITED

Gov. Chauncey Sparks, participating from Montgomery in a panel discussion on the subject "What About Negro Education in Alabama?" said over WSGN last night that provisions were being made to improve the educational facilities of Negroes to the extent that resources will permit.

With Charles N. Feidelson, of The Birmingham News editorial staff, as moderator, participants in the forum were W. I. Pittman, vice president, Jefferson County Board of Education; E. G. McGehee, Jr., state director of Negro education, and the Rev. William H. Marmion, rector, St. Mary's Episcopal Church and chairman of the Alabama Inter-Racial Commission.

"Education is essential for proper development of our races however placed in different lands," Gov. Sparks said. "Education of the Negro is not only vital to him but to his white neighbor. Ignorance is a disease. To cure it is as necessary as to cure and stop an epidemic."

Declaring that "we have made tremendous strides in the South," Gov. Sparks said, "We haven't all the resources we need to do a good job, but we are going forward."

Mr. Pittman pointed out that the U. S. Chamber of Commerce in a business appraisal of the value of education, found that business and industry were dependent on products of public education; that education increases the desire for higher standards of living, hence the consumer demands, and also ability to buy through increased earnings. "Enlightened self-interest makes imperative the raising of the educational level," he said.

Opportunity for occupational training in secondary schools and colleges was emphasized by Mr. Pittman. "The three R's" are important as a basis for citizenship and earning a living," Mr. Pittman contended. "But with an ever increasing number of high school and college graduates who have trained for white collar jobs, there will not be enough such jobs for whites or Negroes, particularly in periods of low levels of employment. Manual labor must be dignified, and development of technical skills emphasized. On the present basis of our economy in the South, this is particularly important for Negroes."

Mr. McGehee cautioned against valuing education by means of dollars and cents, with reference to Mr. Pittman's quotations from the U. S. Chamber of Commerce survey. "Our Negroes must be developed mentally, spiritually, physically and socially," he said. "Man was made to glorify God and to serve humanity."

Mr. McGehee pointed out that education and democracy went hand in hand. "Neither is the fruit of a day's growth. Education begins the day we are born and continues until we die. Democracy carries on through generations," he said.

Mr. Marmion said "I believe that we in Alabama should strive to improve our educational standards for our Negro facilities and salaries of teachers as much as possible and as soon as possible."

Mr. Marmion pointed to what he termed the great discrepancy in per capita outlay for public schools for white and Negro students, citing the situation as "one reason why the Negro has not been able to advance as rapidly as possible. "It should be a challenge to us," he said.

Mr. Marmion also advocated more representation among qualified Negroes on policy boards.

Alabama Negro Education

Birmingham News

The responsibility of the state toward education of the Negro was the subject of a radio address made during the past week by Gov. Chauncey Sparks. Because of the widespread interest in the subject and its importance, the governor's speech is printed in full below:

Education is essential to the proper development of all races. However placed, together in different lands, or as joint occupants there cannot be that adequate development so necessary for total welfare without education. Slavery, actual or constructive, is of the past. To have a uniform and even development of a people, though a mixed people, there must be equal economic and educational treatment. To retard part of a people is to retard all. To raise our economy without consideration of the lowest level of our people is to build on the sands. An ignorant and poor class is no asset, nor does it improve the educated and wealthier class. To keep one down does not help me to rise.

6-3-45

The Negro's education is not only vital to him but to his white neighbor also. A hewer of wood and a drawer of water is not nearly as valuable an asset as a home owner, an industrious bank depositor. Ignorance is a disease, an uncured mind. To cure this disease is as necessary as to cure or stop a physical epidemic.

* * *

Alabama and the South are doing a great job in educating their people. Tremendous strides have been made since the dark days of reconstruction. We have Negro colleges in Alabama doing a good work for the race. We have a larger enrollment of Negroes in high schools in Alabama today than we had white enrollment some years back. We have public schools for Negroes all over the state, taught by teachers of their own race who have been trained by our Negro colleges. We haven't all the resources we need for doing the best job with white and Negro education, but we are going forward rapidly.

In the field of higher education, the South is about to undertake a new and, I believe, a successful experiment—regional education. While it may be true the Supreme Court has held a similar undertaking not adequate, I do think if the court had taken the bigger and broader view of economic necessity and advisability rather than the narrow view of assumed race discrimination, the conclusion would have been different. 6-3-45

* * *

The regional idea stems from both inadequate facilities and the economic undesirability of constructing more facilities in the face of a limited demand. Professional, trade, vocational and graduate training can be offered on a higher plane and with better facilities and teachers by a group of states pooling their efforts than by each state undertaking to provide facilities for too limited a load. The place at which it is offered should make no difference provided equality is established. An illustration is readily at hand. Alabama hasn't now adequate medical training facilities. There is in Tennessee, I am informed, a good medical school for Negroes. What is wrong with Alabama making academic and financial arrangements for the Tennessee school to assume Alabama's demand for Negro medical education? Other examples are graduate work in home economics, rural education and agriculture, now offered in Alabama. Different courses are offered in other states. What is wrong with interstate education where it reduces the burden and improves the quality? This not only applies to the Negro, but to the white race as well. 6-3-45

I am anxious for the men of good will in the South to be given the opportunity of adjusting race relations—in every field—freed from preachers and uplifters whether on courts or on street corners. If given this, I have no doubt that our educational, economic and political problems will be solved rightly and realistically instead of theoretically. I have that faith in the leaders of the two races in the South to believe nothing less will be done.

Education In Mississippi

Atlanta World

Dr. S. D. Redmond, noted physician and civic leader of Jackson, Mississippi, has made public a report of the findings of a Steering Committee on "Higher Educational Needs of Negroes of Mississippi," and "What the Negro Thinks." The study is the result of a request by Mississippi Legislature with a view of having further facts regarding the status of Negro education in the state and how Negroes feel.

It will perhaps be prosaic to enter into a needless recital of facts and figures on the grave inequalities between facilities in that state for its white and Negro children. Those facts have been known and repeated over and over again. But we may be pardoned if we should quote from the Committee's summary on what Mississippi Negroes think.

5-8-45

"The Negro wants, not only equalization of educational opportunities, but better jobs, better working conditions, better housing conditions, better pay, removal of the great differentials both as to jobs and pay.

"The Negro says that there are no differentials in taxes in governments; no differentials in the foxholes of battle. In short, the Negro wants to be a citizen. He wants his rights under the law. He wants his cause tried by a jury of his peers as guaranteed by the constitution. He wants to live free from fear of the lynch law and mob violence. Not social equality but equality before the law, social justice.

Of the two state colleges—Alcorn and Jackson—provided for higher education, the Committee finds a total of only $90,000 appropriated for the education of one million and a quarter Negro population; while there are 6 white colleges maintained by the state for whites with an annual expenditure of $1,000,000. There is no college of liberal arts in Mississippi for Negroes; no medical or dental school, no trades or professional schools. 5-8-45

The Committee makes a number of recommendations, including consolidation of all Negro rural schools of the state; a State University for Negroes, with a grade A college of liberal arts; a dental, medical, nurse training and Pharmaceutical schools on the Regional notion, with Alabama, Louisiana, cooperating, and the relocation of Alcorn College, say near the main line center of the state, together with the addition of three more teacher training colleges.

The report is a rather large undertaking and the state authorities should at least understand what Negroes are thinking.

DAYTON, O.
NEWS
Circ. D. 75,877 - S. 78,997

JUL 27 1945

SEGREGATION?

To the Editor of The News:

If one will read the book "George Washington Carver," by Rackham Holt, he may understand that for the Negroes to have their own "work shops" is not segregation; that it is a necessary asset to emancipation, freedom and independence. They have their own churches in which they worship, proud and happy. Is this segregation?

Xenia, with its goodly population of the race, has let them have their own school, staffed by educators of the race, through the years. When the bill for mixed schools became a law, principal and teachers asked to retain their own school, now having a newer building on the same basis as the newer one for the white race.

Do they not love their own college, Wilberforce?

New Jersey has its state manual training school exculsively for the Negro race, also called the Clara Barton school, with a wonderful campus and splendid buildings. During an afternoon there we had never seen such throngs of Negroes, apparently from all walks of life, of all ages and all proud and happy.

To have their own churches, schools and colleges is a large part of the answer for which Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver gave their labor, lives and prayers.

All honor to the Dayton school board for its wise and understanding decision.

Dayton. K. V. E. C.

25g-1945 Discussion of etc,

Why We Have Student Strikes

PM. New York 10-7-45

Dr. Kingdon Blames Curriculum, Board of Education for Walkouts

Dr. Frank Kingdon, writer of this article, began his career as a minister and is a well-known radio commentator and author. He was president of Dana College in New Jersey and later first president of the University of Newark. He served as educational director of the Citizenship Educational Service, a group "engaged in co-ordinating democratic education among social welfare, welfare and labor organizations."

By Frank Kingdon N.Y., N.Y.

Now that the first white-heat emotional reaction to the clash between white and Negro students at Benjamin Franklin High School on Sept. 28 has cooled down—but before the memory of it has faded—is the time for the citizens of New York, whose boys and girls attend our public high schools, to raise the serious question of *why this clash occurred*, and to ask that the school system, which our taxes support, take practical and immediate steps to prevent similar incidents in other schools.

For the issue is more than what happened at Benjamin Franklin High School.

The issue is more than the exaggeration by some sections of our press of what happened, though the attention of liberal leadership has focused almost exclusively on this point.

10-7-45

The issue is that there could have been no racial incident at Benjamin Franklin High School on Sept. 28, if in the days and years preceding the Board of Education had maintained a curriculum policy based on the belief that its responsibility for teaching the Declaration of Independence did not end with teaching the words it contains; if the Board of Education rather had dedicated itself—through its social studies planning, sponsorship of extra-curricular activities and standards for selection of personnel—to giving students daily practice in the application of that of that immortal utterance: "All men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Familiar

I am familiar with some endeavors to do just this, in the junior high schools and elementary schools of New York. On the day before the Benjamin Franklin outbreak, I moderated a student forum for some 2000 junior high and elementary school students, packed into Town Hall. There were Negro students and white students; there were students of Catholic faith, of Jewish faith, of Protestant faith. There were students whose families had come from Italy and Puerto Rico, from many other countries of the world. There were about the same number of students as there are in the Banjamin Franklin building.

Common Problem

They combined the racial and national elements which make up the Benjamin Franklin picture, with still others besides. The Benjamin Franklin incident started with an argument between a white and Negro boy over basketball. At Town Hall, there was no such minor dispute to be so easily magnified into a major fracas. Although there was a problem involved in seating so many, although a line of young

10-7-45

people formed four deep from Town Hall to Times Square, filling into the building, there was no pushing and shoving, no quarrelling over who was seated first.

Why? Because these young people were intent on a common problem. They had come to discuss what they could do to carry out the principles of the United Nations Charter in their own schools and neighborhoods. Their thinking was straight and clean. They spoke proudly of themselves as world citizens, and they saw their world citizenships, these children of many backgrounds, as a spur to make American democracy work better in their own communities.

They talked about projects ranging all the way from building and financing their own recreation centers—that these centers would be for *all* the children they indicated as a matter of course—to stopping gang fights, and getting gangs to work together rather than slug each other.

Not Just Talk

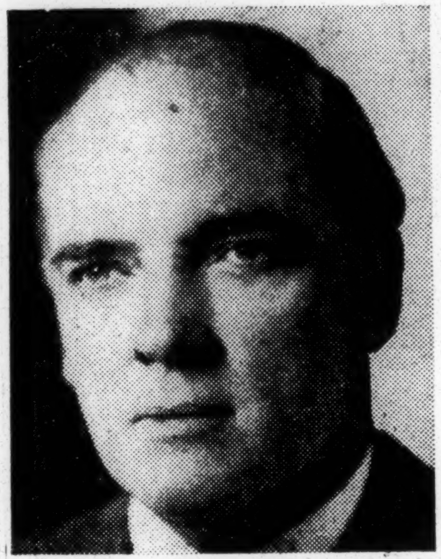
The educational soundness of this forum lay in the fact that the children did not just talk. They laid plans for how their talk could be carried into action, and then returned to their schools to get to work, with the help of their teachers. 10-7-45

These children were not a group of gifted junior experts. They were plain, every-day, average, young citizens who knew that democracy works if the people work, and who were planning to make it work in their neighborhoods.

What can be done with 2000 children can be done with all the 900,000 odd students who make up our school system. The need is especially great among the 200,000 or so who make up our high school population. In the high schools I have observed that there is ample opportunity for student discussion, but little opportunity for concrete application of conclusions—esecially where the conclusions involve so-called controversial relationships. 10-7-45

The student strikes which have sent high school youngsters marching through the streets of the city calling a variety of slogans which ranged from "we want sports" to "we want shorter hours" are an example of the high school student's strongly developed impulse to take action—and are also an example of the pressing need for guiding that impulse into constructive channels.

Strikes are sweeping the Nation. Students catch the contagion of the excitement. Enlightened school officials could take advantage of this situation to call in community leaders to work with students and show them more effective ways of channeling their energies to maintain America's standard of living than parading through the streets and neglecting their studies.



Frank Kingdon

Challenge to Students

Enlightened school officials could also present students with a challenge in terms of the relationship between different racial and religious groups in the school. They could raise the question of why Negro students eat in a group by themselves in some high school cafeterias; of how school dances can be organized so that no racial group need either be excluded or made to stick together; and at the same time could save the community, especially parents, from being aroused by unnecessary fears about the results of a party in which all the children of the school join to have a good time.

Enlightened school officials could arrange a curriculum posing these questions to the student body, and providing ways in which students can seek the answers together, and act accordingingly. For these are questions which are already smouldering behind school walls. When they flame into the open by spontaneous combustion, there is violence. But when they are earnestly explored and democratically answered—there is progress.

Instead of attempting to gloss over, or hush up tensions which exist in our schools, as they exist in our world, enlightened officials could help students to relate the two, and acquire practice for the role of world citizens by working out grass-roots solutions at the neighborhood level. 10-7-45

Realism

Enlightened school officials could see that the classrooms of our city are staffed with adequately remunerated personnel whose skills and convictions are such that they are able to do this kind of realistic educational job with youngsters—youngsters who ten years from now will be part of the adult community, and who are today facing with little or no guidance, a sector of the whole social struggle which is going on in our country and our world.

With A GRAIN of SALT

The Journal And Guide

Norfolk Virginia

By ARTHUR P. DAVIS

11-3-45

In a highly provocative article, appearing in the September issue of Negro Digest Oswald Garrison Villard points out that Negroes have not done their part in keeping alive the names of their famous abolitionist friends.

MR. DAVIS

"For decades," he writes, "the failure of the colored people to recognize publicly their debt to the men and women who faced the fiercest denunciation and obloquy and even risk their lives to demand emancipation for the slaves, has been as depressing as it has seemed ungrateful."

I agree so heartily with Mr. Villard that I am inclined to take his accusation almost personally. Not only have we as Negro scholars failed to give in writngs adequate and fitting recognition to the memory of nationally known abolitionists like Whittier, Phillips, and Garrison; but we have also neglected to pay the debt of gratitude which we owe to those humbler but no less important friends of the race, the Yankee school founders and teachers who came South immediately after the Civil War. 11-3-45

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I have always counted it one of the blessings of my life that I was taught in high school by members—they were really among the last members—of that gallant corps of New Englanders. Possessing a characteristic Puritan faith in God, in man, and in work, they taught us far more than the facts of the books: they instilled in us discipline, restraint, dignity, and a certain old-fashioned respect for the good and true things of life. The greatest lesson, however, which they taught was that of their own lives. With a profound faith in the work they were doing, they allowed nothing to defeat them. Almost alone, they lifted a prostrate race out of the dust and gave it a first push forward—upward towards the light.

Whenever I think of these old teachers, Miss Twitchell, the head matron at Hampton during my time, always comes to mind. A typical New England "schoolmarn", she symbolizes for me all that that group meant. Old Lady Twitchell, as we called her, gave a lifetime of service to the work at Hampton. Winter and summer, day in and day out, she arose at 5:00 and labored until the last girl was safely in bed at night. And when I say "labored", I mean just that. A true Yankee, she was not satisfied to tell a student what to do; she worked with the student. And whether it was scrubbing a floor or washing dishes or teaching a class in English she did each with the same thoroughness and intensity.

I worked with Miss Twitchell one summer, cleaning the dormitories. As I swept the rooms and under her guidance picked the dirt from between the boards with a hairpin (one piece of Yankee thoroughness I detested), she worked beside me; and as she worked, she quizzed me on mathematics, geography, and grammar. When I protested that I was not in class and therefore should not be bothered with gratuitous instruction, she curtly reminded me that education was a "never-ending process", and kept right on bombarding me with questions.

I shall never forget Miss Twitchell. I shall never forget her efforts to "improve" me and the thousands of other Negro boys and girls whom she touched during her years at Hampton. There were others like her. A few of them are still alive, retired but living in many cases as near as possible to the school in which they worked. In far too many instances, they are neglected by those who should be more thoughtful.

Very few, if any, Negro graduates of these New England-founded schools have written about the heroic lives of these early teachers. None have painted adequately the social isolation, the poverty, the discouragements and rebuffs they endured. No Negro to my knowledge, has made any serious biographical study of the founders of these schools. As a matter of fact, there is a tendency among Negroes to discredit, to debunk, and to ridicule the work of these pioneers. We sneer at their shortcomings (and, of course, they had many)' and we resent their obvious missionary approach.

"Missionary", I admit, is a word now in ill-repute, (and we definitely do not need missionaries in our schools today). But they WERE missionaries, and they WERE needed at the time, and they did one of the finest educational jobs in America.

We who have taken the places of these old teachers have far more education than they had (perhaps I should say, many more degrees, which is not exactly the same thing); but are we the teachers that they were? Are we as close to our students as they were?. Do we have the same single-minded devotion to our work they had?

The answer I am afraid is no. Times have changed and we as Negro teachers naturally reflect this change. Like the rest of the population, we have been touched by the hardness or the sophistication (if you prefer that term) of modern living. As a consequence, teaching with us tends to become just another job, not a high calling to which one dedicates all of his powers. It may sound sentimental for me to say so, but for our own good we need to review and evaluate anew the work of these pioneers. 11-3-45

In any case, I hope that we shall never become so blase' as to forget the contribution made to our group by the New England educators, the noblest citizens our nation has yet produced.

25g-1945 Discussion of Education

EDUCATION IN REVIEW

New York Times

Plan to Create Mutual Understanding Among Racial and Religious Groups in Schools

N.Y., N.Y.

By BENJAMIN FINE

Expanding its program the Bureau for Intercultural Education, with headquarters in New York City, has embarked upon a nation-wide campaign to develop mutual understanding among school children of varying racial and cultural backgrounds. Experimental projects in intercultural relations are under way in different parts of the country.

5-20-45

A three-year program, to cost $500,000, is now being planned. This year the bureau is operating on a budget of $130,000, and has field and staff workers in a number of typical school systems and colleges. Funds are secured from foundations, private individuals and agencies.

Special projects have been started in the schools of Philadelphia, Detroit and Gary, Ind. In these cities the bureau has formulated programs designed to change existing attitudes and remove tensions and prejudices. Not only the administrators and teachers, but the entire community is brought into the project, with the emphasis on the best ways that Americans can live together in a democratic nation.

At Detroit, where the procedure is typical of that followed elsewhere, an advisory committee on intercultural education, on which 200 local school committees are represented, has been established. A survey to determine the needs of the city has been conducted by staff members of the bureau. Questions dealing with administrative practices, attitudes, classroom procedures and extra-curricular activities were analyzed.

Group Relations Consultant

To coordinate the project the bureau has provided the Detroit school system with a consultant on group relations, a curriculum expert and an anthropologist. These specialists work with the local teachers in mapping out school projects that may help to erase erroneous racial notions and substitute wholesome American theories of tolerance and fair play.

5-20-45

For example, the anthropologist presents in popular terms the facts concerning the equality of the races. Common fallacies relating to race, creed or color are exposed in terms that even the youngest children can understand. Material has been provided for the high-school teachers so that the course of studies in biology may be revised or receive new emphasis.

The curriculum consultant helps the teachers to find material that may be used in the classroom. The chairman of an interculture committee in one of the schools wanted a program that would involve all the children and teachers. The consultant met the teachers and together they formulated plans for a dramatic production. It was a simple story of soldiers returning from the Pacific, boys who had been through heavy fighting together. A Protestant boy had invited a Jewish boy and a Mexican boy to his home.

"You don't mean to say," his mother protested, "that you want these two to stay here! Why, one is Jewish and the other is a foreigner!"

Through a series of sketches the play proceeded to give a colorful history of the contribution of the various minority and cultural groups to American life. Nearly 100 children took part in the production; they planned the story, painted the murals, constructed scenery and then acted in the performance. Parents were invited to the play, which was repeated several times because of the tremendous acclaim it received. Here was a lesson in democracy, suited to the younger pupils, but one which the adults understood readily enough.

Requests for Material

5-20-45

Children of all age levels are participating in the project on intercultural education. The literature teacher, for example, assigns the pupils to write letters asking for material on this subject, and the pamphlets then go into the homes, there to be discussed by the parents. The art department has made a beautiful mural for the auditorium, showing children of different races playing and working together; in the music class, the children sing songs of the different cultural groups.

Even the gymnasium enters the picture. Here pupils are taught ideals of fair play, good citizenship and democratic practices; they learn the dances of other races and nationalities. The teachers in this department never lose a chance to develop a real sense of justice and brotherhood.

Interschool visits take place. A group of children from one school may visit a class in another part of the city. Students from an all-Negro school, for example, may exchange visits with a school that is predominantly Polish, or Irish Catholic or Jewish. These visits are not of a "slumming" nature; on the contrary, the children come with a definite purpose, and share their experiences willingly. The teacher does not stress the fact that "attitudes" are to be developed; these take shape as a by-product.

5-20-45

Each Problem Differs

However, the bureau stresses that there is no one way to teach intercultural education. Each city has a different problem, requiring special treatment. In each case a general survey of the needs and requirements of the community is the first step that is taken. The bureau specialists then call upon the local educational leaders and key citizens to form their own committees, analyze existing problems and then evolve a distinct program. In a sense each community develops its own "Springfield Plan" for handling the question of intolerance and prejudice.

From the time a program starts the bureau keeps a careful record of what is taking place, how the plan works and the reaction of the community. The program is then evaluated on the basis of whether changes in attitude have taken place and whether the procedures are scientifically sound. Four panels of consultants, eminent in the fields of anthropology, sociology and psychology have been established to assess the work. They are situated at Ohio State University, Wayne University, the University of Chicago and Harvard University.

In addition to performing other services the bureau is assisting schools and colleges through a series of publications and other classroom material. A survey of films, recordings and visual aids that can be used directly or indirectly in intercultural education, has just been completed. Also a clearing house of literature consisting of everything published in the intercultural field has been prepared. Writers are encouraged to conduct studies and write reports and books on related subjects.

A series of educational workshops, to be held this summer, will deal with the broader problems of intercultural relations, and will be aided by the bureau's specialists. At the University of Minnesota, where the work is typical of that done at other institutions, the workshop will consider the needs and relations of cultural groups living together. The foundations of intercultural relations will be analyzed and educational methods of dealing with this subject explored.

Program Proves Valuable

"The Bureau for Intercultural Education does not attempt to initiate programs in educational systems, preferring to let the requests for its advice and cooperation come from educational authorities themselves," Dr. H. H. Giles, director of the bureau, explains. "But it follows such requests with a program of intercultural education designed to supply the needs of the particular school system making the application."

5-20-45

From present indications the program to develop mutual understanding and tolerance is proving valuable in the communities where it has been tried. In attempting to create better understanding and unity among the cultural groups of the United States the bureau has undertaken a project of tremendous importance for the present as well as a post-war world.

COLLEGES AND THE ARMY

N.Y. Times 4-15-45

Once again a college education has been proved to be valuable. Typical Midwesterners with a college background have a fifty-fifty chance of becoming commissioned officers, while men with a high-school training have but one chance in four of being commissioned. The high-school graduate has a fifty-fifty chance of becoming a sergeant. These facts are disclosed by studies made by Prof. Robert J. Havighurst and Miss Mary Russell of the University of Chicago, who report their findings in the current issue of The School Review. The educators found that a high correlation exists between rank in the armed services and educational attainment prior to entering the service.

4-15-45

Taking as the subject of their study a typical Midwestern county-seat town of 6,000 population, Dr. Havighurst and Miss Russell sampled a group of 163 service men who were scientifically selected and whose records were examined for rank in relation to educational level. Seventy-eight per cent of the men with no more than eighth-grade education did not go beyond the rank of private or corporal. Of those who completed high school, 21 per cent achieved officers' rank, while men with some college education advanced much faster, 53 per cent becoming officers.

In war and in peace the place of higher education in this country has proved valuable. That the colleges recognize their obligations to the community has been evident since Pearl Harbor turned the campuses topsy-turvy. It is good to know that our magnificent Army likewise recognizes the importance of an educated leadership. The colleges and universities have reason to be proud of their wartime record.

N.Y., N.Y.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
June 16, 1945

A Major Problem

Only a glance at the statistics is required to show that North Carolina will have a major problem in the education of veterans when the armed forces are demobilized and a large percentage of those in the armed forces who are under 25 years of age begin taking advantage of the government's offer of free education.

North Carolinians in the service who are below 25 years of age are more numerous than is the case with the nation as a whole and the educational level of those North Carolinians is well below the national average. Statistics are available only for enlisted personnel in the Army. But the same trend may be expected to prevail among enlisted men in all services and in the commissioned ranks as well.

There are 127,767 white North Carolinians in the enlisted ranks in the Army and 30,635 Negro North Carolinians. Of these, 57.3 per cent of the white and 57.1 of the Negroes are under 25 years of age, as compared with a national average of 53 per cent. Moreover, only 31.2 per cent of the North Carolina whites and 6.7 per cent of the North Carolina Negroes have completed high school, excluding college graduates, as compared with a national average of 41 per cent. The percentage of college graduates among the whites is 1.7 per cent and among the Negroes 1.4 per cent, as compared with the national average of 2.8 per cent.

The demands for an education will come in the main from those who have completed high school. The demand will be one which will tax the educational facilities of the State to their utmost.

Negro Education

Birmingham News

Gov. Sparks' stature was never more unmistakable than in the contribution he made Tuesday to the discussion of Negro education in *The News-Age-Herald* forum broadcast by Station WSGN. Adhering squarely to the principle of economic and educational equality of opportunity for the Negro, the governor made it equally plain that the State of Alabama is moving toward that goal as fast as its resources will permit. He draws no color line where education is concerned. It is as vital to the Negro, he believes, as to his white neighbor. "Ignorance is a disease—to cure it is as necessary as to cure and stop an epidemic."

5-31-45 B'ham Ala.

This heartening attitude on the part of our governor is already reflected in the interest he has shown in the development of regional resources for the higher education of Negroes and in the support the state is giving, at his instance, to Tuskegee Institute. Gov. Sparks is a working liberal. He is less interested in fine words than in performance. He is therefore leaving nothing undone to have provided all available funds for raising the level of Negro public education. That, in his philosophy, is an integral part of the frontal attack his administration is making on school problems in Alabama.

One of the other speakers pointed out a danger even in wholehearted efforts to improve standards of Negro education. It is a danger inherent in paternalism. He, therefore, urged greater representation of qualified Negroes on policy boards. That is what has happened in Kentucky, one learns. In any event, the time cannot be far distant when the contributions Negro leaders can make to the solution of problems affecting their people will be sought, as relations between the races come to be more and more solidly grounded in mutual understanding and cooperative effort for the building of a happier common life.

5-31-45

One point brought out in the discussion deserves special attention. Negro teachers have been discriminated against, and many of them have had to carry on in makeshift schoolrooms. But judicial decisions are forcing school authorities to provide equal pay for equal qualifications. This is being backed up by a fresh sense of moral obligation among the whites. A great outlay is about to be made for new Negro schools. It would be a pity if Negroes were now to muddy the waters with demands for an instantaneous equalization all along the line. Given the money available, such an overnight transformation is quite impossible.

DAYTON, O.
JOURNAL
Cir. D. 27,170

MAY 29 1945

Equitable Educational Rights Urged For Dayton Negroes

Equitable educational opportunities for Dayton Negroes were urged yesterday by the National Urban league in a survey which charged unfair practices "fraught with dangers which easily lead to racial distrust and animosity."

37 specific recommendations to the Council of Social Agencies, J. Harvey Kerns, the league's assistant director of research, also asked broader employment for qualified Negroes, particularly in public utilities and city and county governments.

The report on social and economic conditions among Dayton's Negroes, undertaken by request last January and February, was presented to a 34-man advisory committee of the council at a meeting in the Engineers club.

Council President Samuel H. Thal and P. Barton Myers, committee chairman, said they jointly would appoint a committee to study the recommendations.

Besides advocating a system of school districting and student transfers applicable to Negroes and whites alike, the report sought specific vocational training "in the light of modern industrial needs which will better qualify them in efforts to earn a living."

"Courses . . . should take into consideration the individual mental capacities, ambitions, attitudes and aptitudes of the various young people involved," Kerns wrote.

"During the inquiry," he continued, "it was pointed out by Negro leaders, many of whom were parents, that many of the Dunbar graduates have not the necessary minimum requirements to enter class "A" colleges without conditions."

Asks Specialists' Hire

Kerns followed with a recommendation "The committee immediately call the board of education's attention to the unfortunate situation which has been so widely publicized about the relationships between the Dunbar principal and the concomitant problems which have arisen."

Asserting the expediency of engaging recognized education specialists outside of Dayton to make an appraisal, the report said "it appears from all information . . . the school board has lost the confidence of Negro leaders as being willing to dispose fairly in the matter."

Kerns declared the committee should confer with employers in an effort to create broader opportunities for employment and said Negroes should be permitted to fill position for which they may be qualified. Along the same lines, he added:

"It should be pointed out more equitable employment of Negroes in the public utilities is highly justified on the basis of the monopoly structures of these concerns and in terms of the services which the Negroes must use.

Participation in employment in the various branches of the city and county governments is the democratic right of citizens who are taxed for their support."

Labor Education

In addition to a broad program of labor education in responsibilities and rights, the report particularly stressed the value of a campaign of educating Negroes to the value of labor organizations and the importance of active participation. At the same time, it asked labor unions to develop a more practical program for the improvement of racial relations.

"In this respect,' the report said, "shop stewards and officials should be impressed with the importance of according Negroes all the benefits which the union grants to other members."

Switching to housing, the report charged various civic measures should be taken to afford more easily obtained home purchases and asked city officials be acquainted by the council with the relation of insanitary homes to delinquency and poor health.

Seeking means to improve Negro housing through government, the report also championed a campaign among Negro citizens to achieve a clean-up, paint-up residence program.

The report's 37 recommendations were distributed among the following subdivisions: Administration, employment, business, housing, health, education, religious, social and civic activities, crime and delinquency, recreation, social welfare and race relations.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NEWS
Circ. D. 127,124

Regional

MAY 31 1945

REGARDING REGIONAL SCHOOLS

It is encouraging to note that those who attended the meeting of the Southern Postwar Planning Committee in Birmingham last week have given serious consideration to the recommendation made by Gov. Sparks of this state looking to the establishment of regional colleges for the advanced education of Negroes in this part of the country. It is to be hoped that the plan will be carried into effect.

Alabama's chief executive was absolutely correct when he stated that we are standing in our own light just so long as we refuse to give our Negro citizens sufficient educational opportunity to enable them to become home owners and taxpayers. Raise their average of income, said the governor, and every business here in the South will feel the effect in greater prosperity.

As a matter of record, the increase in per capita wealth of Northern and Western states over the South is to be attributed largely to the fact that so large a percentage of our population is Negro, and since we have not supplied adequate schools for the Negroes their earning capacity has been limited accordingly. Nor is this any longer a mere academic question, for Supreme Court rulings have made it mandatory that we not only pay Negro teachers the same wage that we pay to the whites but that we grant to them equal facilities for higher education.

It is impracticable for individual states here in the South, poor as we admittedly are, to comply with the latter requirement. But by pooling our resources, as suggested by Gov. Sparks, we can meet the issue and help ourselves at the same time. Otherwise, we will have to take the Negroes into the colleges and universities that have been open only to white students heretofore, and that would greatly retard racial peace and understanding, as the South is unalterably committed to the principle of segregation.—Anniston Star.

Tuskegee Hears Pa

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

Legislator Brown

12-12-45

TUSKEGEE — (ANP) — 'America is in the midst of the greatest moment in its history" said Homer S. Brown, distinguished Pennsylvania legislator, when he opened Sunday night in the institute chapel the second annual Carnahan lecture Series on Citizenship.

If we in America can" only abolish the fears and hatreds,' there is no other country in the world "better fitted for world leadership," continued the speaker. For America "has the structure of government, materials, resources, manpower, educational and scientific institutions and above all the background of a fine and noble religious heritage.

PUBLIC INDIFFERENCE

The speaker warned against the general public indifference to local state and national governments. Too many people, he said, leave study of these important questions to the "politicians and pressure groups."

"I belive," emphasized Mr. Brown, "the school and church would do well if both of these institutions would take as part of their programs more interest in the practical study and application of what citizenship means and actively participate in those matters by which men attain full citizenship status."

12-12-45

INTERPRETATION

Then followed a challenging interpretation of the preamble to the constitution and a review of the socio-political changes under which our present government was evolved "Great victories have been won by decisions of our highest court only to be nullified insofar as enforcement is concerned by small narrow local officers of the law who could not be elected if we utilized fully the free use of the ballot guaranteed by our fundamental law" was the speaker's contribution to current thinking on the poll-tax and other ballot restrictions for Ne-gr

25g-1945 Education. Discussion of

Graham Defends Liberal Carolina College Students

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. 12-15-45

By FRANK P. GRAHAM
President, Consolidated University of North Carolina

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Since I find, that our administrative policies of academic freedom have become involved in the present controversy over views expressed and positions taken by the students of the University at Chapel Hill, at the recent meeting of the North Carolina Student Legislature in the state capitol, I feel it my duty to make a statement. Chancellor House joins me in this statement.

We always have, and I trust, as a simple part of the traditions of our people, always will stand for the decent and responsible freedom of students, as well as other people, to express their conscientious opinions, and take positions on public issues, including controversial, unpopular views.

Such freedom of the mind and conscience, while involving risks and headaches for us all, yet in the long run develops a more personal social and spiritual sense of responsibility, more robust character, individual initiative, morally corageous leadership, active citizenship and views and conduct which are the more honorable because they are free. Such freedom is not to be confused with license of the body or moral irresponsibility.

"FREEDOM" DEFINED

As I have said in the course of the years to several student generations:

"The freedom of the university should not be mistaken for the approval of those who are merely sophisticated or who superficially and irresponsibly exploit either the passing fads or great human causes, or who fundamentally debase the deep human passions and poison the springs from which flow the waters of life. Such an abuse of freedom has the scorn of scholars whose intellectual integrity and wholesome life are a source of freedom.

"True freedom of self expression does not lead either to self-deterioration, but rather leads to self-realization of the whole personality for the good life. No abuse of freedom however, should cause us to strike down freedom of speech or publication as the fresh resources of a free university, a free religion and a free state."

In consideration of the motion made on the spur of the moment, I am reliably informed, to invite representatives of the Negro colleges of this State to participate in sessions of the Student Legislature, when it was suggested to some of the students that if they voted for what was to them their honest convictions, the appropriation to their institution would therefore likely be cut, I can understand their indignation at such a reflection on our State Legislature and such a form of attempted coercion as unworthy of a free assembly.

DEPLORES LANGUAGE

As he knows first hand, I personally deplore the language used by a Carolina student in expressing his indignation, in fairness to the young man I must say that he regrets the context of his indignation but has no apologies for his indignation. Many students from other colleges joined him with their own righteous indignation.

The resolution was introduced by a Carolina student from Cleveland county who is president of the International Relations Club. It was seconded by a fellow student, a U. S. Marine from south of the Mason and Dixon line and chairman of the Council for Religion in Life which brings to the campus ministers, priests and rabbis for university sermons and has recently secured for one of these sermons Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Nobel prize winner in physics and world authority on atomic energy, a deeply spiritual man who will speak on the value and need of religion in the modern world. 12-15-45

The overwhelming majority of the Carolina students attending the Student Legislature were from Eastern, Piedmont and Western North Carolina. Even if all the votes of the Carolina students (which were not unanimous) had been excluded the votes of students from the other colleges would have made a clear affirmative majority for the resolution of invitation. It was ably opposed by students from many colleges and a Carolina student from Richmond county.

It was most vigorously supported by Carolinians from Guilford and Martin counties and several students from the North and the deep South, and a number of women students from the Woman's College and other colleges.

NOT ELECTED

As delegates the students were not elected by the student body but were, I understand, mainly those interested in public affairs including leaders of student discussion clubs, and therefore spoke and voted as individuals and not as delegates from the student body.

If the issue were drawn between the freedom of students to speak their honest opinions and vote their convictions according to conscience on one side and the threat of a reduced appropriation as the price of such freedom on the other side, in all humility we would take our steadfast stand with the people of North Carolina on the side of freedom of mind and conscience. We owe it to the best traditions of our people to take this stand. We owe this to the members of the constitutional North Carolina Legislature, the overwhelming majority of whom deserve our deep appreciation and would, with the people, repudiate mercenary suggestions as unworthy of their own high traditions. 12-15-45

After struggling for a quarter of a century in association with many dedicated workers in post-World War I years, and through the deep depression to this hour for increases in biennial appropriations and in the number of buildings for all our institutions, schools and social agencies, I am deeply grateful to the forward-minded leaders, Governors, to the devoted members of the Legislature, and to the people of North Carolina for buildings and appropriations, which have been increased for all our schools and institutions along with the economic ability of our people as they have struggled from poverty to a more general well being.

INTERRACIAL LEADERS

For many years churches and civic groups have sponsored in North Carolina and other southern states interracial meetings and conferences. Leaders in North Carolina have included Dr. W. L. Poteat, Bishop Edwin Penick, and members of the staffs of the three-fold State University and Duke University.

It is a cause for hope in this troublous world that young men ad women of our colleges and universities in a youthful general assembly founded nine years ago by Professor Paget in our state capitol, are thoughtfully and idealistically concerned with the pros and cons of such state matters as improving our schools, in providing adequate 12 months salaries for teachers, in the veto power of the Governor, and in such international matters as sharing with wise safeguards atomic knowledge and more effectively organizing the world for full production and lasting peace.

It is to them anemalous sincerely to hope to organize an international assembly of the peoples of all nations, races, colors and creeds and at the same time in our own State Assembly of youth to exclude representatives of our own Negro colleges in North Carolina. These students in large majority are serious minded and studious, with a high sense of sobriety, with a fine sense of decency, and a responsible sense of freedom.

An increasing sense of the historic and democratic processes, more intelligent understanding, and therefore due regard for the laws and mores of the people, decent respect for the opinions and rights of others, and a widening social sympathy with the upward struggles of peoples everywhere—all these are a part of the freedom and moral responsibility, spiritual growth and patient wisdom, which it is the opportunity of colleges to impart to youth in a world in need of the best that youth has to give.

Idealism and civic concern of youth in the colleges all over this and other lands give promise of the next patient but hopeful steps toward that better world for which 2,000 years ago a Young Man gave His life.

25g-1945

Informer Cheap PH. D.'s 10-13-45

The daily papers of Houston recently carried releases from the school board, showing employment of teachers in the white and Negro municipal colleges. A Doctor was hired for the white school for $5,200 for 12 months; a Doctor was hired for the Negro school for $2,500 for 12 months. The Negro who got his Ph.D. from one of the Northern schools, being required to do the same study and meet the same requirements, when he got to Texas had his Ph.D. discounted better than 50 per cent by the school board of the city of Houston. To make it more ridiculous the school board hired a radio teacher for $2,400 for 12 months, just $100 less than they paid the Ph.D.

The whole philosophy of the South is to pay the Negro as little as possible. The school board, which is supposed to be vitally interested in the fundamentals of education, violates and defeats its very end for Negroes by making it impossible to train Negroes to get a living. The salary recommended to the board by the president of the college was not on the basis of what the man was worth, but on the basis of what he could be forced to take. Houston, Texas

This matter of inequality is not only on the graduate level, as between the University of Texas, A. & M. and Prairie View, but it runs all the way through down to the elementary grades. Take for instance farm agents, white farm agents not only get almost twice as much as Negro farm agents, but a ceiling of about $28 of expenses is put on the Negro farm agent, so that he is restricted in travel and service to his people to such an extent that the Negro farmer cannot develop along with the white farmer who is his neighbor.

The Negro child in the rural areas has to take five, six or seven months of schooling and be glad to get it in rickety old school buildings, often five miles or more from their homes. There are no busses to take them to school, and in many instances the toilets are such as the school authorities would not use for their cattle. 10-13-45

Cheap Ph.D.'s are just a capstone of a system which starts cheap in the first grade of our system in the South and runs through to the very top. On the other hand, the laws made by the men who are on the school board and the Legislature provide that education shall be separate *and equal*. The NAACP and the Southern Negro Conference are asking the Negroes of Texas to raise funds to enforce the "and equal" part of that law.

Education-- Discussion--

THIS MORNING

Birmingham

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

Age - Herald

"The bill jealously guards against any Federal control of our schools."

Alabama

* * *

Federal aid to education is an issue on which New Dealers are divided, and anti's, too. If ever the South needed to take a chance it is on this aid, it has seemed to me. As Sen. Hill points out in his important contribution today, there are two bills before the Senate. The monstrosity of the one advertises the common sense of the other. I am happy to have this vital subject discussed today by the outstanding champion of what I believe to be the right side:

* * *

10-29-45

BY LISTER HILL
United States Senator From Alabama

We have just won a great war and saved our nation. Our armies of fighting men and production workers began the winning of the war in our schools. The training of our pilots began in our first grades. The training of the builders of our ships began with the first reader. Education made possible our development of the atomic bomb. We have a vast stake in education, if we are to have strength, stability, security and peace in the days ahead.

* * *

The disparity in educational opportunity between the states and between communities, is immense. It ranges all the way from no opportunity at all for youth living in the most economically depressed areas to the kind of opportunity that is represented by an annual expenditure of more than $6,000 per classroom—a range greater than 60 to 1.

* * *

The appalling differences in educational opportunity are due to differences in wealth, in income, in taxpaying ability and in the extent of absentee ownership of natural resources and industry, and differences in the number of educable children in proportion to adults. The South today receives only 8 per cent of the national income, but must educate 32 per cent of the nation's children.

10-29-45

* * *

In the South we carry the burden of high tax rates for schools, but we have far less education money to spend per child than any other section of the nation. This means a loss in skills and creative power to both the South and the nation.

* * *

Much of the wealth of the richer states has been drawn from the poorer states. But these poorer states cannot tax this wealth. Alabama, primarily an agricultural state, sends millions of dollars each normal peacetime year into other states for the purchase of automobiles, farm machinery, clothing and manufactured goods and commodities of all kinds. Alabama cannot tax the profits derived from the millions of Alabama dollars sent out of her borders. The only way we can get back some of the Alabama dollars so badly needed for Alabama's schools is by the Federal Government collecting these Alabama dollars in taxes and sending them to us through Federal aid.

* * *

Two bills have been introduced in the Senate for Federal aid for education. The first, introduced by Senator Thomas, of Utah, and myself, provides financial support for our public schools and absolutely protects state and local control of education. The entire administration of the aid provided by the bill is channeled through the State Departments of Education and the local school authorities. The funds authorized by the bill will be distributed to the states on a mathematical basis, and in no respect does the bill lodge any discretionary power with any Federal agency or officer. 10-29-45

* * *

The other bill, introduced by Sen. Mead, of New York, and Sen. Aiken, of Vermont, lodges its administration in a Federal agency especially created for the purpose; gives to this agency large discretionary power; makes funds available for both tax-supported and non-tax-supported schools, and authorizes a special Federal officer to administer funds within states to non-public schools.

* * *

The first bill jealously guards against any Federal control of our schools. The second bill constitutes a genuine threat of such control.

* * *

The American system is based on a dual structure of a union of states and a nation of people. Both the states in their several sovereignties and the people as a whole have joint responsibility in the education of the children, who are citizens of the state and citizens of the nation. The time is at hand when Federal aid must be provided. In building for the future, there is a primary obligation on the Federal Government to supplement the efforts of the states when their financial abilities to support adequate schools for our youth fall short.

Rural Life Confab Hears Governor Bailey Pledge Finanical Support For Alcorn College

Atlanta Ga. Daily World

Patterson Calls Segregation Unfair And Undemocratic

11-30-45

ALCORN, Miss. (Special) — Gov Thomas L. Bailey, Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute and Rev. H. H. Hume, President of the Mississippi Baptist State Convention and Editor of the Greenville Leader, were the principal speakers on the program of the Rural-Life Conference held at Alcorn College here, Wednesday, November 21, which was attended by prominent farmers, educators, religious leaders and Alcornites from all sections of the state.

Governor Bailey and Dr. Patterson were united in urging practical down to earth education and less of the "white collar" stuff in training given by Negro Agricultural and Mechanical Institutions.

In his speech Governor Bailey said "this institution has never been adequately supported" and pledged his support in getting financial aid for the institution: promising also to start a campaign to get a hard surface road to the college whch is located some 13 miles from the main highway and can only be reached by traversing a stretch of the most dangerous and tortorous road in the entire nation.

In pointing to Alcorn's responsibility to the state the Governor asserted, "Mississippi is an agricultural state, and it is going to remain one. Our capital asset is our citizens and our enterprise, agriculture. I want to see a relationship of polcies in government and opportunities for Mississppi which are real;" "there has been too much tomfoolery all along the line, with too much white collar stuff in it, "he declared, adding that Alcorn College is now getting back into line after a period when college administrators tried to make it a little yale."

In his closing remarks the Governor urged the group to "do for themselves" and recommended intensified teacher training to develop good leadership, vocational education, better foods, decent homes, more rural churches and Mississippi-made opportunities for Mississippians. 11-30-45

Dr. F. D. Patterson, the President of Tuskegee Institute, in urging increased emphasis on industrial and mechanical arts in Southern Negro educational institution said, "I am anxious that we be realistic and not as a race, cut our noses off to spite our faces," in addition to teaching vocational education, the Negro Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges have a responsibility to teach citizenship and the brohterhood of man."

"I believe segregation is unfair an undemocratic,' said Dr. Patterson, but, he said, "one is going to wave a magic wand and do away suddenly with all inequalities," expressing concern at assertions that segregated hospitals were no longer needed in the south and adding, "we as Negroes need the opportunity to have our medical needs administered to and to do the administering."

The Annual Thanksgiving Day Observance of the College was made a part of the Rural Life Conference with the Thanksgiving sermon delivered by Dr. H. H. Hume.

Arrangements for the conference were under the direction of Rev. J. W. Sells, Executive Secretary of the Mississippi Rural Life Council.

Education And Crime In Alabama

The Birmingham News. Birmingham Ala.

BY MARY RUTH GRAHAM

Research Assistant, Bureau of Public Administration, University of Alabama
(From Alabama School Journal)

We who are interested in the role that the public school system plays in preparing boys and girls for profitable and constructive lives would naturally like to know in what measure education or the lack of education contributes to a person's failure to live a law-abiding life. How does the educational standard of Alabama's prison population compare with that of the general population? Is there evidence that ignorance among Alabama citizens could be blamed in part for the crime that exists in the state? 12-9-45

A tabulation has been made of all parolees released by the Alabama Board of Pardons and Paroles during its first five years of operation—from Sept. 15, 1939, to Aug. 1, 1944. Parolees are the people released from prison on good behavior to serve the remainder of their penal sentences under the supervision of the Parole Board. This tabulation included data on the educational status of parolees. Since there is no evidence that the Parole Board has selected its parolees on the basis of education, it is reasonably safe to assume that the educational level for parolees in this five-year period would approximate the educational standard for the prison population during the same period of time. Hence, the term "parolee" educational achievement will be used interchangeably with "prisoner" educational level.

Of the 3,902 parole cases studied in light of educational achievement, 17.3 per cent had never attended school at all, while the percentage of the general population of Alabama 25 years of age and over that has had no schooling is 6.7. This comparison reveals that almost three times as great a percentage of the parolees had never gone to school as was true of the general population. Furthermore, 37.6 per cent, or over one-third of the parolee group, had gone no farther in school than the third grade. This means that over one-third of the people who go to prison are semi-literate at best.

At the same time, only 9.5 per cent of the entire parolee group had attended high school. Of the general population in Alabama, 21.8 per cent has attended high school. In other words, the people who constitute the prison population of Alabama have attended high school at less than one-half the rate of the general population.

The disparity between the rates on college attendance is still higher. One and two-tenths per cent of Alabama parolees attended college, as compared to 7 per cent of the general population. Thus almost six times as great a percentage of the general population as of parolees have attended college.

* * *

Further analysis of the relationship between crime and education has been made on the basis of race. While 9.4 per cent of the white parolees had never been to school, only 3.2 per cent, or one-third as great a percentage, of the general white population have had no school advantages. Of the Negro parolee group, 21 per cent had not gone to school, while only 13.8 per cent of the general Negro population in Alabama have had no schooling. 12-9-45

On the other hand, 17.2 per cent of the white prison group had attended high school, while 28.8 per cent of the white general population have gone to high school. Six per cent of the Negro parolees had attended high school, but 7.5 per cent of Alabama's Negro population have attended high school. While only 2.5 per cent of the white parolee group showed any record of college attendance, 9.6 per cent, or proportionately almost four times as many, of the general white population have attended college. Of the Negro parolee group, 0.5 per cent had attended college, while 1.8 per cent, or well over three times as great a percentage, of the general Negro population showed records of college attendance.

The above figures show an incontrovertible fact: Alabama's criminals—by this term we mean the people who go to prison—have not had nearly as good educational advantages as average Alabama citizens. Particularly is this statement true as regards the white prison group. The comparison on the basis of race shows clearly that a greater disparity existed between the educational levels of the white prison group and the white general population than between the Negro prison group and the Negro general population.

To conclude, however, that lack of education alone resulted in a criminal career for greater numbers of people may be erroneous. Unquestionably, lack of education is interrelated with other factors that have been recognized as related to crime: Low standards of living (95 per cent of the parolees did not own property of any kind); congested living conditions and industrial atmosphere (a disproportionate share of the parolees were from urban areas); low mentality (two-thirds of the white parolees had below-average intelligence). Hence, lack of educational advantages may not be the direct cause of crime, as it is certainly not the exclusive cause. Nevertheless, there is clearly a relation between low educational attainments and crime.

One cannot conclude that the schools have been entirely successful in teaching children the proper respect for the law, since some of the criminals included in this study had attended high school and a few had gone to college. 12-9-45

A further point should be made. It is entirely possible that the better educated and property-owning class of people do not receive as severe treatment at the hands of the court as the ignorant and impecunious class, since the former are able to defend themselves more intelligently and to hire better lawyers.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that 90 per cent of all Alabama parolees since 1939 have been no farther than grammar school. The state's prisons are filled with uneducated people. These figures indicate that uneducated people comprise most of the potential lawbreakers in the state, regardless of whether the lack of education is the cause of delinquency or merely an incidental factor. In other words, the class of people from which the bulk of criminals emanate has been disclosed. It would not be rash to assume, therefore, that better and more widespread education, with a concomitant rise in the standard of living, would effectively and quite materially reduce the state's prison population.

25g-1945

Virginia

Rights and Duties

The Journal and Guide

In A Democracy

Louisville Kentucky

By LUTHER P. JACKSON

Striving For A Better Deal In Fairfax County, Virginia

Among the 1,500 counties in the Southern states it is a well known fact that in practically all of them vast inequalities for the education of the two races prevail. In buildings, equipment, transportation, curricular, and teachers' salaries the provisions for the whites are far above the Negroes. So it is in numerous counties, but too frequently the mass of the whites know nothing about the poor facilities for Negroes because the members of this group are too satisfied. Asleep they have been for a long time in Fairfax county, Virginia, but now they are waking up. The colored people of this county, adjoining Washington, D. C., have started out to improve their condition. They are striving for a better deal. 12-1-45

DR. JACKSON

What is the situation in Fairfax with respect to the schools? For Negroes it is a county of wooden buildings, of one, two, and three rooms, all of which schools have outside toilets for teachers and pupils. There is no running water in any of the schools and in three of them there is no water on the premises. There are no janitors; consequently the teachers and pupils do all of the cleaning, haul the water, and make the fires. Some children walk from four to six miles to school, while those who ride come to school in buses which are old, rickety, and unheated.

For whites the situation is of course the opposite. In addition they have four high schools; the blacks have none. Primitive indeed is Fairfax and pitiful have been its Negroes.

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In an attempt to remedy these conditions the Farifax citizens are concentrationg on the two organizations which have the power to lift the race out of the mire in every county. These are the NAACP and the voters' league—the one to send them to the courts and the other to the polls. Neither may bring immediate equality, but they will bring an end to further inequality. 12-1-45

A great deal depends, of course, on how strong they are. In Fairfax they are gaining strength all the time and I predict that it won't be long before modern school buildings will appear and good buses will be provided. With their NAACP branch all they need to do is to turn to near-by Washington for able attorneys.

Fairfax has a branch numbering more than five hundred members and they have a voters' league, which though still having succeded in getting not more than fifteen percent qualified to vote, yet they are striving. The county is organized around the "unit of ten" plan whereby under the leadership of a chairman each member of the ten in the unit is commanded to qualify to vote by a certain time. Heading the many "units of ten" of the county is the county chairman or coordinator for the entire county. In fact the Fairfax method of organization is so productive of good results that is has spread to neighboring counties.

Aside from the mere structural organization, Fairfax is resorting to the weapon which will always bring results. This is the "ex-po-se," the instrument for exposing those persons who fail to do their duty by posting their names in public places. In like manner it is the instrument for exposing or advertiseing the white authorities who may be denying the colored people their rights. In this connection the Fairfax leaders are turning to the press with a vengeance. 12-1-45

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Appearing in a recent edition of the FALLS CHURCH ECHO on the front page are the pictures of two modern school buildings for the whites and two ramshackle buildings for the Negroes. In this issue also is a long "Ad" which recites the disparity in school facilities and expenditures for the two races. On the firing line of exposing also is the WASHINGTON TRIBUNE in its column "Henderson's Comments" written by E. B. Henderson, well-known physical education and recreation specialist of Washington, D. C., but who lives in Fairfax county. 12-1-45

Backed by Mr. Henderson, the Rev. W. E. Costner, William West, and an unusual number of educated persons the frightful situation in Fairfax is bound to improve. The educated group is sometimes mighty useless, but when a few of them get started, things are bound to hum. In resorting to the newspaper, the FALLS CHURCH ECHO (white), they played a mighty good card. Perhaps it is a trump. Unlike the situation in so many counties throughout the South, the whites of Fairfax now know how wretched are the provisions for the education of Negroes in this county. They are bound to act because they have been exposed.

Everywhere the members of the minority race must cry aloud and make their wretched condition known. As they are doing in Fairfax so must they do everywhere.

25h-1945

Carnegie

Carnegie gives $25,000 for southern Boy Scouts

The Los Angeles Tribune – Los Angeles California

11-5-45

NEW YORK — More Negro boys in the South will be included in the sections' Cub Scout and Boy Scout programs since the Carnegie corp., of New York, has just appropriated $25,000 for the Boy Scouts of America, it was announced this week by Dr. Stanley A. Harris, national director of the Scout Interracial Service.

The gift supplements a grant of $30,000 received last June from the General Education Board to help obtain fulltime field directors. A similar grant by the Board in 1941 resulted in the hiring of nearly 50 more Negro field executives. The new grant will provide for the hiring of 35 more Negro field executives and the purchasing and developing of 25 new campsites for Negro boys.

Any southern Scout council, needing a Negro field executive or campsite for Negro boys may obtain a grant up to $1,000, provided the white and Negro groups of the community each contribute one-third of the needed funds.

Dr. Harris declared that great progress was being made in bringing the Scout program to Negro boys, with Negro membership passing the 100,000 mark last year. Region 6, comprising North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, reported a 21% increase in Negro membership for the first half of 1945, he said.

25h-1945

Federal Aid For Education

Pittsburgh Courier Pa.

By JOHN H. YOUNG III

Should the Federal Government grant aid to the several Southern States? As I travel through Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, this question is uppermost in the minds of the people.

In all of these States I have investigated both State and County departments of education and have talked with their officials. Also, have cross-checked the information given by governors and mayors with that of the officials, teachers and people of the various States and communities. 3-3-45

All agree that the only solution to the problem of providing adequate education in these States is Federal aid. There is, however, much debate as to how this Federal aid should be granted.

* * *

AFTER A THOROUGH and purely objective examination, I have drawn some conclusions on the subject. The first is that while agreeing with these States that they have a right to sovereignty, I must hold that that right is predicated on their ability to exercise sovereignty to the best interest of all concerned. This, with the possible exception of Virginia and North Carolina, these States cannot do.

I say that these States cannot guarantee an equitable distribution of funds placed in their hands by the Federal Government, for the simple reason that the State Departments of Education have little, if any, control of the many county departments that will be sole judges of distributing any funds given to them by the State departments.

Many superintendents (State) have admitted their inability to control funds once they are in county hands. They point out that it is a matter of State law that counties must receive funds in lump sums; that it is against State law to designate or earmark such funds.

* * *

A CLASSIC EXAMPLE of the inability of State departments to control the policy of county superintendents is that of Holmes county in Mississippi. There, Negro teacher's salaries are ridiculously low. Regardless of all efforts to convince the county superintendent that she should raise these salaries, she refuses point-blank and says that she won't. There is no available measure by which the State Department of Education of Mississippi can force her to do so.

Too, it must be remembered that practically all of the county superintendents of education in these States are elected officials. In a great many instances men elected to these offices are politicians and no more. 3-3-45

It must be remembered that the office of county superintendent in Duval county, Florida, recently became a political football which was finally tossed to the wife of the elected official solely because it was felt that she would dispense the patronage as the political machine saw fit.

It is hard to forget that when legal authority was questioned as to her qualifications, it was ruled that the only qualificaion for the office of Superintendent of Education was to "be over twenty-one and get enough votes."

* * *

THE STATES ARE not prepared to distribute Federal funds in a way which will remedy the evil already existing. If the officials of these States are honest they will admit that in many instances they would be powerless to control county policy in distributing these funds.

Before these States can prove themselves worthy of sovereignty in this matter, they must insist that the counties yield some, if not all, of their sovereignty in matters affecting education. To accomplish this they must remove all offices of education from politics.

What shall we do i· the meantime? Deny these States Federal aid? Certainly not. First, we must remove our United States Department of Education from the shelf and make it an active Governmental agency, empowered to distribute funds to the various States. Second, we must bring all separate educational agencies under the supervision of this department. 3-3-45

* * *

SUCH STEPS would give us a qualified body to which cities and counties might make application, through their State departments, for approval of funds for specific purposes. Such an arrangement is not without precedent on several other matters of finance.

There is a great need for Federal aid to education in these States. If the States insist that they be allowed to handle such funds without advice and protection by the Federal Government, they do so

Federal Funds

with the complete knowledge that, in far too many instances, it would be like pouring water in a bottomless barrel.

Federal Aid to Education

New Republic 2-26-45

SIR: The bill introduced by Senators Hill of Alabama and Thomas of Utah to provide $300 million for federal aid to education is a necessary and forward-looking measure because it will help to make our children better educated and therefore better able to discharge their political duties as citizens and their economic duties as producers.

The Southern states tend to have the highest birth rate, yet they have the lowest per-capita income. Consequently they spend only about one-third as much per child for education, even for white children, as the national average. The bill would partially remedy this by providing that part of the federal funds be distributed in greater proportion to those states where the income is less than the national average.

Negro children in most states which have separate schools get a still smaller sum for education, because of racial discrimination. The bill would reduce this injustice by forbidding those states which maintain separate schools to spend a smaller proportion of federal funds for the education of Negro children than the amount to which their proportion to the number of children in the whole population entitles them.

In some states the proportion of men rejected in the draft for lack of a minimum education was from seven to ten percent. Since the proportion of Negroes rejected for this reason was higher than the proportion of whites in all the Southern states except Tennessee, it is obvious that the white man is forced to pay with blood for the anti-Negro prejudice which discriminates by denying to Negroes a fair proportion of the funds raised for education in some Southern states.

CONSUELO C. YOUNG,
Publicity and Promotion Director,
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
New York City

A Chance for Negro Education

3-10-45
The Nation

Dear Sirs: The bill introduced by Senators Hill of Alabama and Thomas of Utah to provide $300,000,000 for federal aid to education is a necessary and forward-looking measure because it will help to make our children better educated and better able to discharge their political duties as citizens and their economic duties as producers.

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Negro children in most states which have separate schools get a still smaller sum for education because of racial discrimination. The bill would reduce this injustice by forbidding those states where there are separate schools to spend a smaller proportion of federal funds for the education of Negro children than the proportion of Negro children to the whole number of children. Otherwise the bill would provide no interference whatever with our tradition for the control of education.

In some states the proportion of men rejected in the draft for lack of a minimum education was from 7 per cent to 10 per cent. Since the proportion of Negroes rejected for this reason was higher than the proportion of whites in all the Southern states except Tennessee, it is obvious that the white man is forced to pay with blood for the anti-Negro prejudice which discriminates by denying to Negroes a fair proportion of the funds raised for education in some Southern states. 3-10-45

CONSUELO C. YOUNG,
N. A. A. C. P.

EDUCATION IN REVIEW

New York Times

Question of Federal Aid for State Schools Comes Up Again for a Crucial Test

1-28-45

By BENJAMIN FINE

Once again the question of Federal support for public education is becoming a major issue in school circles, and is soon to meet a crucial test in Congress. Bills are now pending in both the House and the Senate calling upon the Government to allocate $300,000,000 to the support of public schools, based on a formula that would give the poorer States the greatest share of the funds.

Whether the Federal Government can provide money and at the same time relinquish all control over the expenditures is a question that has long been at the bottom of this issue. Last Tuesday at the The New York Times Hall conference on education, sponsored by THE TIMES in cooperation with the Public Education Association, the question was argued by a panel of eminent educators and United States Senator Lister Hill of Alabama. 1-28-45

As Senator Hill is a co-sponsor of the Federal aid bill now before the Senate, he was in a position to throw light on the arguments that he and his colleagues intend to use to get the measure approved. In essence, the principal arguments advanced were these: Education is a national function, and is the concern of the Federal Government. The draft has shown that several million men were rejected because of educational deficiencies. Moreover, without Federal aid it would be impossible for many of the poorer States, particularly those in the South, to provide an adequate educational program.

Illustrating Problem's Scope

Three charts displayed at THE TIMES conference illustrated vividly the scope of the problem. One showed the money spent for public school education in the United States; here was found a range from a few dollars per classroom to a high of $6,000. For the nation as a whole, the median now being spent is $1,600 per classroom. This includes cost of instruction, books, equipment, supplies and other necessary educational material. 1-28-45

Beside this chart stood a second one, dealing with money spent for schools in New York State. All but a handful of schools were above the national average; it would cost $2,000,000 to bring the "below standard" classrooms up to par, a small fraction of the more than $200,000,000 spent for schools in this State. 1-28-45

The third chart depicted the situation in Mississippi—one of the poorest States in the Union in the amount of money spent for education. Most of the schools fell below the $1,600 mark—and the top reached $2,400, as compared with the $6,000 for the best schools in New York. It would take $23,000,000 to improve the Mississippi schools to the point where the median of $1,600 per classroom is reached.

Since Mississippi spends a total of $11,000,000 a year for public education, it would require more than double this amount to eliminate the substandard classrooms, an obviously difficult, if not impossible, task.

Under the Federal aid bill, $200,000,000 of the funds would go for the payment of teachers' salaries—it is estimated that each teacher in the country would receive an increase of $200. The other $100,000,000 would be apportioned on the basis of need. 1-28-45

Breakdown of Allocations

Although the speakers at THE TIMES meeting agreed that Federal aid was essential, several members in the audience took exception to their point of view. One educator brought out the point that many of the "poorer" States have sizable funds locked away, and that the need is more apparent than real.

Answering this position, Senator Hill maintained that the surpluses are the result of the war and that much of the money is earmarked for essential services, such as road building, construction work and needed welfare programs that will have to be resumed when peace comes. It was brought out that if some of the Southern States spent every tax dollar they collected on schools they could not maintain an adequate educational system. Relatively speaking, it was pointed out, Mississippi makes a 32 per cent greater effort than New York.

United States Commissioner of Education John W. Studebaker, tracing the history of Federal grants to education, maintained that during the past century it has been proved that Federal funds can be allocated without danger of Federal control. Federal money has gone to support the land-grant colleges; money has been provided during the current emergency to help train civilians to take war jobs.

Experience with Federal aid in the past has demonstrated the possibility of distributing Federal funds to the States without Government control, Dr. Studebaker and Senator Hill insisted. Fears that this aid might mean Federal control were without foundation, they held. This was also the view of Dr. George F. Zook, president of the American Council on Education. Dr. Zook feared that unless Federal funds were obtained now Washington might later enter the picture in a less favorable manner. 1-28-45

Better Negro Education

Agreeing with the other speakers, President Mordecai W. Johnson of Howard University went a step further and urged a Federal program that would lift Negro education to higher levels. Dr. Johnson used a dramatic and impressive figure of speech to contrast the funds spent for white and Negro education. If the American primary and secondary school system were a sixty-story skyscraper, he commented, on the top floor would be 20,000 New York school children receiving an education which costs $6,000 per classroom per year. Sixty stories down would be 38,000 Negro children in schools of Arkansas, Georgia and Tennessee, receiving financial support of less than $100 per classroom.

If a rocket bomb blew off twenty-eight stories of the skyscraper, not a single Negro child in the segregated school systems would be obliged to leave the classroom. If yet another bomb would blow away all the building except the four bottom floors, 99 per cent of all white children in the United States would have their schools destroyed, but over half the Negro school children would still be there.

At best, Dr. Johnson said, they would have classrooms costing $400 per year, with a teacher whose salary would be $232 a year in Mississippi or $371 in South Carolina. Going further, the Howard University president presented figures showing that 1,100,000 Negro children did not attend school at all, while in fifteen States where 1,200,000 Negro children live there were no four-year public high schools. Out of 9,000,000 Negro Americans in eighteen States there are 30,000 candidates for high school graduation. 1-28-45

Opposition Is Strong

Although Federal support for education has strong friends, many educators and organizations oppose this principle. Last year the Federal aid bill reached the Senate for a vote but was defeated by what was described as a parlimentary ruse. Various arguments have been advanced against Federal aid. At THE TIMES meeting these were the principal objections suggested: it would mean Federal control, it would cause regimentation, it would upset our democratic way of life, it would force wealthier States to pay for the education of the poorer ones, and finally, Federal aid is unnecessary.

From present indications the Federal aid bill stands a better chance of being adopted in Congress this session than at any other time in the many years that it has been introduced. Powerful support for it comes from the National Education Association, spearhead in the twenty-year struggle to get a Federal measure adopted. 1-28-45

But the bill will not be accepted without a bitter fight. This issue is likely to come to a head within the next few months. Judging by the audience response at THE NEW YORK TIMES - Public Education Association conference, the American people are deeply concerned with the manner in which they are to pay for public education.

General Education Board Grants $75,000 To League

Norfolk, Va. Journal + Guide

11-24-45

NEW YORK — The National Urban League received a second grant of approximately $75,000 from the General Education Board to underwrite its community relations project for interracial social planning, it was announced last week by Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the league.

The grant is to be applied over a two-year period, during which the league will complete the series of socio-economic studies being made of selected cities over the country.

During the first year of the project, five cities—New London, Conn., Gary, Ind., Dayton, O., Houston, Tex., and Oklahoma City, Okla., were visited by project surveyors and specialists, with the total plan encompassing some twenty industrial centers.

MAKING SPECIAL STUDY

A study is now being conducted of Tulsa, Okla., and research analysts will go into St. Petersburg, Fla., on Nov. 19.

The community relations project is supervised by Dr. Warren M. Banner, director of research and community projects for the league, and Dr. William H. Dean, who works directly with the project's specialists in family and children's service, recreation and group work, health, housing, and employment. The specialists give advisory service in communities already surveyed and analyzed by the advance research staff.

BACKED BY LEADERS

The studies are conducted upon invitation of councils of social agencies backed by other local social work and interracial leaders, who also assume responsibility for carrying out the recommendations of the specialists. The project is an effective demonstration of the responsibility and opportunity organized social work has in improving race relations.

FORESAW GARY FRICTION

In its 84-page study of Gary, Ind., completed in Dec., 1944, the League Project staff gave ample warning of probable racial friction at Gary's Froebel School, and suggested early attempts to curb it.

The report indicated that one immediate problem within the school was the denial to Negroes of their right to share in the use of the swimming pool on the same basis as white youth. Negro youths could not be members of the school band, nor could they participate in many of the school's extra-curricula activities. 11-24-45

WANTED TO BAR NEGROES

An attempt had also been made by white parents to organize a PTA excluding Negroes, but application for such organization was denied by the State PTA. Negro parents, however, made application for a charter without discriminatory provisions, which was granted.

Granger stated that as a direct result of the Gary study, the Gary Council of Social Agencies and cooperating committees had invited the establishment of an affiliate of the National Urban League. The set-up for the new league was completed Nov. 1, when James C. Chapman, formerly coordinator of personnel for the Curtiss Wright Corporation in St. Louis, took office as executive secretary.

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Pittsburgh, Pa.

JACKSON DAVIS TO HEAD GENERAL EDUCATION DIVISION

The Pittsburgh Courier

NEW YORK—(ANP)—The announcement Friday by Raymond B. Fosdick, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, that Dr. Jackson Davis will become vice president and director of the General Education Board June 30, 1946, brings to the leadership of the educational efforts of the board a man who, during most of his active professional life has been concerned with Negro education.

12-22-45

Post-War Grants Set Up by Rockefeller Foundation

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK. — Aware of the need of post-war conversion to training in the sciences and humanities, the Rockefeller Foundation has set up facilities for such training for scholars whose careers have been interrupted by military necessity.

Anouncement of the provisions was made by Raymond B. Fosdick, president of the foundation, who in his review of its activities during 1944, states that the year's appropriations amounted to $10,306,258.

5-5-45

Declaring that the fellowship program has "contributed, perhaps substantially, to the development of scientific and cultural leadership," he added that, directly and indirectly, the foundation has awarded approximately 7,500 fellowships costing a little over $20,000,000.

$508,000 for Doctors

The program was initiated in December, 1943, when the foundation appropriated $320,000, to which $188,000 was added in 1944, to assist the post-war training of medical gradautes returning from the armed services.

Under the program, Mr. Fosdick explained, twenty-one leading medical schools will be able to offer a limited number of residencies to men, now being selected by professors in those schools, when their war work is done.

5-5-45

Another appropriation of $335,000 was made in 1944 to the National Research Council to afford 125-200 fellowships to men deferred for war work. The council will canvass the war laboratories for the most suitable appointees.

5-5-45

For Social Service Workers

Another council, the Social Science Research Council, was given a grant of $100,000 to aid young men, especially those who were still in the stage of postgraduate training when the war interrupted their preparation.

Another $100,000 grant made in 1944, will be administered by the foundation for work in the humanities. The humanities program, it is said, will benefit both former fellows and new talent, especially in the field of Far Eastern, Slavic, Latin-American and American studies.

The Rockefeller Touch

Newsweek

On April 11, 1884, the struggling, debt-ridden Atlanta Baptist Female Seminary for Negroes entertained its most illustrious guests: John D. Rockefeller Sr. and his wife arrived unannounced with a party of eight including John D. Jr. and Mrs. Rockefeller's mother, Mrs. Lucy Henry Spelman.

4-16-45

The visitors attended classes, applauded hymns sung in the students' "strange, rich voices," and paid off the mortgage on the school's five frame buildings (the property had formerly been a Federal Army barracks). Mrs. Spelman, 74, who had expressed "her joy that she had been permitted to see this day," received an honor in return: The three-year-old seminary changed its name to Spelman Seminary.

To the 10-year-old John D. Jr., the incident symbolized a family interest in the Negro question which he has consistently maintained. Today he regards the war as the only national issue transcending racial relations in importance.

25h-1945 Rosenwald Fund

ROSENWALD FUND AWARDS $83,500

New York Times

Grants Go to 12 New Yorkers and 29 Negroes Are in Group of 46 Named Fellows

5-18-45

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, May 17—Thirteen New Yorkers were named today among forty-six persons to whom fellowships were awarded by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, which was established in 1917 "for the well-being of mankind." The fellows include twenty-nine Negroes, fifteen white Southerners and two persons in the field of race relations, a new category opened to Northern candidates this year. The grants total $88,500.

Among the New York fellows is Dean Dixon, a young conductor who will devote the period of his fellowship to developing the American Youth Orchestra, which he organized a year ago, into a major symphonic institution. Mr. Dixon's major aims are to give greater musical opportunities to youth, regardless of race, creed, nationality or sex, and to bring good music to ever-increasing numbers of people, particularly in underprivileged areas.

In the trade union field Richard Hamme, chairman of the New England Regional Council (CIO) and member of the New York, New Haven & Hartford adjustment board, received a fellowship for study under the trade union felowship project at Harvard. Mr. Hamme is president of his local of the United Transport Service Employes of America.

Besides Mr. Dixon, these New Yorkers received fellowships:

Nancy E. Brandon, Rochester, N. Y. For studies in the field of human development, at the University of Chicago.

5-18-45

Alice E. Calett, instructor of art, George Washington Carver School, New York City: To do a series of lithographs, paintings and sculptures of Negro women.

Frances L. Chandler, Brooklyn: For studies in commercial art, at Pratt Institute.

Ralph W. Ellison, New York City: For writing a novel.

Elizabeth B. Hardwick, New York City: For the writing of a novel.

Robert Harris, concert pianist and music teacher, New York City: For further study of piano.

Winifred Mason, designer and worker in jewelry, New York City: To gather folk material and basic art pattern used by the West Indian Negro and to express these feelings in jewelry.

Bucklin Moon, associate editor, Doubleday Doran, New York City: To write a novel dealing with Negro-white relationships in the South during the war years.

Charles H. Nichols Jr., Brooklyn: To edit an anthology of slave narratives, and to do graduate work in English, at Brown.

Lawrence D. Reddick, curator, New York Public Library, lecturer, College of City of New York: To collect and edit the writings of Frederick Douglass.

Charles E. Sebree, Brooklyn: To paint a series of twenty illustrations for the poems of American Negro poets.

Kenneth L. Spence, concert singer, New York City: To study voice and languages.

Among other Eastern recipients was Mynor P. Payne, assistant engineer in the transformer division of the Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, Belleville, N. J. He will do graduate work in electrical engineering at New York University.

25h-1945

Stokes Fund

Tobias Secretary Of Stokes Fund

The Informer
Houston, Texas

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Dr. Channing H. Tobias of this city was named by a special committee here, their choice to succeed Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones as secretary of the Phelps Stokes fund. He will leave his work as senior secretary for colored work in the national YMCA some time next year, devoting his full time thereafter to the work of Phelps-Stokes. An educational fund, founded by John D. Rockefeller in honor of two of his sisters, its work has been directed almost totally in the field of Negro education. Under the direction of Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones it has exerted an important influence upon education for Negroes in this country and has been a factor in influencing educational efforts in Africa. Dr. Tobias has been an outstanding figure in the field of religious education and administration for the past quarter century. 11-3-45

Washington D.C.

Promotion By Merit

The Washington Post

Evidence of progress in race relations stands out in striking fashion from the election of Dr. Jackson Davis to be president of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and Dr. Channing H. Tobias as its director. Dr. Davis is a white Virginian, in addition to being a distinguished educator and associate director of the General Education Board. Dr. Tobias is at present senior secretary of the YMCA's department of interracial services and one of the country's outstanding Negro leaders.

11-26-45

In announcing the election of these two new officers, Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, who will remain president of the fund's board of trustees until next year, made it clear that the fund has not adopted the policy of having a Negro as director. Dr. Tobias was chosen, he said, as the best qualified person to direct the work immediately ahead. That common sense policy is noteworthy only because the opposite is so often followed. 11-26-45

Since 1911 the Phelps-Stokes Fund has done excellent work in the field of Negro education and race relations in this country and Africa and in Negro housing in New York. It is pointing the way to sound race relations by example as well as precept.

Negro, White Soutnerner On Phelps-Stokes Staff

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta Georgia.

NEW York— (ANP) A southern white man and a Negro will guide the destinies of the Phelps-Stokes fund. 11-27-45

That was the decision of the trustees of the philantrhopic education organization last week when they elected Dr. Jackson Davis to succeed Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes as president and Dr. Channing H. Tobias to succeed Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones as director. Dr. Stokes will retire at the close of the present fiscal year, that is around October, 1946. Dr. Jones will retire on May 1, 1946.

"I am extremely happy that such outstandihg citizens and educators as Dr. Jackson Davis, a southern white man by birth and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, a southern Negro by birth, should be chsoen for the two most important offices in connection with the Phelps-Stokes fund, remarked Dr. Stokes.

" I am proud and thankful that Dr Tobias is to be my successor, and it seems particulary significant that Dr. Tobias should have been elected on the basis of the decision of the board to name the best equipped candidate irrespective of race."

Dr. Tobias, currently senior secretary of the YMCA department of interracial services, was not elected because he was a Negro but because "at this particular time and for the work immediately ahead he seemed to be the best qualified person available. He is the board's first and unanimous choice to take up the work so ably carried on for a third century in the United States and by Africa Dr. Thomas Jesse Kpmes." 11-27-45

Dr. Davis, who holds a doctor of laws degree from William and Mary college and the University of Richmond, has served on many educational boards in America and is deeply interested in education for African natives.

Dr. Tobias First Negro Director of Phelps-Stokes Fund

New York Amsterdam News
New York, N.Y.

Election is 'A Forward Step In Field of Negro Progress'

For the first time in its thirty-five years of existence, the Phelps-Stokes Fund, with headquarters at 101 Park Avenue, will have a Negro as director, when Dr. Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary, Department of Interracial Services of the Young Men's Christian Association, succeeds Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, on May 1, 1946. Dr. Tobias was elected to his new post at the annual meeting of the Fund trustees last Wednesday. In addition to the elecion of Dr. Tobias as director, a new president in the person of Dr. Jackson Davis, of the General Education Board, was elected to succeed Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes. Dr. Davis had previously served the Fund as vice-president, and Dr. Tobias, who said he will give up his duties at the YMCA, has been a trustee of the Fund since 1939. The work of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, according to Dr. Tobias, "is in the interest of Negro welfare and education in the United States and Africa Emphasis is also placed on the improvement of racial relationships here and abroad," he said. 12-1-45

Plans to Visit Africa

"In all probability," Dr. Tobias told THE AMSTERDAM NEWS this week, "one of my first assignments will be to go to West Africa, especially Liberia because of the special interest and work of the Fund in that country. I also expect to visit other West African countries. I will need that orientation."

The Fund's activities in education and improvement housing facilities for Negroes are largely in the South, where a program of teacher training through rural institutes conducted with the aid of local ministers and pastors has been in operation for some time. The program is supported by a grant of $100,000 from the General Education Board which is administered by the Phelps-Stokes Fund, it was said. 12-1-45

Was Born in Dixie

Dr. Tobias was born in Augusta, Ga., in 1882, and was graduated from Paine College, Drew university, andl Gammon Theological Seminary. He has been connected with the church, college and YMCA for more than 45 years, and has been a member of important interracial and Fair Employment Practice Committees appointed by state and municipal governments. He has also served as consultant of the General Education Board on matters affecting the Negro, and has been a delegate to the various international meetings at Mysore, India; Helsinki, Finland; Riga, Latvia, and other places in Europe, Africa and Asia. Dr. Tobias was the recipient of the Harmon Award in 1928. 12-1-45

In a statement on the election of Dr. Tobias as a director of the Fund, Dr. Ansor Phelps Stokes said: "It seems particularly significant that Dr. Tobias should have been elected on the basis of the decision of the board to name the best equipped candidate irrespecttive of race. The selection of Dr. Tobias does not mean that the Phelps-Stokes Fund is adopting the policy of having a Negro as director, but at this particular time and for the work immediately ahead he seemed to be the best qualified person available. . . . . It is an interesting fact that the appointment of Dr. Tobias as director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund adds another 'first' in the field of Negro progress as it is believed that he is the first Negro American who has been elected the head of a representative national, educational or philanthropic organization other than those organizations which are composed mainly or exclusively of Negroes."

OUTSTANDING APPOINTMENT

N.Y. N.Y. Age
12-8-45

THE trustees of the Phelps-Stokes Fund are to be congratulated for their good judgement in electing Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Senior Secretary of the National Council Y. M. C. A., as educational director of the Fund, the first time a Negro has been elected head of any representative national educational or philanthropic organization.

The statement of Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, president of the board, in making the announcement of election of Dr. Tobias is significant. Said Dr. Stokes:

"It seems particularly significant that Dr. Tobias should have been elected on the basis of the decision of the board to name the best equipped candidate irrespective of race. The selection of Dr. Tobias does not mean that Phelps-Stokes Fund is adopting the policy of having a Negro as director, but that at this particular time and for the work immediately ahead he seemed to be the best qualified person available. He is the board's first and unanimous choice to take up the work so ably carried on for a third of a century in the United States and Africa by Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones." 12-8-45

The qualifications of Dr. Tobias for this position are too well known to the general public to need discussion here. Not so well known to the general public, however, is the work of the Phelp-Stokes Fund which, ever since it was founded in 1911, has been doing a most effective job in the field of Negro education and race relations in this country and in Africa.

Founded in 1911 by Miss Caroline Phelps

Stokes, and incorporated under New York laws, the Fund has concerned itself chiefly with Negro education and race relations here and in Africa, and with Negro housing in New York City. Among its activities have been the publishing for the U. S. Government of the two-volume report on "Negro Education in the U. S. A., 1916"; the preparation of the reports on "Education in Africa," 1922, for British and American Missionary Societies, and similar report on "Education in East Africa," 1925, prepared at the request of the British Colonial Office and various missionary societies. These reports were all prepared by Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, the retiring educational director. It also organized the "Committee on Africa, the War, and Peace Aims," which published the well known report on "The Atlantic Charter and Africa from an American Standpoint"; the "Committee on Negro Americans in Defense Industries," and other organizations.

The Fund has been keenly interested in housing and originally proposed an aided the establishment of the Citizens Housing Council, which has become so important in housing circles in New York City. It also published under the editorship of the late Prof. Ford, of Harvard, the study of New York housing conditions known as "Slums and Housing." It is now especially concerned with advancing projects in the interest of improving the training of Negro rural ministers, in promoting mutually sympathetic race relations through education, and in the work of advancing education in Liberia. 12-8-45

When Dr. Tobias steps into the Fund as its educational director in May, 1946, he moves into a position where he will have the opportunity of rendering still greater service to the race. Congratulations to the trustees for naming him to this new post, and best wishes to Dr Tobias when he assumes his new responsibilities.

25i-1945

Alabama

Parker High Shows 'Em

Afro-American Balt. Md.

25

An inspiring word comes out of Birmingham, Ala., where Parker High School has topped the 27 high schools in Jefferson County with bond sales 319.1 per cent over its quota in the Victory Loan drive.

For selling $25,000 against a $6,000 quota, the school, whose principal is W. B. Johnson, was awarded an $80,000 Wildcat fighter plane which will be placed on the school grounds as a memorial trophy.

And as if this were not enough, Parker High is assured of an additional $20,000 in bonds for which applications already have been issued, bringing the total up to $45,000.

In each of the previous War Loan drives, Parker has gone 3 or 4 hundred per cent over its quota prescribed by the Board of Education. It has an enrollment of 3,553 pupils, said to be greater than that of any other four-year colored high school in the nation.

The Proverbs tell us that "where there is no vision, the people perish." In the leadership of Principal Johnson, Birmingham has made its vision pay dividends.

Birmingham School Wins $80,000 Plane In War Bond Drive

The Journal and Guide Norfolk, Va.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Parker High School was the recipient of an $80,000 Navy Wildcat fighter plane at the Municipal Airport during the staging of a gigantic air program designed to give Birmingham residents a view of the nation's mighty war strength in the interest of the recent Victory Loan Drive. Parker High School topped all 27 of the other Jefferson county high schools with bond sales averaging over 319.1 percent of its alloted quota.

12-15-45

After the bonds were processed it was found that Parker High School had a total of $45,000. The plane was taken to the school where it was presented officially to W. B. Johnson, principal.

After the ceremonies the Wildcat was placed in the rear of the school, where it is to serve as a memorial trophy. 12-15-45

25i-1945

California

Carver junior high to present Christmas program next Sunday

Los Angeles Tribune
Calif. 12-20-45

25

Carver junior high school, 885 E. 45th st., will present a Christmas play and song festival next Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock, in the school auditorium. The Boys' and Girls' Glee clubs, the Senior orchestra, and the drama class will combine for the program.

At the end of the program, the audience will be asked to contribute to a fund for chimes for Carver's new organ. The public is invited to attend.

251-1945 D. C.

Dunbar, D. C. Landmark, Observes 75th Birthday

Washington Tribune — D.C.

11-27-45

One can hardly think of history of Washington, D. C., the Nation's Capital, without thinking of the history of its school system. One can hardly think of the school system without thinking of Dunbar High School, the forerunner of modern Negro high schools in the District of Columbia, now in the midst of celebrating its 75th anniversary.

Dunbar High School is the oldest high school devoted to secondary education for Negro boys and girls. Back in 1870 the last two grades of the public grammar school for colored pupils in the District of Columbia were incorporated into a Preparatory High School.

The first classes did not graduate formally for they were called to teach, so great was the need for teachers in those early days. The first commencement exercises were held in 1877.

Eleven pupils graduated. They were: Doro F. Baker, Mary L. Beason, Fannie M. Costin, Julia C. Grant, Fannie E. McCoy, Cornelia A. Pinckney, Carrie E. Taylor, Mary E. M. Thomas, James C. Craig, John A. Parker and James B. Wright. Many of these pioneer teachers are well known to older Washington residents. 11-27-45

Prep School

The Preparatory High School first saw the light in the basement of the Presbyterian Church on Fifteenth St. In 1871 it was transferred to Stevens building on Twenty-first St.

EVENTS

The following events will take place in the Dunbar Auditorium as part of the 75th anniversary celebration of M Street and Dunbar High Schools.

The Dunbar Parent-Teacher Association will hold a meeting Tuesday, (tonight) November 27, at 8:15 p.m.

Alumni Day will begin at 9:35 a.m. Thursday, November 29.

The Dunbar pupils' program will take place Thursday, November 29, at 8:30 p.m.

The Alumni Public Meeting will be held in the Auditorium Friday, November 30, at 8:15 p.m.

A few years later, it occupied the Miner building on 17th St. near Q St., and in 1891 was located in the then excellent structure known as the M Street High School, now the Terrell Junior High School.

In 1916 M Street High School moved to the building on First Street between N and O Streets and was dedicated. The Paul Lawrence Dunbar High School.

An array of great Negro men and women piloted the administration of this notable institution through the years. The first principal was Miss Emma J. Hutchins, one of the missionary spirits among the white people of the north who gave their lives to education of the newly freed Negroes.

She was a native of New Hampshire who had previously served as principal of the O St. later, the John F. Cook School.

In the fall of 18781, Miss Mary J Patterson succeeded Miss Hutchins. Miss Patterson was the first colored woman to receive a college degree of A.B. She graduated from Oberlin in

1862. After serving a year as principal, she was succeeded by Mr. Richard T. Greener, the first colored man to graduate from Harvard University. Mr. Greener served only one year as principal and was followed by Miss Patterson who remained for twelve years.

Mr. Greener was one of the outstanding Negro scholars of his day, serving in turn as dean of Howard University Law School, professor at the University of South Carolina during reconstruction, chief of Civil Service Examiners for New York City, and consul of Vladivostok, Russia.

Paul Lawrence Dunbar

11-27-45

Normal School

During the principalship of Miss Patterson, the name, Preparatory High School was dropped and the Normal Department added. Miss Patterson in 1884 gave over to Professor F. L. Cardozo.

Mr. Cardozo was educated in the University of Glaskow, Scotland. Before coming to Washington he founded and was principal of the Avery Institute in Charleston serving until he became treasurer of South Carolina in 1870 and for two terms, as secretary of State. During Mr. Cardozo's administration, the school moved to Miner.

From 1877 to 1894 the high school was a three-year course and afterwards the term was extended to four years. By 1886 there were 247 pupils, and in 1887 there were 361 pupils and nine teachers.

In 1896, Dr. Winfield Scott Montgomery, who had served as principal of a grammar school for 7 years and supervising principal for four years was called to the principalship of the M Street cupied in 1891.

It was built and equipped at a cost of $109, 909. 82. Dr. Montgomery was an A.B. and A.M. from Dartmouth College and graduated as a doctor of medicine from Howard Medical School in 1884. Dr. Montgomery was made assistant superintendent and was followed by Robert H. Terrell in 1899.

Terrell Regime

Judge Terrell graduated from **Harvard University in 1834. In** 1902 President Roosevelt appointed Judge Terrell to the bench of one of the City Courts. Judge Terrell had been a pupil in the old Preparatory School and had served as a teacher for five or six years.

Miss Anna J. Cooper, a graduate of Oberlin College. A.B., 18- High School which was first oc- 84, and A.M. 1889, was principal of M Street High School from 1901 to 1906.

First Coach

William Tecumach Sherman Jackson became principal in 1906. He was a graduate of Amherst College in 1892 and received the A.M. degree in 1897.

During his term as teacher and principal he developed the first track athletic interest among the school boys in Washington and was coach of the early football teams.

Following Mr. Jackson, Edward Christopher Williams became principal. Mr. Williams held the degree of B.L. from Western Reserve in Ohio and served as the college librarian until his appointment at M St. He was principal from 1909 until 1916 when he became librarian at Howard University.

In 1916, Garnet C. Wilkinson was transferred from the principalship of Armstrong Manual Training School to Dunbar High School which was dedicated in January, 1917.

The new high cost over $600,000, and opened with a faculty of 48 teachers and more than 1,200 pupils.

Dr. Wilkinson graduated from Oberlin College in 1902 and from the Howard Law School in 1909. He began teaching at M Street High School in 1902 and was made principal of Armstrong Manual Training School in 1912.

In 1920 he was elevated to the position of First Assistant Superintendant of Schools, a position he has held for 25 years as an able administrator.

Walter L. Smith, a teacher in Dunbar High School, and a graduate of Howard University took over the destiny of Dunbar in 1921 and held the position until his death in 1943.

He earned the A.B. degree at the University of Vermont. He was one of the old stalwarts of the Howard football team at the beginning of the century and was coach of the M Street High football team and a sponsor of its drill units when he was a teach- at M Street and Dunbar. He served longer as principal than any of his predecessors.

Present Head

Following Mr. Smith, another graduate of M Street High School became principal of Dunbar. Harold A Haynes, received his degree in electrical engineering from the University of Pittsburgh in 1910 and his A.M. from the University of Chicago in 1930.

Following a successful career as teacher at Howard University, Armstrong High School, and principal of Browne Junior High School, Mr. Haynes was selected for the principalship of Armstrong in 1940, and held this position until transferred to the principal's post at Dunbar High School in 1943.

Among the faculty of the Preparatory, then M Street, then Dunbar High School have been some valiant teachers of youth. Although we have listed the succession of principals the great credit for the worth of the more than 11,000 graduates belongs to its splendid teachers over the years. An array of men and women educators of the preparation and devotion to boys and girls has probably not been excelled in the annals of secondary schools. 11-27-45

From their instruction has gone forth to the communities of our land Negro youth whose achievements has meant inestimable progress for the race. In a later article we will name a few of these graduates who have contributed much to society.

25i-1945

Kentucky

Board Plans Million-Dollar Negro High

Courier Journal
Louisville, Kentucky

Project Among First On Postwar Schedule

A new $1,000,000 Negro high school is planned by the Board of Education and will be one of the first buildings started under the board's postwar schedule, Samuel D. Jones, business manager of the board, announced yesterday. 12-1-45

Jones said the new school would be similar in construction to Hallack Hall, with an auditorium and gymnasium and a large adjoining athletic field. He said the board hoped to obtain federal aid in financing the building.

Site Not Yet Chosen.

Site of the new school has not been selected, but it was learned that two locations are under consideration: south of the Municipal College, 722 W. Kentucky, and in the area bounded by 11th, 12th, Chestnut and Esquire

Dr. J. K. Long, assistant superintendent of schools, said the new school would house an expanded academic program and trades-training curriculum. 12-1-45

Damaged by fire Monday, Central High School will reopen next Monday with all classrooms except four ready for occupancy. Pupils using these rooms will be housed temporarily at Dunbar Elementary School, Dr. Long announced. All pupils are asked to report to Central School Monday before going to classes in the Dunbar School.

25i-1945

[redacted] Louisiana

The Louisiana Weekly. 12-15-4

New Orleans, Louisiana

Ruling over the high school "Youth Bowl" football classic was Miss Joyce Frank, a student of Booker T. Washington Hi, voted queen of the game and titled "Miss Youth." She is shown here with her maids: l-to-r, Misses Marthella Hicks, Joyce Valentine, "Miss Youth," Elizabeth Carter and Vivian Johnson. The game was held at Xavier Stadium last Saturday with Central Hi, of Galveston, Texas and Central Hi of Bogalusa, participating. The latter winning at the score, 19-7.—Scoop Jones Photo.

25

12-15-45

25i-1945 Ohio

YOUNGSTOWN, O.
Vindicator and Telegram
Circ. D. 77,362 - S. 94,069

JUN 21 1945

High-School Education

People living in such a community as Mahoning County, where nearly every adolescent goes to high school, are surprised to hear that in the country as a whole less than half of the men and women between 25 and 29 are high-school graduates. Among white men the percentage, as of 1940, was 39.9; among white women, 43.4.

The figures, however, represent a great advance in the years between the two world wars. In 1920 the percentages were only about half as high. Doubling the number of the country's high-school graduates, in 20 years, is a really extraordinary record.

When Negroes are considered, the picture is different. In 1940 only 10.6 percent of colored men, 25 to 29, were high-school graduates, and 13.7 percent of colored women of the same age. Obviously the Negro is not getting his share of American education.

Yet here again a good deal depends on how one looks at the picture. In the 20 years between the two wars the Negro made more progress than the white. The percentage of young colored men and women in 1940 who had completed at least one year in high school was more than double that of 20 years earlier. Except in the South, the ratio for the young Negro population in 1940 was equal to or better than that of the white population of two decades ago.

When it is considered that at the end of the Civil War there was a nearly complete lack of any education at all among Negroes, it is seen that a notable gain has been made in 80 years. The 1940 level of secondary education for American Negroes, indeed, is higher than for young people in England. A good deal remains to be done, but the record shows that on the whole, America has more reason to be proud than ashamed of what has been done for Negro education.

25i

Ohio

Win R. O. T. C. Awards at Tilden

Chicago Tribune 5-20-45

5-20-45

Among R. O. T. C. award winners at Tilden Technical High school are these (left to right) six south siders: Cadet Richard Jones, neatness medal; Sgt. Leopold Sternlicht, noncommissioned officer's efficiency medal; Maj. Russell G. Moy, American Legion award; Cadet Walter A. Schabes, and Corp. Lewis Dawson, Tribune medals, and Cadet Daniel Curtin, marksmanship medal.

251-1945

South Carolina

Charleston, S. C., News-Courier
June 26, 1945

Asking for Simple Justice

In Charleston the negroes are more numerous, far more numerous, than they are in any other town or city of South Carolina. While the share they pay of the property taxes is small contrasted with the taxes paid by white people, many of them are well-to-do. A few of them are in affluent circumstances. They certainly pay more taxes than negroes pay in any other city of South Carolina. Why they are not given an accredited high school, when in the state are many of these schools for negroes in other smaller towns and cities, is beyond the understanding of The News and Courier. The leading negroes of Charleston show no disposition to trespass on the rights and privileges of white people. They ask for no more than simple justice. The News and Courier asks it for them, asks that the Burke school be given whatever facilities it may need to make it an accredited high school. In the United States the political element hostile to the South is incessantly accusing the white Southern people of discrimination against negroes. Charleston should be the last place in South Carolina that would furnish people engaged in arousing feeling against Southern white people with an argument having the color of truth.

25i-1945

Virginia

Dovel Asks High Schools For Negroes

Richmond Times-Dispatch

Page, Warren Lacking, He Tells Lancaster

Va. 1

10-19-45

LURAY, Oct. 18—(AP)—In a letter to State Superintendent of Public Instruction Dr. Dabney S. Lancaster the State Republican chairman, I. R. Dovel, of Luray, asked that a high school education be made available to Negro children of Page and Warren Counties.

"In forty-odd years the General Assembly has failed to establish and maintain an efficient system of public free schools in this, my County of Page, and in the adjoining County of Warren for the colored people," he declared. "Even though we have a fairly good sized colored population in both counties, they are unable to obtain a high school education because your school board, together with the local boards, have made no provisions for the same. This notwithstanding that Section 140 of the Constitution says in effect that white and colored children shall not be taught in the same schools.

Education Required

"Section 683 of the Code of Virginia," he continues, "as amended in 1944, requires that the person or persons in charge of all children, who have not passed their sixteenth birthday, shall send such child, or children, to a public school, etc. A large number of the colored population of these two counties go as far as they can in schools provided for them several years before passing 16 years of age."

Dovel wrote Dr. Lancaster that it is conceded that this country took the right action in sending armed forces throughout the world to restore and make secure liberty and freedom of all people.

"We were fighting forever to abolish the persecution of minority groups. . . It was indeed great and noble to do what we could to assure justice, equal rights and fair treatment for all minorities in other countries throughout the world. However, I think we should start at home and do something for our minority groups here that certainly are not being given fair and equal treatment under the law.

10-19-45

"I have in mind Section 129 of the Constitution of Virginia, which provides as follows, to-wit:

"Efficient System" Called For

"'The General Assembly shall establish and maintain an efficient system of public free schools throughout the State.'"

The Republican chairman states that he has been told by some of the "colored people" in Page and Warren that local superintendents have informed them they cannot be given a high school under the law.

"If this is the law in Virginia, it will be greatly appreciated if you, or either of the division superintendents, will inform me where it is to be found.

"If it is right and proper to spend billions of dollars and sacrifice lives helping minorities throughout the world, I see no reason why we shouldn't spend a few dollars in the State of Virginia to at least give our colored people the educational facilities they are entitled to under the law as citizens of the Commonwealth of Virginia."

Dovel called on Dr. Lancaster to tell him what steps are being planned by the State or local boards "to make available to our colored children a high school education."

25j-1945

Illiteracy

62% World Population Found to Be Illiterate

Philadelphia Tribune

LONDON —(ANP)— Sixty-two per cent of the world's population is illiterate.

That revelation was made recently in the World Dominion, a local magazine, which added that of the remaining 38 per cent, many of those who can read are unable to understand what they do read. 4-14-45

According to these figures, the world is uneducated.

25j

25k-1945

Virginia

Manassas Negro School to Mark 50th Anniversary

Washington Post

5-27-45

Manassas, Va., May 26 (Spl.).—The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Manassas Industrial School· regional high school of Northern Virginia, will be observed at annual commencement exercises slated for 4 p. m. Sunday afternoon on the schol lawn, the Rev. William H. Barnes, principal, announced.

The school, founded in 1894 through the efforts of Jennie Dean, a native of Catharpin who was born in bondage of clave parents, has developed and expanded into a model institution for training Negro youths, and has an enrollment now of more than 5000 students from six Northern Virginia Counties. 5-27-45

Fifty nine members of the class of 1945 will be graduated at the eercises tomorrow. Richard C. Haydon, superintendent of Prince William County Schools will present diplomas.

Girl" sponsored by Miss N. Reed and Mrs. Geraldine Campbell.

The juniors will honor the senior class with a prom on Friday night, May 4.

The Reverend Eugene Campbell, principal of the Willow Hill junior high school, will be the speaker for the Founder's Day program, honoring the founder of the school, Professor William James

The school this year with the aid of Mrs. J. G. Wilson, 8th grade home room teacher, will revive the custom of the oratorical contest. The contestants will appear on the evening of May 7.

"That's One on Bill" directed by Miss Mary E. Miller and Mrs J. G. Wilson will be presented by the 7th and 8th grades May 9. The 4th grade will present "Little Citizen". The home room teacher is Miss Winifred Hopkins.

251-1945 Encyclopedia of Religion

Mays Contributor To New Religious Enclyclopedia

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga.

Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, is one of one hundred and ninety scholars who shared in the preparation of the recently published Encyclopedia of Religion, edited by Vergilus Ferm, Compton Professor and head of the department of philosophy at the College of Wooster and president of the American Theological Society.

10- -45

The volume, which has been in preparation for several years, is said to be indispensable for all college libraries, ministers, Sunday School teachers, in fact any place where conversation involves question of religion, religious faith and practices.

All of the articles were written by contributors who were especially qualified and sympathetic with their topics. Among those contributing to the volume were J. S. Bixler president of Colby College, Waterville, Maine, Sheldon H. Blank, professor in the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati; Edgar S. Brightman, professor of philosophy, Boston University; Shirley J. Case, dean emeritus, School of Religion, University of Chicago; Ernest Cad man Colwell, Dean of Divinity School, University of Chicago; Luther A. Weigle, Dean of Divinity School, Yale University; and Henry H. Weiman, professor of philosophy and religion, University of Chicago.

251-1945

Maryland

Race Bias Banned in Baltimore Library

AFRO-American

Md

4-28-45

U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals Rules Lily-White Class Illegal; NAACP Wins

BALTIMORE

Colored applicants may now enter the training class of the Enoch Pratt Free Library as a result of a ruling by Judge Morris P. Soper of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of Miss Louise Kerr who contended that she was refused admission solely because of her color.

The case was pushed through the courts by the Baltimore NAACP, Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, president, through its counsel, Charles H. Houston of Washington and W. A. C. Hughes, Jr., of Baltimore.

In its opinion, the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting at Richmond (Va.), declared that although the charter of the library gives its board of trustees power to manage the library for public purposes, it does not authorize them to discriminate in appointments to the staff.

The decision of the District Court, as handed down by Judge W. Calvin Chesnut, had declared the library to be a private corporation and thereby entitled to bar colored applicants. This opinion was reversed by the Court of Appeals which remanded the case to the lower court for further proceedings.

Reverses Library Policy

Miss Kerr, a former teacher, claims she was denied entrance to the class because of the library's policy to exclude all colored persons, this being a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

She asked $60,000 damages, and a declaratory judgment setting forth her right to have her application considered without discrimination because of race or color.

Joining in the suit as a taxpayer, her father, Dr. T. Henderson Kerr, druggist, asked that the mayor and city council be restrained from making contributions to the support of the library from city funds.

This, he contends, is taking his property without due process of law.

Judge Chesnut, in the District Court, sustained the contention of the library trustees that the library was within its rights in barring Miss Kerr from the training class. He dismissed the case in March, 1944, and an appeal was taken two months later. 4-28-45

The Appeals Court ruled that the library could not legally exclude Miss Kerr from the class. Concurring in the opinion handed down by Judge Soper were Judges Armstead Dobie and John J. Parker.

Color Bar Consistent

The court pointed out that during the existence of the school, since 1928, more than 200 applications from colored persons have been rejected.

Although two colored assistants were appointed in one of the twenty-six branches of the library, the board of trustees continued to exclude colored persons from the training class.

A resolution was adopted by the trustees on September 17, 1942, stating that admission of colored persons to the class was "unnecessary and impracticable.

Under the present financial arrangements between the city and the library, the city has gradually increased its annual appropriations until they far exceed the obligations it carried under gifts from Enoch and Andrew Carnegie.

99 Per Cent City-Supported

In 1944, the city's contribution to the library was $858,246.90, representing 99 per cent of the institutions annual expenses. The city receives and disburses all but one per cent of the library's total income. 4-28-45

For the past ten years all salary checks for library personnel have been issued by the city's payroll officer and charged against the library's appropriation.

The trustees submit an itemized budget to the city to be reviewed by the city's budget committee and it becomes a part of the city budget proper. 4-28-45

Case Sponsored by NAACP

The opinion further maintained that if the special charter of the library gives it the power to discriminate between the people of the State on account of race, it violates the Fourteenth Amendment, since the trustees are representatives of the State.

The case was sponsored by he Baltimore NAACP through its counsel, Charles H. Houston of Washington, and W. A. C. Hughes, Jr., of Baltimore.

The appeal was argued in Richmond, Va., on March 15. The decision was rendered April 17.

Miss Kerr, a native Baltimorean and a graduate of Coppin Teachers' College, has taken extension work at the University of Pennsylvania and taught five years in the local public schools.

Library Board Is Undecided on Accepting Court Ruling

Robert W. Williams, chairman of the executive committee of the Pratt Library board of trustees, said Thursday that the board is undecided as to whether it will accept the decision of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals or carry the case further.

He denied reports that the trustees had already decided to accept colored applicants to the training class and assign graduates to branch libraries with a predominantly colored patronage.

That the board might agree to comply with the order was admitted, but he said this question would be settled when the board meets with its counsel next week. In the meantime, he added, copies of the court's ruling were being sent to each of the nine members of the board for study.

The next training class is scheduled to begin around October I. Dr. Joseph L. Wheeler, librarian at the time the Kerr case was instituted in September, 1943, has been succeeded by Emerson Greenway of Worcester, Mass., who is expected to begin work in June. Joseph Shipman is now acting librarian.

4-28-45

3 Colored Librarians, All at Pitcher Street Branch

There are at present three colored librarians employed by the Enoch Pratt Library, all on the staff of Branch No. 1 at Fremont Avenue and Pitcher Street.

All were trained in other cities and were employed within the past three years.

They are:

Mrs. Alma Long Bell, appointed head librarian in September, 1944; educated at Spelman College and Atlanta University; served as librarian at Camp Stewart, Ga., before coming to Baltimore;

Mrs. Iona W. Collins, appointed in September, 1942; educated at Hampton Institute and Howard University;

Miss Thelma L. Thomas, appointed in April, 1943; took library course in Hartford, Conn., where she later served in the public library.

More Evidence Asked In Library Jim Crow

Philadelphia Tribune

BALTIMORE, Md. — The Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals Thursday reversed the decision of the Federal District Court and remainded for further proceedings the case brought by Louise Kerr, 27-year old Baltimorean, who claimed she had been denied admission to a library training course because of her color.

The suit was brought after Miss Kerr had been denied admission to a course conducted by the Enoch Pratt Free Library to prepare persons for staff positions in the Central library and its branches. The library, trustees and librarian, and the mayor and city council of Baltimore have been named the defendants. 4-28-45

She charged violation of her rights under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and asked five thousand dollars' damages, a permanent injunction prohibiting the refusal of her application considered without discrimination because of her race or color. 4-28-45

The court found it true that the applicant's race was the only ground for her rejection.

Records of the case show that the city of Baltimore appropriates funds to the support of the library.

Library Case Victory Seen as Avenue for Opportunity

The Afro American Baltimore Marylan

10-20-45

BALTIMORE

Expressing jubilance over the victorious outcome of the Pratt Library suit, the principals involved made the following statements concerning their interpretation of how the Supreme Court decision will benefit the community.

MISS LOUISE KERR, the training class applicant:

"The winning of the library case proves again the effectiveness of the courts as a weapon in the fight for constitutional rights. It also places a blazing question mark behind the tenets of our so-called democracy where the colored man must fight for those opportunities that are justly his as an American citizen.

"The decision should champion the cause of the NAACP and encourage thousands to unite with this fearless and dynamic organization which is unrelentless in its fight for justice.

Far-Reaching Effect

"The effect of the decision will be far-reaching, affecting many agencies receiving municipal appropriations. It is of cardinal importance that we make intelligent use of all opportunities opened, and prove in reality that we are ready for them.

"The community should be on the alert to avail itself of privileges resultant from this decision. Once the training class is re-opened, it is our duty to keep there a good representation of colored girls to enjoy this training denied 200 persons before them."

Praises Attorneys

DR. T. HENDERSON KERR, the taxpayer:

"The library case victory is indeed significant and I, along with friends and acquaintances, am naturally jubilant. I wish to thank and congratulate Attorneys Charles H. Houston, W. A. C. Hughes, and all others who helped to mount another racial barrier.

"It is unmistakably clear our group has been painfully exploited, many having ridden to fame and position at our expense. In a way, we have been helpless due to lack of foresight in effective organization, which meant our power of resistance was negligible.

"It is painfully and sadly disgusting to know of people living on the public, receiving substantial salaries paid by taxes of which we pay a goodly share and in turn using these various offices to deny us our just share of opportunities we as citizens have every right to expect and enjoy.

Management at Fault

"The Enoch Pratt Library is a case in point. I have talked to people who knew Mr. Pratt and they are very convincing in their statements that such doings as carried on by the library management are far different from what he proposed. His gesture was to help all of the people and in the same way. I have reason to believe the same holds true for similar contributions from other benefactors in creating various institutions for public use.

"The highest tribunal has put its stamp of approval on the unanimous ruling of the U.S. District Court of Appeals which frowned on such discriminatory practices by the 'broadminded' library management.

"This brushing our group aside as occasion demands is contrary to the laws by which this country is supposed to be governed and must be stopped, so says the court.

Must Demand Rights

"Locally we can expect the white public to squirm and use every ruse to discourage and prevent our entry into fields which by their interpretation were meant for a certain group of the public only. Our job then is to qualify and demand, the courts having definitely decided that the public means all of the people.

"The crumbs or leavings are not necessarily our share and we must gather sufficient buoyancy to ride the crest of the waves of public monies that flow so freely and are taken so generously from our pockets on equal terms with that taken from the purses of those who have waxed fat at the public trough.

"A great victory has been won. The thought uppermost in my mind is whether or not we are going to take advantage of it."

Step Forward

MRS. LILLIE M. JACKSON, president, Baltimore NAACP:

"The victorious decision in the Pratt Library case is another step forward in the determined effort of the colored citizens of Maryland, through the NAACP, to obtain their full constitutional rights under the law.

"Our country, State, and community have a glorious heritage, the American Constitution, which establishes the equal rights of all citizens. But it is up to us in our individual communities to make those constitutional principles a reality. This the NAACP daily strives to do.

"The courts provide us with a weapon. It was the courts that opened the University of Maryland Law School to colored students. It was the courts that ordered the equalization of the salaries of hundreds of colored teachers in Maryland counties, with a total increase of one half million dollars annually.

It Costs Money

"And now the courts interpreting our constitutional rights in the library case dispute have declared that no tax-supported institution can bar a citizen from its various facilities because of his race.

"But it costs money to go into courts. The library case was fought over a three-year period at a total cost of more than $2,500.

"As we thank God for this new sign of progress, we remember with gratitude the faith of our NAACP members, increasing in numbers through the years, whose memberships and support make this advancement possible.

Rededicated to Tasks

"Today 20,000 colored citizens of Baltimore believe enough in their rights to pay their annual memberships in this organization that it might carry on. Working shoulder to shoulder with us is a small but equally faithful group of white citizens who realize that in as much as any portion of the population is exploited, segregated, denied equal opportunities, just so much is the whole population retarded and democracy weakened.

"For this united faith and effort we are exceedingly thankful and hereby rededicate ourselves to the ever challenging task of making democracy live in Baltimore."

May Affect Hospitals

CHARLES H. HOUSTON, the attorney:

"I think the principle established in the Kerr case will affect hospitals and other public institutions where, although owned by the public and supported by tax money, practical control has been turned over to a private organization such as a medical society, which draws a color line without any reference to individual fitness.

"I hope we can use the decision to open the doors of all public hospitals to competent colored physicans.

"Secondly, I think that the decision is the beginning of what will have to be a long line of cases establishing the principle that there can be no burdens or restrictions on the individual citizen's right to employment in the public service solely on the ground of race or creed.

Equal Opportunity

"Thirdly, I think it is an extension of the University of Maryland (Donald Murray) case on equality of educational opportunities. The Murray case establishes that the State must offer equal educational opportunities to all persons regardless of race, creed or color.

"The Kerr case shows that the State cannot dodge this responsibility by setting up a private corporation to offer education through public facilities and with public money for benefits restricted to whites only."

Principals in the Case Which Opened Library Courses to All

CHARLES H. HOUSTON

MRS. LILLIE JACKSON

DR. T. HENDERSON KERR

MISS LOUISE KERR

These principals in the Pratt Library suit expressed jubilance over the Supreme Court's decision this week and said that a new avenue of employment would now be open to colored women.

W. A. C. HUGHES

Made Significant Library Decision

Shown are members of the Supreme Court which by refusing to review the Pratt Library case upheld the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals which ruled that the Pratt Library training course should be opened to colored applicants.

251-1945 Minn.

Minneapolis Elects Its First Negro Woman

the Worker

By MERIDEL LE SUEUR 6-24-45

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—It is certain that Nellie Stone is the first Negro woman to be elected to public office in Minnesota, the state that sent the first volunteer regiment to fight against Negro slavery in the Civil war.

She was elected by the people of Minneapolis to the Library Board by a vote that was larger than the one received by the incumbant mayor. She was supported by the United Labor committee, by the Negro people and their organizations, by the women of the city from all walks of life, and by voters of every nationality. Her election was a rousing answer to the forces that recently made it possible to dub Minneapolis as second in the United States in anti-Semitic feeling, and to Gerald K. Smith, who boasts that race hatred finds roots in the northwest.

ANCESTORS WERE SLAVES

Nellie Stone is a strong and militant answer. She is part of the soil, of the struggle, of the history of our country. Her father, of slave descent from Missouri, was for many years a civic leader in the regions of Dakota and Pine County. He was a member of the school board, of the town council.

Her mother was a school teacher in Kentucky, of free Negro, French and Indian blood. Nellie Stone gets her strength, still alive after years at the elevator in the Athletic Club of Minneapolis, from the years on the farm when she milked fifteen cows a day, and had all the chores the eldest of seven, always has to bear. She says she liked then to go hunting and was "a pretty good shot."

When she told the reporter who interviewed her the day after her overwhelming victory in the election, "Many people overlook the fact that often race, rather than ability determines one's economic position," she must have been thinking about those years when she tried to work sixteen hours a day as a domestic worker and go to the university at the same time.

Many women expressed surprise at the speeches of Nellie Stone during the campaign, where she raised the broad questions, of not only culture but of the struggle against fascism. "Through broad education," she said, "we will go far in combatting racial misunderstanding and prejudice. The library is an excellent medmium for bettering community relations and bringing all sections of the community closer together."

"One of our primary tasks is to increase our citizens interest and knowledge of the issues facing the nation today." She knows the hunger of the farmer, the industrial worker, for knowledge and his difficulty in finding it.

None of us, who have known Nellie Stone, in the past years, as member of the League of Women Voters, as member of the NAACP, as twice vice-president of Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union AFL, and as the kind of citizen who has been quietly and forcefully in the forefront of the struggles of the people of Minneapolis on whatever front, are surprised at her wide knowledge and sympathy.

LIBRARY EDUCATION

"I have studied in the library," Mrs. Stone says, "until they literally put me out because it was closing time. I know what the library can mean to a person who cannot buy books." Now she has a library of over five hundred volumes leaning heavily toward history, political science, economics and social sciences, the classics and also books like "Freedom Road."

6-24-45

"My election," she told me, "is a signboard that many today are not only just talking about equality but mean to have it. I was elected, not by one section or race or class. The people of Minneapolis voted for a Negro as an answer to the shameful race disturbances of the north side, as an answer to our own fascists who seek to set race against race."

One of the prize mementoes of her election is the telegram she received from Benjamin Davis. She was in New York during part of his successful campaign for Councilman. He congratulated her on the broad campaign which resulted in her election.

Put another pin on the map— and we must have many of them—where democracy has been implemented, equality practiced in life, and a member of the Negro race sits in our councils to make the rich and invaluable contribution of their heritage.

251-1945

Jackson College Gets $18,000 For Library Work

Atlanta World

3-16-45 Ga.

JACKSON, Miss.—(SNS)—

ALUMNI STARTS $3,000 DRIVE

The General Education Board of New York has made a grant of $18,000 to Jackson College for improvement of its library, it was announced by President J. L. Reddix, early this week.

The Grant which was made as of February 12 will be used to increase the library from 6,000 to 15,000 volumes, according to President Reddix.

3-16-45

At the same time Prof. A. A. Alexander, Principal of Alexander High School, Brookhaven and President of the Jackson College Alumni Association, announced the beginning of a drive for $3,000 for the purpose of buying a College Bus and of securing a painting of former President Z. S. Hubert to be placed at the college.

President Alexander said that the Association is now ready to receive gifts from its members and friends and stated that all money should be sent to the treasurer, J. J. Dixon, 817 Rose Street, Jackson, Miss.

Dr. Chandler's Dream Nears Realization

B'ham, Ala.

WHITE WOMAN RAISING $25,000 FOR NEGRO LIBRARY IN MISSISSIPPI

BY ROBERT DURR

Weekly Review

About four years ago. I attended a commencement exercise at Piney Woods School. When I entered the chapel I was seated next to a white minister and in front of us sat a white woman who looked different from any of the other white folk in the audience. She was simple but well dressed. her hair looked very clean and sort of close cut. There was a sort of illumined look about the woman.

11-17-45

I had seen her earlier in the day at the President's house — calm and angelic looking. I had no idea that she was the famed Dr. Zilpha Ellen Chandler — one of America's greatest women — one of the three most wonderful women I have ever met.

When the time came for the introduction of the Commencement speaker. I was surprised to learn that it was she who was to deliver the message.

When she stood up a sort of hallow swept over the house. There came upon all of us a sort of Holy quietness. Dr. Chandler began by stating that her subject was: "To Know God Is To Be Educated." She spoke for about 20 minutes. She spoke from her heart in sort of conversational voice. Everything about her was unusual, arresting, griping and uplifting. I have heard many commencement addresses. but hers is the only one that I really remember — her message still lingers with me.

At that time Dr. Chandler was head of the English Department at Upper Iowa University. Upon her return to her post she resigned her position to return to Piney Woods School to give her life to uplifting Negro boys and girls — there in the backwoods of Mississippi. behind where the sun goes down.

11-17-45

Two years ago Dr. Chandler in addition to her other duties which had increased to head of the teaching staff of Piney Woods, took upon her shoulders the task of raising $25,000 to build a library at Piney Woods to serve Negro children in te four counties adjacent to the school.

In two years. she has solicited—here. there and elsewhere $23.000. The New York Post devotes a full page to her work last week. The writer. would appreciate on behalf of Miss Chandler's effort donations from a dollar up to help make out the needed $2.000. Mail your check, c/o The Weekly Review. 1622 4th Avenue. North, Birmingham, Alabama. Make it payable to Piney Woods School Library Fund.

There is no greater need than that of aid to this educational effort for Negro Children in the benighted section of Mississippi where Piney Woods School is located.

251-1945 Private

Provide $100,000 For New Library At Paine College

Chicago Defender
Chicago Ill.

By JULANIE LAMPKIN

AUGUSTA, Ga.—The construction of a new library at Paine college will begin in the near future. The structure will be named in honor of the late Bishop Warren A. Candler and a memorial to his great service to the school.

Friends of the college, both white and colored, contributed $50,000 for the building, and a like sum was contributed by the General Education Board of New York City. 10-20-45

The building will be a brick structure, fire-proof throughout. The general exterior will be in keeping with the other buildings on the campus.

The interior has been planned to meet the particular needs of the college. Two large reading rooms will provide sufficient study space for both city and boarding students.

The new building will have a stock for 50,000 volumes, in addition to the open shelves in the two reading rooms. The total seating capacity will be over two hundred and fifty. 10-20-45

25m-1945

Alabama

Legislative Committee Studies Financial Pleas

Birmingham News

3-14-45

BY HUGH W. SPARROW
News Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The appropriations and finance committee which took under advisement Tuesday afternoon State Finance Director Hayse Tucker's recommendations that $12,880,000 be appropriated out of the general fund for 69 "urgent" projects at state institutions faced another knotty financial problem Wednesday.

The question of a biennial educational trust fund appropriation bill was before the committee and members admittedly faced a two-horned dilemma.

On one hand were urgent pleas from school forces for a $6,650,000 annual increase, of which about $4,000,000, for teacher salary increases, would come out of income proceeds if and when a new income tax amendment giving net proceeds of the levy to education is ratified.

And on the other hand was a recommendation from the finance director that the fund be increased about $4,400,000 annually, $1,500,000 of which would be payable out of general fund revenues in event the governor's income tax amendment giving all future net proceeds to the general fund is approved at the polls. The Tucker recommendation also would provide for a substantial salary increase for teachers.

Appropriations and finance committee members anticipated that most of Wednesday and probably additional time later in the week would be required to decide on provisions for the educational appropriation measure and to draft a bill.

* * *

THE 69 PROJECTS RECOMMENDED by Director Tucker as "urgent" also were recommended by a three-member technical committee appointed by the finance director several months ago to survey building and improvement needs at the state's educational and eleemosynary institutions. Besides recommending the program of $12,880,000 "urgent" projects, Director Tucker listed a number of other projects as "desirable" which would cost $14,774,000. A similar number of projects, estimated to cost $7,321,000, were identified ~~as~~ "deferable."

3-14-45

Among the needs listed in the latter class were about $2,600,000 in projects connected with the development of the Birmingham four-year medical school.

These "deferrable" projects included $250,000 to suppement money needed to complete construction of the college; $750,000 to replace funds used from the college building program; $650,000 for a new nurses' home and nurse school; $1,200,000 due on the hospital debt; $250,000 for a dental college building, and $300,000 to match Birmingham and Jefferson County funds for a new Health Department building on the medical center.

More than $2,000,000 of the $12,880,000 "urgent" program would be expended on projects in connection with the Alabama Hospitals for the Insane.

Director Tucker admitted that the general fund at present could not provide enough money to meet a $12,880,000 appropriation. He suggested, however, that the $6,500,000 in the war emergency fund, plus general fund surpluses this year and next year, would be enough to meet the payment.

* * *

WHILE THE APPROPRIATIONS and finance committee was busy with the Tucker multi-million-dollar building program Tuesday afternoon, the committee on agriculture and industries approved a bill exempting gasoline used "for agricultural purposes" from taxation and a proposal for a $1,500,000 coliseum to display livestock and other agricultural products. 3-14-45

The committee, in addition, recommended a $200,000 appropriation to establish a school of forestry at Auburn; a $97,000 appropriation to enlarge the agricultural experiment stations on Sand Mountain and in the Tennessee Valley. The committee voted earlier Tuesday to repeal the tax of $1 on fox hides, thus hurling defiance at fox hunters who support the tax in the belief it protects the animal and at the same time assures an abundant supply of foxes for the hunt.

The committee also received reports from Reps. Thomas A. Johnston, III, Mobile, and Moody Redd, on their findings during a trip last week to two oil producing states to study oil and gas legislation needed in Alabama. The legislators reported that Alabama's oil laws are inadequate. They urged a new oil and gas law and recommended severance taxes on oil and petroleum.

The coliseum proposal authorizes the governor to appoint a special committee to recommend a location. In addition, the bill carries a $25,000 annual maintenance appropriation.

* * *

REP. JOHNSTON STRONGLY OPPOSED exempting gasoline used in farm machinery from taxation. He called attention to the fact that, while the bill appeared to be a measure exempting gasoline used by tractors and stationary engines from taxation, actually it would exempt gasoline used "for agricultural purposes." That, he insisted, could mean almost anything. Rep. Johnston was voted down twice in attempts to amend the section. Only three committee members voted "no" on the motion to recommend favorable action by the Legislature.

The constitution and legislative procedure committee Tuesday approved two bills seeking to establish a system of regional education. Under that system, Alabama Negroes would be admitted to Negro colleges in other states within the reigon on the same basis as local residents, and Negroes from those state,s in turn, would be admitted to Tuskegee Institute, the A. & M. Institute, at Huntsville, and the Montgomery State Teachers College without payment of non-resident fees. One of the bills makes a $25,000 appropriation, out of which the state could assist Negroes seeking postgraduate training in fields of higher education not available to Negroes in Alabama.

3-14-45

Projects listed by Director Tucker as urgent include:

Bryce Hospital: Renovation of buildings and renewal of equipment, $900,000; tuberculosis building for men (50), $72,000; tuberculosis building for women (50), $72,000; building for old men (200), $220,000; epileptic building for men (150), $170,000; epileptic building for women (150), $170,000; building for male working patients (150), $150,000.

Searcy Hospital—300-bed building for Negro men, $343,000; 300-bed building for Negro women, $340,000; sewage disposal system, $37,000; kitchen and dining rooms for men and women, $70,000; renovation of three floors in rear wing of 1929 women's building, $60,000; women's nurses home (40), $50,000; men's nurses home (40), $50,000.

Partlow State School—Dormitory for low grade boys (168), $157,000; addition to heating plant, $24,000; nurses home, female (75), $123,000; nurses home, male (75), $123,000; additions to boy colony farm building, $51,000.

Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind—Building in new location for Negro school for deaf, $266,000; sprinkler system, blind school, $8,100; new trades and shop building, $120,000; renovated central heating plant, deaf white school, $17,000; renovated central heating plant, blind white school, $10,000; sprinkler system, deaf school, $20,300.

Alabama Boys Industrial School — Dormitory, $65,000; infirmary building, $30,000; new equipment, $36,000; addition to boiler, $16,000; fire protection and water system, $15,600. 3-14-45

State Training School for Girls—Barn and farm structures, $7,000; Negro workman's house, $1,000; laundry equipment, $4,800; staff house and superintendent house floor furnace, $1,300; new cottage "A" (34 girls), $56,000; new cottage "B" (22 honor group), $43,000; increase capacity of water-catch basin, $1,600.

Alabama Reform School for Negroes—Hospital for boys, $15,000; home economics, laundry and girls dormitory, $30,000; general repairs to building, $6,900; refrigeration and cold storage, $25,000.

Department of Corrections and Institutions—T. B. hospitals (two units), 90 beds, Montgomery County, $175,000; 10 beds, women, Wetumpka, $33,000; kitchen renovations at Kilby, $8,300; elimination of fire hazards at tobacco factory and storage group, $55,000; laundry buildings at Atmore Prison Farm, $29,000; renovation of main prison buildings, $28,000; fertilizer storage building, $5,000.

Alabama School of Trades: Dormitory with main dining room in basement, $100,000; shop building for light crafts, $110,000.

Alabama College: Remodel main dormitory and complete dining hall, $140,000; sewage disposal plant (50 per cent of cost), $10,000; underground wiring, $2,000; repairs to Reynolds Hall, $3,000. 3-14-45

A. & M. Institute for Negroes: Central heating plant, $40,000; girls dormitory, $160,000; boys dormitory, $137,000; complete two boys dormitories, $25,000; home economics building, $120,000; 10 duplex cottages, five urgent, $42,500; additional facilities to library building, $32,500.

State Teachers College, Florence: Girls dormitory (200), $312,000; central heating plant additions, $22,000.

State Teachers College for Negroes, Montgomery: Girls dormitory, $279,000; library, $85,000; dining hall, $180,000; boys dormitories (old dining hall), $15,000.

State Teachers College, Jacksonville: High School building, $200,000; addition to Daugette Hall, $146,000; repairs to Forney Hall, $15,000; central heating plant, $25,000.

State Teachers College, Troy: Men's dormitory, $116,000; library, $85,000; additions to dining hall, $20,000.

3-14-45

Alabama Polytechnic Institute: Engineering laboratory, $675,000; auditorium, $665,000; central heating plant, $86,000.

University of Alabama: Infirmary $173,000; science building, $574,000; college of arts and sciences building, $485,000; addition to boiler plant, $86,000.

T. B. Hospitals (regional): Seven 90-bed regional hospitals, two urgent, five desirable, $500,000.

Nursing Homes for Aged: Five 200-bed regional nursing homes (two urgent, three desirable), $600,000.

Livestock Coliseum: Building for exhibiting cattle, $258,000.

Capitol Group: State office building, $1,950,000; archives and history book stacks, $71,000.

State Fingers 25 Millions Building

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser

Agreed Upon By Interim Group To Be Spent By Commission

For Postwar Work

More Money For Schools Is Voted Tentatively With Pay Rise For Teachers

3-15-45

Plans for a huge postwar public building program progressed yesterday as an interim subcommittee recommended setting up a $25,000,000 fund to be controlled by a commission approved in principle the day before by the appropriations-finance committee.

As the interim sessions rapidly approached their end, other legislation approved yesterday included bills to curb possible bolting on the part of presidential electors, and to exempt all poultry and livestock from ad valorem taxation.

Original plans for a livestock coliseum to cost up to $1,500,000 were expanded as the agriculture committee recommended that the State be authorized to contract with cities and counties singly or in groups for the construction of regional, self-liquidating cattle markets.

An appropriations-finance subcommittee, headed by Senator Charles E. Shaver, drew up proposals to carry out the $25,000,000 building program. Definite committee action on the allotments from various funds, and on administrative machinery, is expected today.

In drawing up its special educational trust fund appropriation bill to be submitted to the Legislature, the finance group recommended a $3,491,452 increase in funds specifically allocated for teachers' salaries, and other additions for critical transportation needs.

3-15-45

The constitution and legislative procedure committee, seeking to complete action on Gov. Chauncey Sparks's suggested agenda which included a study of the electoral college voting system, took what was described as an uncertain step by recommending that electors be required to "stay put" once they are chosen.

A proposed election law amendment, brought by Representative E. C. Boswell, would require electors to cast ballots in favor of the presidential nominee of the party which elected them. Mr. Boswell said he was not sure the proposal would meet all Federal constitutional questions, but that under the present law an elector could vote for any candidate.

The agricultural committee, in addition to asking livestock tax exemptions, urged a thorough study of the tenancy problem but made no definite commitments on this phase of its work.

More For Schools

In addition to the increase in teacher salaries, which would average about 18 per cent, the finance group also approved a $17,640,247 appropriation for the school's minimum aid program, an increase of $250,000 over the present year. The additional money was voted to meet what education officials have described as critical transportation needs.

Other highlights in the special educational budget, which totaled $24,372,605, included: $310,519 for Alabama College, $681,638 for maintenance at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, $194,760 for the experiment station system, $264,000 for the extension service and $785,438 for the University of Alabama.

All these were the amounts recommended by the finance department. 3-15-45

The committee, however, tacked $15,000 onto the recommended $115,000 appropriation for Alabama A. and M. College and wrote into the budget a $25,000 annual fund for regional scholarships for both negro and white students to enable them to rebuilding accounts at various institutions which could be put to use in the construction program.

For New Revenue Code

Another subcommittee recommended creation of a commission to revise the State revenue code to "equalize taxes and encourage the development and expansion of private enterprise" through tax changes. 3-15-45

Marshall Harris, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's bureau of agricultural economics, urged approval of recommendations drawn up by Gov. Sparks' cabinet committee on tenancy, composed of Industrial Relations Director Frank Broadway; Personnel Director I. J. Browder, and Welfare Commissioner Loula Dunn.

The recommendations included:

1. "To reduce excessive soil and human erosion on the 136,000 tenant farms in Alabama, and to add greater security and stability to tenant farming," that a statute be enacted to provide that all agricultural tenancies shall continue for the following crop year upon the same terms as the original lease unless written notice for termination is given by either party not later than Aug. 1.

2. That liens be balanced so as to encourage tenant farmers to improve and build up the land and discourage them from abusing the property, and to give the tenant credit for improvements.

3. That leases be reduced to writing so as to add definiteness and clarity to the "present vague oral farm tenancy agreements."

4. That, since "the improvement of farm tenancy is vital to all citizens," the commissioner of agriculture and industries be given specific responsibilities for improving leasing practices; compiling all agricultural tenancy law into one title of the State code. 3-15-45

The compilation would be made available to all landlords and tenants, together with explanatory material, and special hearings would be conducted throughout the State before the 1947 Legislature meets.

Livestock Market

Representative Walter C. Givhan, Dallas, sponsor of the regional livestock market addition to the "cow coliseum" bill, said it was designed to give 4-H Club youths and livestock growers the benefit of regional shows and sales. 3-15-45

Several committeemen pointed out during discussion of the livestock tax exemption bill that only a small number of cattle, mules and other farm animals are assessed at present. Revenue Department figures showed the tax accrues about $150,000 annually.

The agricultural committee today will study proposed laws to regulate and tax Alabama's newly developing oil and gas industry, while the constitution group is scheduled to take up short-loan legislation and modernization of the constitution.

Changes in the committee's previous recommendations to set up a commission to overhaul the State constitution will be necessary following conferences with members of the Supreme Court, Boswell announced today.

The original recommendation was that the proposed commission be headed by the chief justice, Boswell said today, however, that Chief Justice L. D. Gardner had expressed the court's view that inasmuch as it would have to pass on the revisions, the members should not participate in making them. 3-15-45

Continuation of the State Civilian Defense Corps, which the committee has recommended but for which the appropriations-finance group declined to set aside funds, was urged by Carey Haigler, State CIO chief.

Haigler also asked the legislators to enact "small loan" regulations, which is on the program for today; legislation to enable the State to take advantage of Federal aid to education, and "equality of opportunity in education for negroes."

The Birmingham News

Negro Education Aided

10-4-45

Birmingham, Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 2—(AP)—A $25,000 annual fund became available in Alabama yesterday which will aid Negroes to obtain graduate and professional training in other states. 10-4-45

The State Board of Education will meet Friday to draw up formal regulations by which the scholarship aid will be administered.

So far about 60 Negroes have applied for scholarship aid.

The state decided to give the Negroes financial aid to obtain training which is not available in Alabama. The United States Supreme Court held that such opportunities for Negroes shall be provided.

25m-1945 D.C.

Druggist To Award Howard U. Students

Chicago Defender, Ill

7-28-45

Four local pharmaceutical firms have donated a $500 award fund to Howard university's college of pharmacy.

The fund was established by Jones and Jones; Leonard R. Jewell, William Thompson Prescription laboratory and Woods-Roberson pharmacy as an encouragement for pharmaceutical students at Howard. Four annual $25 prizes will be made to the students who have the highest score on senior comprehensive examinations.

25m-1945

Florida

Hungerford School Gets $3,000

Chicago Def.

EATONVILLE, Fla.—Chase and company with headquarters in Sanford, Fla., has just made a gift of $3,000 to Hungersford school to be used to equip a new trades building which is being erected through a gift of $20,000 from the Davella Mills Foundation.

7-21-45.

Joshua C. Chase, president of Chase and company, has been a trustee of Hungersford school for many years and lives in Camden, Maine. He established the Chase and Company Scholarship Fund at Hungerford school with the idea of helping worthy Negro boys and girls and the Windermere Scholarship Fund for the same purpose.

Scholarship System Set Up For Negroes

Advertiser

All-South Cooperative Plan Advocated By Florida Board

Montgomery, Ala.

GAINESVILLE, FLA., Oct. 14.—(AP)—The State Boards of Education and Control today set up a system for awarding out-of-state college scholarships to negroes who are unable to get the same courses at Florida A. and M. College that white students are offered in state institutions.

At the same joint meeting, Gov. Millard Caldwell asked Pres. Doak S. Campbell, of Florida State College for Women, to make a study of some plan by which all the southern states could cooperate in an effort to offer negroes full college educational opportunities.

He said he would take the results of Campbell's study to the southern governors' conference in New Orleans next December.

Regulations for awarding the out-of-state negro college scholarships provided that the president of Florida A. and M. College for negroes shall recommend the amount of the award in each case.

10-15-45

It will be based on the amount necessary to "equalize the expenses of each applicant to and at the out-of-state college or university with the expenses of a student registered in similar courses at an institution of higher learning in Florida."

The rules were prepared by a committee composed of John T. Wigginton, executive secretary to the governor, Board of Control Secretary J. T. Diamond, and J. Franklin Williams of the State Department of Education.

They reported to the two boards that "we are conscious of the legal rights of negroes to enter the University of Florida and the Florida State College for Women in order to avail themselves of courses not taught at the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the celebrated Missouri case.

"While the granting of out-of-state scholarships in the regulations . . . does not fully meet the requirements of the Supreme Court decision, it is our considered opinion that the provision for scholarships under these regulations is all that is economically feasible or justified at this time."

10-15-45

There have been several negro applicants for admission to the University of Florida and the Florida State College for Women during recent months.

No scholarship fund was set up today, but cabinet members of the Board of Education said they will make the money available when they meet later as a budget commission.

25m-1945

General

WIDER EDUCATION OF NEGROES URGED

New York Times
N.Y., N.Y.

Broughton of North Carolina Opens Drive for College Fund of $1,550,000

4-19-45

Negro colleges must be improved and enlarged if they are to provide to service men the educational opportunities specified under the GI Bill of Rights and other measures, J. Melville Broughton, former Governor of North Carolina, declared yesterday at a meeting held in the Rainbow Room, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, to open the campaign of the United Negro College Fund for $1,550,000.

"There are more than a million Negroes in the armed services," he said, "and there are not enough institutions in America today to accomplish this task. Certainly, the South alone cannot do it. It is a national responsibility."

Mr. Broughton, who is a vice chairman of the fund, held that the thirty-two private colleges in the organization were doing a type of work that could not be done in State institutions. He added that these schools were training ministers and religious leaders who exercise a wide influence.

In addition, he said, the private colleges are doing valuable work in training teachers. They have been able to blend culture with practical training in such a way as to enable the Negro in the South to have a larger opportunity, he asserted. 4-19-45

"We in the South have the feeling that there is a definite need for these private colleges and institutions," he said. "While virtually all of the States have established institutions of higher education for the Negro race, they would be wholly inadequate for the task of training leaders without the work that is being done in the private institutions."

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institution, and president of the fund, described the campaign, which he said had enlisted the support of the leadership in American life, as a practical and effective approach to helpful interracial relationships. In the post-war world, he said, on no group in the nation will the burden of adjustment fall more heavily than on the Negroes.

"If this group is to meet its problems with courage and wisdom it is essential that 20,000 Negro youths in private colleges be given every opportunity that education can afford to measure up to the demands of a changing world," he continued. "It is well that they should realize that their opportunities are made possible by a generous nation concerned about their welfare. With this true, a sense of responsibility will grow out of a sense of obligation."

Florida A. and M. College Receives $1,600 Grant

Miami Whip

2-24-45

TALLAHASSEE, — (ANP) — Florida A. and M. college is the first Negro institution to receive a grant from the Alfred P. Sloan foundation, a sum of $1,600 for the advancement of the teacher training program as related to economic education, according to Dr William H. Gray, president. Alfred P. Sloan is chairman General Motors. White schoo have participated in quite large projects. 2-24-45

President Gray expressed the institution's gratitude for the interest and increasing aid that is being afforded the college in its effort to offset a thorough, systematic educational organization.

THE MOVE BY CATHOLIC SCHOOLS to obtain some of the $300,000,000 fund for school support got under way in the important Jesuit weekly, "America."

Birmingham News

The Catholic position, historically opposed to federal support, has been verging slowly towards federal aid if certain conditions are met.

These include absence of federal control, that the funds go only where needed, that the funds be applied without race, creed or color discrimination. 2-18-45

Catholics are also strongly opposed to a department of education, as distinguished from the present Office of Education. The status of department, they fear, means control.

* * *

AT SENATE HEARINGS early this month, this stand was made clear, partly by the Very Rev. Msgr. Frederick Hockwalt, director of the education division of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

He testified, along with a score of educators, upon the bill of Sens. Lister Hill of Alabama and Elbert Thomas, of Utah, to provide $200,000,000 annually for teacher salaries and equipment and $100,000,000 for equalization among the states most in need of funds. A total of $10,400,000 would go to Alabama schools. 2-18-45

The bill, after two weeks of debate, is still in committee.

Several other bills are to be offered, one of the most important is likely to be that being prepared by Sen. Robert A. Taft (R.), of Ohio.

Taft said the bill he is working up will provide more drastic equalization to assure that federal funds will go where needed and only where needed. Many feel that, as the bill shapes up, it will provide funds almost solely for Negro education. 2-18-45

Criticizing the Hill bill, Taft said: "It would only move a very small way toward equalization because so much of the money is distributed to states that do not need it.

"I think the colored situation in the South is the biggest and perhaps the only argument for federal intervention in aid to education."

Sen. Taft received a telegram this week from the archbishop of Cincinnati, John T. McNicholas, asserting he did not think the Hill bill satisfactory, but that he would not object to a plan of equalization as, he believed, Taft was preparing. 2-18-45

The Catholic stand was given in an article and in an editorial in "America's" issue of this week which pointed out that the Hill bill provides that funds be spent only for public agencies publicly controlled.

The editorial asks for aid to both private and public schools so that all children could have the kind of education "which in conscience, they believe to be best."

The article, written by Urban H. Fleege, teacher at Catholic University, Washington, D. C., states that Catholics are taxed twice, in effect, to support schools, once by the state, again by the church.

"The government compels Catholic children to atttend school, but fails to provide a type of education which they, in conscience, can accept. Last year Catholics were taxed $416,0000,000 for the support of public education . . . many of them then also supported Catholic schools to save the public over $284,661,000."

Baptist Board To Give Negro College $60,000

Birmingham News

6-20-45

ATLANTA, June 9 —(AP)— The Southern Baptist Home Mission Board has appropriated $60,000 for the erection of a recitation hall for the American Baptist Theological Seminary in Nashville. Ala.

The Nashville institution is a seminary for Negro Baptist ministers and is operated by a joint commission from the Southern Baptist Convention and the National Baptist Convention (Negro).

Dr. J. B. Lawrence, executive secretary-treasurer of the Southern Baptist Home Mission Board, reported that offerings to Southern Baptist home missions in May were up 40 per cent—a total of $338,605, compared with $241,024 in the same month last year.

Palmer Institute Gets $1,500 In Will

Chicago Ill.

6-16-45

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — The Palmer Memorial institute in Sedalia, N. C., was $1500 richer this week because a former local man failed to collect a legacy in that amount. Chicago-Defender

Under the terms of the will of Mrs. Mary Konopka of Northampton, who died December 22, 1942, her son, Alfred Dennis, was to collect the $1500 legacy if he could be located by April 7, 1945. When he failed to show up, probate court extended the period to June 1.

Still failing to appear on the scene when the deadline was reached, he forfeited the legacy which passed to the Negro educational institution. The woman's estate, which totaled more than $11,000, went to charity.

Rust College Gets $400,000 Building Program

Atlanta, Ga.

Daily World

6-23-45

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss. — The Board of Trustees of Rust College, meeting last week at Central Baptist church in Jackson, approved and adopted a building program for the institution totalling $400,000.

Immediate building plans call for the erection of a new administration building this fall at a cost of $1000,000 aside from the new building program the meeting of the trustees revealed a most promising future for the institution. According to the reports the area will run far the excess of its quota in raising funds for the Crusade for Christ and this excess amount will be given for the further improvement of Rust College.

Three new members added to the Board of Trustees were: Bishop J. R. Magee, Chicago, Ill., and two women from the North Mississippi and Upper Mississippi Conferences. 6-22-46

The report of the secretary, Dr. B. F. Harper, showed that the budget of the college for the past year was $80,000; that the college had $107,000 for the building fund and that $50,000 had come to the school through the Crusade of Christ. All teachers' salaries have been raised.

The trustees granted degrees to the former students: Dr. S. D. Radmond, Jackson, Doctor of Law, and Dr. E. O. Woolfork of St. Louis, Mo., Doctor of Divinity.

$1,000,000.00 To Florida A. and M.

Weekly Review

7-7-45

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — July 29— The Florida Legislature made an unprecedented move here recently in appropriating over one million dollars towards the maintenance and operation of the Florida A and M. College for Negroes, according to information released by President Wm. H. Gray, Jr., of the institution. The Legislative body granted the institution $633,230.00 for operational purposes during the biennium designated $375,000.00 from the state's huge building reserve fund to be used in plant expansion at the college.

The action of the Legislature in increasing the salary of Dr. Gray, the President of the college, to $5,000.00 annually revives memories of the clash precipitated a few years ago in efforts made by progressive whites of the state to increase the salary of the late Dr. J. R. E Lee, and the epic utterance of former Gorernor Fred C. Cone that no Negro is worth $4,000.00 a year.

Paradoxically, before the late President's Lee's death, he was receiving $4,600.00 annually, and the recent action of the Legislature indicates a trend toward liberal and progressive thinking of the part of politicians in this section. B'ham, Ala.

The Legislature also made an unusual move in increasing the appropriation of the college $112,000.00 above the recommendation of the Budget Commission to give the institution a total biennial appropriation of $633,230.00. The present grant represents a 51 per cent increase over the appropriations for the previous biennium. In addition to the large percentage increase in general appropriations made available to the institution, the legislature made a grant of over $3,000,000.00 for immediate post-war building construction. A $250,000.00 Science Hall, and a hospital unit head the list for post-war consideration.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

"The South must take a chance on Uncle Sam, watching him, but accepting his aid, especially educational

Birmingham, Ala
Age Herald

* * *

DALLAS, Tex.—Federal aid to education will be discussed here next week by Sen. Lister Hill, who has sponsored it for a long time. It is discussed today by a famous North Carolina editor. In the Tar Heel State they pepper states rights with common sense:

* * *

BY SANTFORD MARTIN
Editor, The Winston-Salem Journal And Sentinel

I don't know how the people of other Southern states feel about Federal aid for public schools, but I am sure that if the people of North Carolina were called upon to vote on this issue the result would be an overwhelming majority in favor of Federal aid. In thus casting their ballots our citizens merely would be registering their approval of an ideal they have been pursuing for more than 40 years. At the beginning of the present century, we had a governor in North Carolina, Charles Brantley Aycock, who sold the people on the principle of universal education and equality of opportunity for all the children—white and black.

* * *

10-15-45

"Equal, that is the word!" he proclaimed. *"On that word I plant myself and my party—the equal right of every child born on earth to burgeon out all there is within him."*

Birmingham Ala.

* * *

From 1900 until this hour, the people of North Carolina have been pressing steadily toward that goal. But they know now that the goal of equal educational advantages for all the children of this country never can be attained without Federal aid for the poorer states. They know this from their own experience. We have 100 counties in North Carolina. A majority of these counties did not have the taxable property to maintain even reasonably good schools for their children. The state came to their rescue, by setting up a State Equalization Fund. Under this system the rich counties were required to help the poor counties, and today every child in North Carolina—white and black—has a nine-month school term. Teachers are paid the same in poor counties as in rich. And principals are employed for 10 months in all the schools of the state.

* * *

A majority of our people, I am convinced, believe that a similar Equalization Fund should be set up by the Federal Government and so distributed that educational opportunity will be equalized for the children of all the states, just as it has been equalized for the children of all our counties.

* * *

Equalization should apply to teachers' salaries as well as school terms. We cannot hope to have good schools for all children so long as 28,000 teachers in the United States receive $600 or less for their year's work, and 197,000 teachers are paid salaries of less than $1,200. That is what we have this year, and that is what we shall continue to have until the Federal Government comes to the aid of those states and communities which do not possess enough taxable wealth to produce revenue to bring their schools up to a reasonable standard of excellence. The glaring, shocking inequalities of educational facilities under our present system are strikingly revealed in a survey which shows *that some areas in this country have 60 times as much financial support behind the education of their children as other areas.* This means, of course, that some children get 60 times as much educational opportunity, so far as financial support determines, as other just as good American children receive.

* * *

North Carolina is not afraid that Federal aid will give the Negroes too much education. This state believes in the education of Negroes. For more than 40 years our State Department of Education has followed the philosophy set forth by Dr. James Y. Joyner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction during the Aycock administration and for many years thereafter. "The obligation of the state for the education of the child," he said, "is the same, whether the child is wrapped in a white skin or a black."

10-13-45

This year our state is spending approximately $41,000,000 to maintain its public schools. Of this amount, $11,500,000 goes to Negro schools, with Negro teachers and principals receiving the same salaries as white teachers and principals. Since Negroes constitute about 27 per cent of our population, they are receiving their fair share of the state appropriation. And our people believe they should likewise be given their just share of a Federal Equalization Fund

* * *

North Carolina has demonstrated through the years that it believes in the philosophy of Gov. Aycock, who away back in 1901 said: "We favor universal education and intend to accomplish it. As to the Negro, we shall do our full duty to him. He is with us to stay. His destiny and ours are so interwoven that we cannot lift ourselves up without at the same time lifting him."

Negro Schools Get Three Million In Gifts From Board

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.
10-13-45

NEW YORK—Appropriations during the year of $3,073,976, mostly for education in the South and including $325,000 for the nation's first school of veterinary medicine for colored persons, were announced last Thursday by the General Education Board in its annual report.

The veterinarian's school will be located at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Among other appropriations were $14,000 to the New York public library's 135th street branch for its Harlem Cultural center and its American Negro theatre and $23,000 for a survey of education in Africa.

Ala. Grants Out-of-State College Funds for Negroes

Chicago, Defender 10-20-45

Chicago, Ill.

(Defender Staff Correspondent)

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—In a desperate attempt to circumvent the U. S. Supreme courts decision in the University of Missouri case, the 1945 State Legislature voted an allocation of $25,000 annually to provide out-of-state higher educational opportunities for Negro students through scholarships.

Last Friday the State Board of Education drew up particulars under which students desiring higher learning courses that are not included in the curricula of Negro colleges in Alabama may qualify for training elsewhere.

A student is eligible for state aid if educational opportunities which are available for whites are not obtainable at any of the Negro institutions of higher learning in the state. 10-20-45

66 Applicants

An applicant must also be qualified by both the state superintendent of education and officials of the college he plans to attend.

State Superintendent of Education E. B. Norton told the board of education that a total of 66 applications have been received. He also stated that since 1939, when the U. S. Supreme court ruled that Negroes were entitled to equal educational opportunities within the state of which they were residents, numerous requests for admission to Alabama white colleges had been made by Negro students.

Gaines Case

The plaintiff in the University of Missouri case was Lloyd Gaines, a young Negro who desired to study law within the bounds of his home state. The Missouri legislature attempted to placate the colored citizenry by offering out-of-state scholarships such as Alabama has decided to give Negro students. Charles Houston and other attorneys who represented Gaines in the case refused to accept the state's subtle effort to avoid providing equal educational opportunities in Missouri for its Negro citizens. Houston was special counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the time, and the case was sponsored by that organization. 10-20-45

The Supreme court in its decision made it quite clear that Missouri would have to afford equal educational opportunities for all of its citizens, regardless of race within the state. The court ordered Gaines admitted to the University of Missouri or the state would have to build another school to accommodate him.

The Alabama scholarship plan is intended as a method of compromise with the decision of the court of the land. It is in line with what state officials said was a plan to provide graduate and professional work for Negro students.

It was recommended by Gov. Chancy Sparks to the 1945 legislature. The governor is also advocating a regional educational plan in the South to provide higher education for Negroes.

Already there are rumblings that neither plan will be regarded as satisfactory to meet the supreme court's ruling that Negroes are entitled to equal educational opportunities within the state of which they are residents, just as afforded for whites.

John Webb Gives $2,000 To M,house

Atlanta Daily World
Ga.

The Honorable John L. Webb of Hot Springs, Ark., one of the leading Negro philanthropists, addressed the students and faculty of Morehouse College last week in Sale Hall Chapel. Following his address, President Benjamin E. Mays, announced that Mr. Webb had contributed the sum of $2,000 to the Morehouse endowment fund and is the "first Negro to make such a substantial gift to this institution." 12-18-45

Mr. Webb, a strong believer in giving a tithe of one's earning to worthy causes, contributes 20% annually out of his income to philanthropies. He is a prominent Baptist layman and serves on the executive committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and on the National boards of the YMCA and the Boy Scouts.

A native of Mississippi, Mr. Webb is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and a director of the Universal Life Insurance Company of Memphis, Tenn. Prominent in fraternal organizations he is grand master of the Masons in the state of Mississippi. 12-18-45

Another announcement by President Mays concerned the establishment of the John L. Webb Oratorical Contest at Morehouse, which will offer annually to students entering this competitive effort forty dollars on cash awards. The first prize has been designated as $25, and the second prize, $15.

Million Left to St. Emma Institute by Philly Woman

The Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

PHILADELPHIA

Mrs. Louise D. Morrell, white Catholic, who died Nov. 5, and is most remembered for her aid to Indians and colored people, made the St. Emma's Industrial and Agricultural Institute, near Richmond, Va., the chief beneficiary in her will which was probated here Monday. 12-1-45

Mrs. Morrell's estate is believed to total more than $1,000,000.

With her husband, General Edward Morrell, Mrs. Morrell was co-founder of St. Emma's. It is bequeathed her entire residuary estate.

Must Abide by Charter

Should the school fail to comply with the charter and by-laws and with a letter from the co-founders dated in 1917, the estate falls to the sisters of the Blessed Sacrament for Indian and Colored People at Cornwell Heights.

The will also bequeaths Xavier University, New Orleans, the bronzes in Mrs. Morrell's Torresdale home to be used as a permanent display in the university museum.

Two thousand dollars was also given to cover expenses of shipping and maintaining the art objectives which are to be a part of "The Edward Morrell Collection."

The Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament will receive the candelabra and all remaining furniture, rugs, pictures, jewelry, silver and personal and household effects at Torresdale.

The Sisters are also bequeathed Mrs. Morrell's automobiles, and all stable, barn, garden and greenhouse equipment. 12-1-45

Aids Mission

Among the many other charities which benefited from the will was the St. Simon Mission at 509 S. 9th St., which was given $2,500 for "welfare of Negroes."

Each house servant who had been in her employ for a period of 10 or five years, received $1000 and $500 respectively.

Mrs. Morrell, who died after suffering a cerebral hemorrhage, was the daughter of the late Francis A. Drexel of the Philadelphia banking house.

25[illegible]-1945

Board Approves Grant For Stowe College

St. Louis Argus

1-5-45 Mo.

The Board of Education Instruction Committee, Tuesday night, approved recommendation that Stowe Teachers' College be permitted to accept a grant from the Albert P. Sloan Foundation of New York for research in local economic conditions.

Dr. Ruth Harris, principal of Stowe, told the committee that Stowe is one of five U. S. teachers' colleges offered such a grant. The grant is to permit research into local economic conditions so as to enable teachers to understand the needs of pupils in their classes and to adjust their teaching accordingly, Dr. Harris explained.

$75,000 Raised For Tougaloo Dormitory

Journal & Guide

3-3-45

TOUGALOO, Miss.—The 75th anniversary building fund project for Tougaloo College, started in March, 1944, with $75,000 as its goal, was completed within a year, it was announced by President Judson L. Cross, at chapel service February 19. This money will provide means to construct a new women's dormitory. Norfolk, Va.

At the chapel service the various departments of the college presented the college with $1,322.67. In addition to the $75,000 building fund, $7,540.00 has been contributed toward a furnishing and equipment fund. 3-3-45

Some of the larger donors were The American Missionary Association, $25,000; Massachusetts Women's Missionary Union, $25,000; and Tougaloo College Alumni, $2,000. Other contributions ranged from $10,000 to $1.00.

More For Tuskegee

Birmingham News

The Alabama Legislature's interim committee on welfare has decided to recommend doubling of the present $100,000 annual appropriation by the state to Tuskegee Institute. The action is in line with a request made by the institute in 1943. The additional funds would be used, the committee specified, for continuation of graduate work at the institute, especially in veterinary medicine. 3-2-45

All familiar with Tuskegee's work know how important it is, how well it is done. There will be widespread gratification, therefore, over this prospect for extension of such fine, constructive endeavors. Ala.

It is in broadened opportunities for all the people that the sure hope of mutual confidence, cooperation and progress are to be found.

LEAVES LOAN FUND FOR BOTH RACES

Norfolk Journal & Guide

Albert H. Bangert, aged former mayor of New Bern, who died in December, left the bulk of his estate for the creation of a loan fund "for the education of worthy boys and girls of both races" of New Bern. It was recommended that between one-fourth and one-third of the proceeds of the trust fund established by the will be made available to Negroes. The loan fund will be administered by the New Bern school board, and the loans are to be granted for students to continue their education in "scholastic, trade, technical, business or professional studies." 1-6-45 Va.

Mr. Bangert, who was of German extraction, had for many years taken an active interest in the educational and civic affairs of New Bern. He served on the school board and was a great patron of the American Legion. A bachelor, his nearest relatives were nieces and nephews, who were left annuities and cash bequests. His cook received a $200 bequest. 1-6-45

General

$3,705 Raised In Norfolk For Meharry Medical College

Journal & Guide Virginia

Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK—At a meeting of the Tidewater chapter of the Meharry Medical College Alumni at Eureka Home, Church street, last Thursday night, a total of $3,705 was subscribed for the current fund-raising campaign for the building of a dormitory at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee, and $3,500 of this amount was paid in cash. 4-21-45

Dr. E. W. Murray of Norfolk presided at the dinner meeting and introduced Dr. D. T. Rolph of the Meharry Medical faculty, who is also executive secretary of the Meharry Alumni Association. Dr. Rolph addressed the gathering which included several physicians who are not members of the alumni of Meharry but who were present because of their interest. Dr. Rolph told of the work now being done at Meharry and made an appeal for support of the building fund by the alumni of the medical college.

Following the address by Dr. Rolph there were remarks by numerous physicians and dentists present and greetings were extended on behalf of Norfolk citizens by P. B. Young Sr.

The following contributions were made: Dr. J. T. Givens $500; Dr. A. C. Fentress $100; Dr. A. B. Harrison $100; Dr. G. Hamilton Francis $500; Dr. E. D. Burke $500; Dr. H. M. Diggs $150; Dr. F. M. Harris $500; Dr. Eugene Hodges $100; Dr. E. A. C. Harris $100; Dr. R. J. Brown $100; Dr. W. P. Richardson $100; Mrs. M. B. Conley, R. N., $25; Dr. E. W. Murray $100; Dr. J. H. Boyd $100; Dr. J. E. Washington $100; Dr. J. A. Graham $100. 4-21-45

The following who are not members of the Meharry Alumni contributed: Dr. J. Q. A. Webb (Leonard Medical College) $105, Dr. E. R. Archer (Howard Medical College) $50; Dr. F. R. Trigg (Boston University) $50.

The following laymen contributed: S. Tanner Stafford $25, P. B. Young Sr., $100.

Those present from out of town were Mrs. M. B. Conley, public health nurse, Southampton county, Dr. F. M. Harris, Franklin, Dr. W. T. Richardson, Franklin, Dr. A. B. Harrison, Franklin, Dr. E. A. C. Harris, Franklin, Dr. H. M. Diggs, Suffolk, Dr. J. A. Graham, Suffolk.

White Southerner Gives $10,000 To Morehouse College

Nashville Globe

5-18-45

Atlanta, Georgia, May 11—Special—Columbus Roberts, one of the leading southern figures of the day and a former commissioner of agriculture for the State of Georgia, visited Morehouse college this week as a special guest of the college. Mr. Roberts, who believes that a school "ought to be endowed so that it would not cost a boy a dime except for board and lodging" recently contributed $10,000 to the Morehouse endowment compaign. The gift actually means an addition of $20,000 in the coffers of the college, inasmuch as any sum contributed up to July 1, 1945, will be equally matched by an educational foundation.

"No one ought to be discouraged with any condition in which he finds himself", the noted Georgian told his listeners at the Tuesday morning chapel hour. "Cooperate with God and make the best man out of yourself that is possible, and you will make the South the outstanding section of America."

A former candidate for governor of Georgia, Mr. Roberts believes profoundly in education as a means for the salvation of the South. He told his audience that one of his greatest hopes is to see the South masure up educationally to any other section of this country. However, he stated, "education is not enough. Suppose Germany, the best educated nation in the world had linked the gospel of Christ with its educational program"!

Mr. Roberts, who is considered one of the leading philanthropists of the country, believes that the greatest mistake the South has made has been its lack of interest in education. He also expressed the belief that a man is obligated to the public, and that the greatest need he has is to his community and his church. 5-18-45

Mr. Roberts is convinced that the country depends largely upon an educated ministry, and for this reason he has contributed large sums to the endowment of Mercer university.

Gives $10,000 To Morehouse

5-19-45

Journal & Guide

ATLANTA, Ga. — Columbus Roberts, one of the leading southern figures of today, a former commissioner of agriculture for the state of Georgia, and a former candidate for state governor, who was on a visit to Morehouse College this week as a special guest, recently contributed $10,000 to the Morehouse endowment. 5-19-45

He told his audience that one of his greatest hopes is to see the South measure up educationally to any other section of the country. Mr. Roberts, who is considered one of the greatest philanthropists of the country, believes that the greatest mistake the South has made has been its lack of interest in education. However, he stated, "education is not enough. Suppose Germany, the best educated nation in the world, had linked the gospel of Christ with its educational program."

Mr. Roberts is convinced that the country depends largely upon an educated ministry, and for this reason has contributed large sums to the endowment of Mercer University.

$18,965,000 in Md. Projects Approved by State Board

Washington Post
D.C. 8-21-45

Ocean City, Md., Aug. 20 (AP).—The Maryland Board of Public Works, in special session at this ocean resort, approved today State projects totaling $18.965.000 and set machinery in motion to enable the counties to proceed with expenditures of a like amount.

Governor O'Conor, chairman of the board, announced that the body in a five-hour meeting had "given the O. K. to certain State projects approved by the postwar planning commission over a two-year period and to be launched immediately."

The board also approved the commission's setting aside $500.000 for planning local Government projects. This figure, O'Conor said, was 2½ per cent of the total county and municipality projects scheduled.

The State capital improvement program approved included three chronic disease hospitals to be constructed in the Baltimore, Salisbury and Hagerstown areas, estimated to cost almost three million dollars.

O'Conor said that $61.425.000 in State roads projects also had been approved but were not included in the total figure.

Other planning projects given the green light included five at Spring Grove State Hospital at a total expenditure of $750.000; Baltimore City Health Department, $500,000; nine projects at Springfield State Hospital, $550.000; Maryland Training School for Boys, $275.000; Morgan State College for Negroes, $430,000.

The Governor explained that the board considered a total expenditure of $1.525.000 at Morgan College, of which $1.012.000 was for projects ready to start.

Also approved was $2.579.000 in University of Maryland projects at College Park and the university hospital and psychopathic hospital in Baltimore. 8-21-45

Included in the over-all figure were undisclosed amounts for Rosewood State Training School, Crownsville State Hospital, two new Negro training schools for boys and girls, respectively; the Women's Prison and the House of Correction.

O'Conor said the board gave preference to those projects most needed by the State, those which could be advanced without becoming a detriment to general public industry, and those which signified natural expansion of State institutions and agencies. He emphasized the necessity of avoiding labor problems in any area.

At the meeting were Treasurer Hooper S. Miles, Comptroller J. Millard Tawes, Budget Director Walter M. Kirkman, Chief Deputy Comptroller Joseph O'C. McCusker, Postwar Commission Chairman Henry P. Irr and Commission Executive Director Alvin Pasarew.

The board will meet Thursday in Baltimore (2 p. m.), when State agencies will submit estimates of Maryland labor conditions in the transition period.

Negro Schools Get $3,000,000 In Gifts

The Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois 9-29-45

NEW YORK—(NNPA)—Appropriations during the year of $3,073,976, mostly for education in the South and including $325,000 for the nation's first school of veterinary medicine for colored persons, were announced last Thursday by the General Education board in its annual report.

The veterinarians' school will be located at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Among other appropriations were $14,500 to the New York public library's 135th street branch for its Harlem Cultural center and its American Negro theater, and $23,000 for a survey of education in Africa.

Pepsi-Cola finances college work of 19 Southern students

The Los Angeles Tribune
Los Angeles, California 9-24-45

PALO ALTO—Nineteen students, 8 boys and 11 girls, from Negro high schools in the south, are beginning college work this Fall on scholarships, won in nationwide competition, financed by Pepsi-Cola co., and planned and administered by a group of noted educators, including Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard university.

All 19 winners are receiving complete tuition and other required fees for four years at any accredited college or university of their choice in the United States, plus $25 a month to help defray living costs, and a further allowance for travel.

These students are from 17 southern states and the District of Columbia, where Negroes and whites have separate school systems. In the softdrink company's nationwide contest, 20 scholarships were set aside especially for Negro students in these areas, in order to give at least 20 pupils an equal chance with whites, in addition to any Negro pupils who could distinguish themselves in the general national competition.

Of the Negro students entering college this Fall, there are two each from South Carolina and Mississippi, and 1 each from Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. Delaware, also included in the special competition, did not enter any candidate. One hundred and 79 Negro schools participated by sending 562 applicants.

Selections were based on results of an examination prepared and scored by the College Entrance Examination Board, according to John M. Stalnaker, Stanford university dean and director of the Pepsi-Cola Scholarships board. The examination was given before graduation in participating schools throughout the country, to candidates previously elected by their classmates as "most likely to succeed." The only obligation of winners will be that they remain in good standing in the college which they enter, "progressing normally from year to year."

Highest score among this year's winners was made by Charlie Jack Jolley, 18, graduate of Hubbard Training school, Forsyth, Ga., who plans to specialize in engineering after his discharge from the armed services. The highest-scoring girl was Artrelle Hazel, 17, Kimball high school, Kimball, W. Va., who is specializing in chemistry at Virgina State college for Negroes.

25m-1945

North Carolina

FOUNDER'S DAY NETS OVER $47,000

STAR OF ZION
Charlotte, N.C.

Bishop Walls Leads In Magnificent Performance

Salisbury, February 14. (Special to Star of Zion.—Climaxing one of the most colorful and brilliant observances of Founder's Day ever held at Livingstone College, $47,226.12 was reported today for the College on this annual event, which has become one of the most enthusiastic exhibitions of connectional solidarity and an educational enterprise of ever-increasing magnitude as the years come and go. 2-15-45

With a grand total from his district of $6,801.30, Bishop W. J. Walls, of the 2nd area, led the entire connection in this stirring campaign for funds for our chief denominational institution, whch has become the symbol of a great church, united for the promotion of Christian Education in the first great college of the nation, supported entirely by its own constituency, composed of members of an independent Negro Church.

This observance of Founder's Day usually held on February 10th, the birthday of Joseph Charles Price, first president and founder of the institution, but this year actually falling on the 84th birthday of Mrs. J. C. Price, who was present for the observance, began with a beautiful and solemn service held in the Hood Seminary Chapel, under the auspices of the Student Council with Mrs. Loftus C. Carson, presiding.

A marvelously interesting address, "An Appreciation of Dr. Price," by Mrs. Olive McKay Sawyer, was the main feature of this service, which ended with the annual pilgrimage to the tomb of Dr. Price on the campus, in which faculty, students and visitors took part.

Prayer was offered by Mr. Benjamin Covington, followed by remarks by Mrs. Carson. The women's glee club sang "Go Down Moses," which with a solo by Miss Margie Tucker furnished the musical background for the service. 2-15-45

Miss Margie B. Wright addressed the assembly, the student body made a presentation of $100.00, which was accepted by President Trent and Mr. J. R. Blackwell gave the tribute to Dr. Price on behalf of the student body.

In the services of the afternoon, held in the College Auditorium, the principal address was given by Lt. Robert L. Gill, of the U. S. A., now stationed at Tuskegee Air Base, a distinguished alumnus of Livingstone, who spoke on "The Negro in the Post-War Period."

Greetings from the Alumni Association were brought by the Rev Charles H Foggie, also an alumnus of Pittsburgn, substituting for Dr. Jas. W. Eichelberger, national president of the Alumni Association, who could not be present on account of illness. 2-15-45

Music for the occasion was furnished by the Livingstone College choral union at which President Trent presided. "Going Home to Live With God," "Work," "By 'N By," by Ryder, and "Walk Together Children," by Johnson, were the offerings, which because of the fine interpretation and perfection of rendition, evoked prolonged applause from the vast audience present. The newly installed public address system added much to the amplification of the services and the enjoyment by the audience.

Presiding at the period of reports from the episcopal areas was Bishop W. J. Walls, of Chicago, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, which were proaches the task pessimistically, and doubts his ability, he will find it difficult. On the other hand if one "thinks he can," and teaches his people the blessedness of giving, he will find it comparatively easy to raise whatever the general church may require. 2-15-45

As the Bishops, General Officers and others of the General Committee have set a fine example for the church by pledging $1,000, $500, $200, $150, $100; with some who could not go quite so high pledging $50 and $25, we are expecting Presiding Elders, Pastors and District Officers to set the local churches a fine example by taking one of the high Honor Rolls. Then, let the officers of the local churches follow the pastor's lead and set an example in their giving that will be worthy for the membership to follow. Giving to the church is a blessing because it paves the way for abundance. In Malachi 3:10 we find, "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of host, if I will not open to you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it." Do you not want such blessings to come into your life? Then, take God at His word, believe what He says, give God a chance to flood you with blessings materially, spiritually, and in every way.

Washington. D.C.

ASHEVILLE, N.C., NEWS
SEPTEMBER 21, 1945

COLLEGE AND SONDLEY LIBRARY WILL COMPRISE WAR MEMORIAL

A site for Asheville-Biltmore College and a building for Sondley Reference library, together with a $10,000 trust fund for education of Negroes was recommended as a suitable Buncombe county war memorial by the sub-committee to the general committee named recently to consider an appropriate memorial for Buncombe war dead. The meeting was held Monday evening at the American Legion clubhouse. The proposal for a home for Asheville Biltmore College was presented by Mrs. M. A. James, a member of the college board of trustees. Mrs. Curtis Crump, George Myers Stephens and Charles K. Robinson had suggested that a structure be erected to house the Sondley Memorial library.

Other projects considered as suitable war memorials were a $2,000,000 medical center and hospital presented by D. Hiden Ramsey, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Dr. G. Westbrook Murphy on behalf of the Buncombe County Medical Association; a proposal to establish a mountain park propoed by Roy Booth; also an art gallery, a Community and Memorial building; a Memorial forest; and a Memorial parkway. J. W. Tisdale was chairman of the committee making the recommendation, and other members included Mayor L. Lyons Lee, Rev. Harold Tyer, pastor of the First Christian Church; Charles J. Ebbs and G. Fred Brown.

Robert Lee Smith, commander of the Kiffin Rockwell Post of the American Legion, was authorized to appoint a committee of five to work with the original war memorial committee to devise a plan for raising funds and study the application of ideas for the college project on a practical basis. The additional men named were Robert R. Williams and Claude L. Love, attorneys; Waldo W. Dodge, archtect; Dr. L. T. Feldman, and Jack Barfield.

When the committee recommendation was read, Mr. Tisdale said:

"In studying and analyzing the suggestions submitted and classified as hereinbefore stated, and in its findings, teh sub-committee has ever kept before it two requirements which it felt were essential in determining whether a given proposition was fitting and suitable as a War Memorial to the nature desired. These requirements are: (1) that the primary purpose of a war memorial, and thepurpose to which all other purposes must be subordinated, is commemoration of those who by virtue of their service lay their most precious right, life, on the altar of sacrifiec, thereby preserving for us by their sacrifice, all of the sentiments which motivate us, the citizens of this city and county, in establishing a substantial, fitting and sutiable war memorial in tribute to the men and women who will never return from their tour of duty, are those of full appreciation of the immeasurable value of thir service to us by their great sacrifice for us, coupled with gratitude and love and the concomitant resolve to repay them as best we can my trying to make this communtiy and this nation, the haven of happiness and peace which they hoped might be the case as the result of what they gave and which, in the final analysis, is the only real reward we can ever give to them.

"The sub-committee also felt that the probable efficacy of any particular war memorial should be considered in the light of the imperishable words uttered by Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg when he said: "It is for us the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced."

25m-1945 South Carolina

South Carolina Shaves Fund For Negro Schools

N.Y. Amsterdam News

1-27-45

Negroes Will Receive Less Than Eight Percent of All Expenditures Slated for College and Professional Work in State

COLUMBIA, S. C. (ANP)—South Carolina will spend $1,698,550 for higher education among white citizens and only $13,000 among Negroes the next fiscial year, if the budget presented the legislature by the budget commission is carried out, it was pointed out here Wednesday.

This means that Negroes, who by the 1940 census represented 42.3 per cent of the population, will receive but slightly less than eight per cent of expenditures for college and professional training in South Carolina.

The budget commission increased appropriations for white colleges and professional schools by $315,062. At the same time, it slashed $13.500 from the lone state-supported college for Negroes at Orangeburg. 1-27-45

White state schools are the University of South Carolina, The Citadel, Winthrop, medical college and Clemson. South Carolina State College is the only Negro school, which had asked for $194,888 as against the present budget of $148,506. The budget commission, however, recommended that only $130,000 be given to the Negro school.

So. Carolina State College Gets $40,000 More

SAVANNAH TRIBUNE Ga.

MAKING TOTAL APPROPRIATION OF $170,000

3-1-45

COLUMBIA, S. C., (ANP)—The ways and means committee of the general assembly house of representatives recently approved an appropriations bill in which So. Carolina State college at Orangeburg was given $40,000 more than the $130,000 recommended by the budget commission two weeks ago.

25M

State college will now receive a total of $170,00 for the next year—$23,500 more than last year, but $25,888 short of the amount the school requested. Increases over the commission's recommendation were also provided three other colleges, all white 3-1-45

The state will spend $1,973.550 for higher education among whites next year and but $170,000 among Negroes, or about nine percent of the total. The 1940 census lists the state's Negro population as 42.3 per cent.

One and Half Million for White Education; $130.000 for Negroes

TO BE SPENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA NEXT YEAR

For College and Professional Training

Savannah Tribune

ACCORDING TO BUDGET PRESENTED

1-25-45

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~~Sir~~ Erskine Ramsey Gives Colleges $2,000

The Weekly Review

The local campaign office of the United Negro College Fund has just announced a conditional gift of $2,000.00 by Mr. Erskine Ramsey, inventor, philanthropist and beloved citizen of Birmingham.

Mr. Ramsey has agreed to donate the last $1,000.00 needed to complete the quotas assigned to both the Birmingham and the Pittsburgh campaigns. As soon as Birmingham has raised $9,000 of the $10,000 quota, and Pittsburgh has raised $74,000 of its $75,000 quota, Mr. Ramsey will complete the quotas with a gift of $1,000 each. 7-21-45

Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, who is in charge of the Pittsburgh campaign, while in Birmingham enroute to Pittsburgh accepted the challenge to raise the $74,000 necessary for Pittsburgh to qualify for the donation of Mr. Ramsey.

The Birmnigham campaign office is now renewing its efforts to raise the needed $9,000 and urge those who have not contributed to do so immediately so the offer of Mr. Ramsey can be utilized. All donations should be sent to the United Negro College Fund, P. O. Box 2621, Birmingham, Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM TRAIL ATLANTA

It is quite disquieting to learn that Atlanta Negroes have already raised their quota of $15,000.00, while Birmingham is trailing with only one thousand dollars up to the time Mr. Ramsey made his conditional gift.

If the various alumni associations in Birmingham of the participating colleges, raised a minimum amount based on the number in each local chapter all would be well. As it stands now, Birmingham's record is bad as judged by what has been given to the United College Fund thus far this year.

Reports of what the various alumni groups contribute will be made through the local daily and weekly newspapers before the close of the campaign period. The first group to go over the top will be paged as soon as that happens.

It is expected that either the Tuskegee, Hampton or Talladega College clubs will be the first to go over the top. On the other hand it may be the Morehouse or Fisk group or some one of the others, but we shall see what we shall see.

The cold fact remains that in view of the great efforts put forth to circumvent the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Gaines case which held that the states must provide equal educational opportunities for citizens of both races within the states, that until that is done, the Negro's only hope for real educational opportunities rest with the colleges for which the United College Fund representing 32 grade A Negro colleges is appealing for a half million dollars to keep their doors open this year.

Must Birmingham admit that it is inferior to Atlanta by allowing Atlanta to raise its quota while Birmingham trails in the dust?

**NEW YORK, N. Y.
HERALD-TRIBUNE**
Cir. D. 356,512 — S. 539,023

JUL 23 1945

Negro G. I.s Aid College Fund

Officers and men of Negro units overseas are among the contributors to the United Negro College Fund in the 1945 campaign, Thomas A. Morgan, national chairman, reported yesterday.

Among them was one of $2,131 from the 510th Port Battalion in the Pacific theater, and another of $1,026 from a 24th Infantry battalion fighting in the same area. The national goal of the campaign is $1,550,000 to be shared by thirty-two private colleges and universities.

Journal + Guide Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK SHAW ALUMNI BOOSTS COLLEGE FUND—When receipts were tabulated recently at the New York YWCA for the twenty-five alumni clubs participating in a five week fund-raising contest for the prized C. D. King Cup, which was presented to the team that raised the most cash for the United Negro College Fund, Inc., Shaw University team took second place with a total of $1,332. Virginia Union University—the winner, had $1,600, and Tuskegee which took third place returns were $680. 7-28-45

Members of the Shaw committee, left to right are: Mrs. Iola Brumfield Keno, Charles B. Robson, Mrs. Reather Evans Malloy, Mrs. Evelyn Allen Davis, Mrs. Hattie Johnson Cleveland, Leslie A. Furlonge, director and Mrs. Carrie Smith Wallace. Other members not in picture are, Mrs. Thelma King, Mrs. Edmonia Doggett, Miss Cheryl Harry, T. H. Toole, Charles D. Saunders, Miss Selma Donegan, Miss Christine Murphy, Miss Peachey Easley and Mrs. Ethel Tucker. 7-28-45

WACS IN FRANCE RAISE $4,500 FOR NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

Atlanta Daily World

ROUEN, France —(ANP) — The 6888th Central Postal battalion, the history making group of colored girl members of the U. S. army in France, has gone over the top in the United Negro college fund drive. The girls dug down deep in their pockets or those mysterious lisle banks which even girl soldiers make use of and emerged with $4,503.70 which will go to swell current expense fund for 32 class A Negro colleges at home. 8-3-45

The campaign for the funds was conducted by the publicity department of the unit of which Lt. Margaret E. Barnes of Oberlin, Ohio, is in charge. Maj. Charity E. Adams of Columbia, S. C., is battalion commander and Capt. Noel Campbell of Tuskegee is battalion executive officer. Ernestine E. Hughes is staff writer on "Special Delivery," the battalion weekly magazine which helped in promoting the fund drive. It reports that the following WACs gave sums in excess of $20.:

Cpl. Edna B. Sanders, $260.84; Betty L. Brown, $108; Levonia Woodward $105; Maj. Charity E. Adams, $104; Pvt. Leona Jones, $62 Cpl. Jewel Rettig, $61.20; Private Alice H. Smith, $57; Pfc. Naomi V. Stewart $51.10; Lt. El Freda Le Beau, $50; Pfc. Thelma L. O'Kellye, $50; T/Sgt. Mary E. Buster, $34; Cpls. Lucile Brooks, $31.60; Grace B. Simpson, $30; Sgt. Erma L. Fifer, $30; Lt. Ella B. Tatum, $29; Capt. A. Noel Campbell $28; Lts. Margaret E. Barnes, $25; Julia Williams, $25; Gussye Stewart, $25; Pfc. Grace Shute, $25; Pfc. Bernice Marsett, $23; Cpl. Marie H. Hairston, $22; Sergeant Catherine Brown $21.19; Pfc. Marguerite Wise $21.06; Lieut. Corrie Sherard $20; Cpls. Dorothy Williams, $20; Novella Auls, $20; Pfcs. Carol Edwards, $20; Maybell Tanner, 20; Sarah E. Longmire, $20; Mary Crawford, $20, and Evelyn LeSueuer $20.00.

Wanamaker Store Gives $1,000 To College Fund

N.Y. Amsterdam News

PHILADELPHIA (ANP) — John Wanamaker store contributed $1,000 to the United Negro College fund campaign last week. The check was presented to Graham Patterson, Philadelphia publisher and chairman of the campaign local committee, by John Scroggins, a Wanamaker employe for 54 years.

Rosenwald Unit Gives College Fund $25,000

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

CHICAGO—(ANP)—A $25,000 gift to the National Negro College Fund, through the local committee, by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, was announced August 11 by Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president, raising the Chicago subscriptions to $85,000 of the $100,000 goal. 8-25-45

In transmitting the gift, Mr. Embree declared that colored colleges were vital to the higher education of one-tenth of the nation's population, and that education provides one of the most effective answers to interracial relations.

APPRECIATION

Birmingham, Alabama 10-3-45

To the Editor of The News:

Please accept in behalf of Tuskegee Institute and 31 other colleges associated in the United Negro College Fund Drive our warm appreciation for the helpful publicity and endorsement which have appeared in the columns of your paper during the United Negro College Fund campaign in the City of Birmingham. Birmingham News

You have helped us greatly to put our drive successfully over the top.

F. D. PATTERSON,
President, Tuskegee Institute.

Aliquippa, Pa.
Evening Times
July 20. 1945

Negro College Fund Drive Headed By Durr In District

$3,000 Goal Set In This Vicinity; Campaign Under Way Throughout U. S.

Howard D. Durr, Aliquippa mortician, has been appointed Beaver-Ohio Valley chairman to solicit funds for the maintenance of 32 Negro colleges throughout the United States, it was announced today.

The goal for his district has been set at $3,000.

HOWARD D. DURR

Durr announced a meeting of workers will be called next week to discuss plans and means by which to raise the quota.

In a prepared statement, he stated:

"Leaders of both races feel that this is a worthy cause. I'm asking as chairman . . . that all citizens regardless of race, creed or color will lineup and help in this campaign. No one will be overlooked.

"Our colleges are in need of better teachers, better buildings, and more facilities to carry on the type of education which in the long run will help eliminate discrimination and race prejudice so prevalent during these times."

Durr's appointment as chairman was announced by Walter S. Buchanan, who is in charge of outlying district.

Buchanan said reports should be in by August 1 and collecting completed by August 15.

Chairman Durr will be assisted by the following workers:

Dr. Charles R. Cephas, Rev. A. J. Wood, William F. Butler, Mrs. A. B. Brooks, Bartow Tipper, Mrs. Mattie Baker, C. H. Mitchell, Elder C. T. Toombs, Matthew Dempsey, Mrs. Laura Sampson, Mrs. N. L. Meeks and Jethro McCoy.

National chairman of the campaign's Advisory Committee is John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

With $30,000

GI's Approve College Fund

Pittsburgh (Pa) Courier

NEW YORK—GIs all over the world have so far contributed nearly $30,000 to the United Negro College fund, with the famed Ninety-second Division sending in a gift of $12,950.86. The whole-hearted support of the Negro soldier to the campaign is made more significant by a recent survey of Negro veterans, more than 30,000 of which have indicated their intention to register in educational institutions above the high school level following discharge. Contributions to the campaign have been made in many instances among the GIs at special meetings where education has been the subject of discussion.

9-4-45

A letter from Lieut. Col. Louis J. Beasley, Division chaplain of the Ninety-second Division, to the fund headquarters, state: "Enclosed you will find U. S. Treasury checks totaling $11,887.22 and personal checks totaling $1,063.64, representing the free-will donations of members of the division, including the 679th Tank Destroyer Battalion and the 758th Tank Battalion to the United Negro College Fund. Donations were made by the division commander down to the lowest private who desired to do so . . . The division commander, Maj. Gen. Edward Almond . . . sends through me his very best wishes for a successful campaign by the 32 college concerned."

CHAPLAINS AID FUND

Supporting the cause of the college fund throughout the division were the following chaplains of the division: George G. Bowser, Clifford B. Spears, William C. Grau, Finis H. Austin, Cajus B. Howell, General R. Woods, Hubert C. Jones, King D. S. Pogue, John R. Wesley, Alfred G. Dunston and Franklin B. Diggs.

A list of the significant gifts to the United Negro College Fund by officers and men of Negro units abroad include the following:

Ninety-second Division (Europe)	$12,950.86
Twenty-fourth Infantry (Pacific	4,523.13
510th Port Battalion (Pacific) . .	2,131.00
1887th Engineers Aviation Battalion (Pacific)	1,137.99
435th Aviation Squadron (Pacific)	1,065.50
Forty-first Signal Construction Battalion (Europe)	1,062.28
868th Engineer Aviation Battalion (Far East)	1,041.38
A Twenty-fourth Infantry Battalion (Pacific)	1,026.00
568th Quartermaster Battalion (Pacific)	696.35
A Negro Outfit in the Pacific (Anonymous)	515.90
891st Engineer Aviation Company (Pacific)	553.50
Headquarters 267th Quartermaster's Battalion	512.00
Fourth Marine Ammunition Company (Pacific)	460.00
Port Companies of the 117th Port Battalion (Pacific)	385.67
Seventy-sixth AAA Gun Battalion (Pacific)	330.45
607th Ordnance Ammunition Co.	232.55
394th Quartermaster's Truck Co.	226.20
892nd Engineers Aviation Co. . . .	214.83
890th Engineer Aviation Battalion (Pacific)	181.00
Ninety-fifth Engineer General Service Regiment (Pacific) . . .	178.76
839th Engineer Battalion (Pacific)	177.00
1534th Truck Company (Pacific)	134.00
Headquarters, Eighty-seventh Chemical Unit	125.00
707th Medical Unit	77.20

NEGRO COLLEGE DRIVE NEAR END

Birmingham now is within sight of its $10,000 quota as the city's part in the United Negro College Fund campaign. Frank P. Chisholm, field secretary of Tuskegee Institute, announced at a meeting here with campaign leaders.

The life and services to mankind of Booker T. Washington were emphasized by Negro college graduates in messages to congregations of Negro churches here in connection with the fund-raising campaign.

In his message here to the Negro campaign leaders Chisholm declared there were 14,000,000 Negroes in America and 90 per cent of them still lacked either agricultural or industrial skills. He said 41 per cent have received less than five years of schooling and less than 1 per cent have received a college education. He pointed out that 1,000,000 Negroes were in the nation's armed forces during World War II.

In response to need for additional higher Negro educational facilities Mayor Cooper Green has proclaimed next Sunday as "Booker T. Washington Day," in which Negro pastors and church leaders were urged to stress the philosophy of Booker T. Washington.

Negro Insurances Backed Bond Drives

The Defender
Chicago, Illinois 9-15-45

RICHMOND, Va.—C. L. Townes, chairman of the War Bond Division of the National Negro Insurance Association announced this week that a total of more than 24 million dollars in War Bonds had been purchased by 40 Negro Insurance companies as of July.

More than 5 million dollars of that amount was bought during the 7th War Loan, and more than 4 million dollars during the 6th War Loan.

The largest holder of war securities in this report is the North Carolina Mutual, with $4,760,900 invested. Other companies that hold more than 2 million dollars in war securities are the American Woodmen and the Atlanta Life, the latter not yet reporting its 7th War Loan achievement.

Still other companies that hold more than a million dollars in War Bonds to date are: The Afro-American, Jacksonville, Fla.; the Supreme Liberty Life, Chicago; and the Universal Life, Memphis, Tenn.

Negro College Fund To Have Alumni Aid

The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala. 9-20-4

Tuskegee graduates and alumni members representing 32 Negro colleges will speak at Negro churches in Birmingham at morning and evening services Sunday in commemoration of Booker T. Washington Day and to stimulate offerings for the United Negro College Fund.

Frank P. Chisolm, field secretary of Tuskegee Institute, who addressed the Birmingham-Tuskegee Club last Sunday, said that Birmingham is now in sight of its quota of $10,000. Mayor Cooper Green has proclaimed next Sunday as Booker T. Washington Day.

Prof. Robert W. Taylor, Tuskegee graduate, now affiliated with the OPA, will speak at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church at the 11 a.m. service, and Chisolm will be the speaker at the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church. 9-20-45

The United Negro College Fund is seeking $1,500,000 to prepare Negro leaders. More than 200,000 discharged Negro service men will return to civilian life to complete their education, it is estimated. This is but one phase of the educational needs for Negroes, it is said.

STEUBENVILLE, O.
HERALD-STAR
Circ. D. 24,104

OCT 1 - 1945

Hancock Negro Fund Drive Is Continued

WEIRTON, W. Va., Oct. 1.—The Hancock county drive for the United Negro college fund will be continued to October 10, it was announced today by Dr. A. J. Major, principal of Dunbar high school, and chairman of the campaign committee of which T. E. Millsop, president of the Weirton Steel company, is honorary chairman.

Dr. Major announced that over $1,000 was contributed by Hancock county residents during the first week of the drive. The drive is to be continued at the request of friends and campaign workers, Dr. Major said.

Contributions to the local drive have been received by mail from Weirton, Hollidays Cove, Steubenville, Pittsburgh, New Cumberland, Newell and Chester, and each mail is bringing additional gifts. Rev. R. Williams, Weirton, is treasurer of the campaign committee of which Eddie Riggins, Weirton, is associate chairman.

Over 5,000 letters have been mailed to residents of Hancock county towns asking for donations to the United Negro college fund which is a united fund to contribute to the support of 32 accredited Negro colleges in the United States. The largest donation to date is $500 received from Mr. Millsop. There are a number of $25.00 donations, and other gifts ranging down to $1.00.

STEUBENVILLE, O.
HERALD-STAR
Circ. D. 24,104

OCT 2 - 1945

Negro College Fund Drive Opens Here

The 15-day United Negro College Fund campaign opened in Steubenville Monday with a dinner for the campaign commitee at the colored Masonic building at 149 South Sixth street.

A quota of $5,000 has been set as the city's share of the nation-wide campaign to raise $1,550,000 for the 32 Negro colleges of the country.

Dr. William Lindsay Young, vice president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews spoke on the importance of the campaign.

Rev. Norman E. Nygaard, D.D. pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian church ,is chairman of the local campaign, and Attorney Chauncey Hawthorne, associate chairman. Mayor George W. Floto is honorary chairman.

25m-1945

United College Fund

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
TIMES
Circ. W. 10,000

JUL 12 1945

Negro Education Donations Asked

W. E. Speers, Five Others Make Appeal in Letter.

In an open letter to the public, six of the State's leading citizens, including former Mayor William E. Speers of Montclair, have asked for contributions to the United Negro College Fund. The letter points to rising costs of education and lowered income from endowments and adds that education of individuals is of importance to the population as a whole.

Besides Mr. Speers, now a county freeholder, the signatories are former Governor Charles Edison, Spencer Miller Jr., Courtland Kelsey, Leonard Dreyfuss and William R. Ward.

The letter:

"Thirty-two privately supported colleges train most of the Negro leadership in this country. We believe this leadership is essential to Americans of every creed and color and to the intelligent solution of many serious post-war problems.

"These colleges, in recent years, have suffered from increased costs and lessened income. They are now engaged in a nation-wide co-operative effort, known as the United Negro College Fund, to raise $1,550,000 for necessary annual current operations and maintenance. Northern New Jersey's share is $35,000. The alumni of these Negro colleges who live in this area have already given generously in proportion to their means, with Dr. Walter Alexander as their chairman.

"We believe that all right-thinking citizens desire that all groups have equal educational opportunities. This is in the American tradition. There will shortly be many returning Negro servicemen seeking higher education. These Negro colleges must be helped if they are to adequately serve them. Important to you, of course, is the fact that your contribution is tax deductible and Uncle Sam therefore will pay a goodly share. This is exactly as it should be inasmuch as this movement benefits all the people and it is rightful that it should be deductible from taxes.

"Will you send your contribution to one of the signers of the enclosed letter, either direct or in care of United Negro College Fund, Y.W.C.A., 391 Main Street, Orange, so that it will be credited to your community's part in this vital effort."

GI's Paye Way for Record College Fund Donation

Afro-American

7-28-45

NEW YORK — Contributions to the United College Fund by service men on various battlefronts were cited especially by Thomas A. Morgan, campaign director, as reason for the belief that the colored people's contribution would exceed last year's.

Colored persons alone gave $100,000 last year. This year's national goal is $1,500,000, the minimum needed to strengthen the operations of the 32 member institutions and to help educate returning veterans under the GI Bill of Rights.

Baltimore, Md

As highlights of the colored support of the fund, Mr. Morgan pointed out that member school alumni are assuming leadership in most cities, while in Atlanta and Boston they are conducting the entire fund effort.

Harlem Oversubscribed

Moreover, he added, in a highly organized drive, the Harlem committee quota of $15,000 was quickly oversubscribed, and colored Chicago businessmen raised $5,000 and pledged another $6,000 at a dinner meeting.

Leading recent contributions of service men, he said, were $2,131 sent by a port battalion in the Pacific and $1,026 sent by a 24th Infantry Battalion, also in the Pacific.

7-28-45

Racial, National Future

Typical was the letter accompanying the $2,131 donation, which said, "As colored men fighting for the future of America, we should not fall behind in our fight for the future of the race."

Corporation, foundation, labor and inndividual gifts announced by Mr. Morgan included Standard Oil of New Jersey, $10,000, Vacuum Oil Company, $5,000; Henry Luce, $1,000; Phelps-Stokes Fund, $250, and United Rubber Workers of America, CIO, $250.

Predicts Larger Gifts From Colored Graduates

Philadelphia Tribune

Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Thomas A. Morgan, national campaign chairman of the United Negro College Fund, 1945 Campaign, and several other Fund officials are confident that contributions from Negroes this year will far exceed the more than $100,000 contributed by Negroes alone last year.

Morgan pointed out, as highlights of Negro support, that: member school alumni are assuming campaign leadership in most cities; the Harlem committee quota of $15,000 was oversubscribed in an organized drive; at a Chicago dinner meeting, $5,200 was raised and another $6,000 promised by Negro businessmen; and in Atlanta, Ga., and Houston, Texas, Negroes are conducting the entire Fund efforts.

Among the contributions from officers and men of Negro units stationed overseas are: 510th Port Battalion in the Pacific, $2,131; 24th Infantry, $1,026; 76th AAA Gun Battalion, $330.45; 890th Engineer Aviation Company, $177; 568th Quartermaster, $696.35; 891st Engineer Aviation Company, $553.50; 4th Marine Ammunition Company, 5th Field Depot Service Company, $460; 95th Engineer General Service Regiment, $178.76; Port Companies of the 117th Port Battalion, $385.67; Squadron "C" of the 440th AAF Base Unit at the Army Air Field, Santa Maria, California sent in $89.75.

7-28-45

Corporation, Foundation, Labor and individual gifts announced by Morgan include: Standard Oil of New Jersey, $10,000; Socony-Vacuum Co., $5,000; Dillon, Read and Co., $5,000; International Harvester Company, $5,000; Radio Corporation of America, $1,000; Henry Luce $1,000; M. Hartley Dodge, $1,000; Young and Rubican, Inc., $1,000; Eastern Air Lines $1,000; Edward John Noble Foundation $1000; Stern Brothers Foundation, $500; Pabst Brewing Co., $500; Hart Schaffner and Marx $250; Phelp-Stokes Fund, $250; and United Rubber Workers of America, CIO, $250.

NEGROES RALLY TO AID OF COLLEGES

Weekly Review

7-28-45

Birmingham, Ala.

NEW YORK — Contributions to the United Negro College Fund 1945 campaign by Negroes in service on various battle fronts, as well as Negro business concerns, sororities, social clubs, churches and alumni organizations throughout the country, were cited this week by Thomas A. Morgan, national campaign chairman and several other Fund officials as the basis for their confidence that contributions from Negroes this year would far exceed the more than $100,000 contributed by Negroes alone last year.

This year's national goal is $1,550,000 — the minimum required to strengthen and make effective the operations of the 32 member private colleges and universities in their teaching and other services during the next year, and also to care for returning service men who desire to continue their education under the G. I. Bill of Rights.

Mr. Morgan pointed out the following highlights of Negro support of the Fund: Member school alumni are assuming campaign leadership in most cities; the Harlem committee quota of $15,00(was quickly oversubscribed in a highly organized drive; at a recent dinner meeting in Chicag attended by Negro businessmen, $5,200 was raised and anothei $6,000 promised and in Atlanta, Georgia and Houston, Texas, Negroes are conducting the entire Fund efforts. "And there are many other examples of this spontaneous interest," he said.

A list of contributions released this week by Mr. Morgan was featured by significant gifts from officers and men of Negro units stationed overseas. Among them was one of $2,131 from the 510t Port Battalion in the Pacific Theater and another of $1,026 from a Infantry Battalion fighting in the same area.

7-28-45

Also from the Pacific Theater: 76th AAA Gun Battalion, $330.45; 890th Engineer Aviation Company, $181; 839th Engineer Battalion, $177; 568th Quartermaster Battalion, $696.35; 891st Engineer Aviation Company, $553.50; 4th Marine Ammunition Co., 5th Field Depot Servcie Company, $460; 95th Engineer General Service Regiment, $178.76; Port Companies of the 117th Port Battalion, $385.67. Squadron "C" of the 440th AAF Unit at the Army Air Field, Santa Maria, Calif., sent in $89.75.

Adjutant Earl B. Rogers of the 510th Port Battalion wrote Mr. Morgan: "The men of this Battalion all have from 17 to 38 months of service overseas but are really interested in this campaign, we should not fall behind in our fight for the future of our race."

Corporation, Foundation, Labor and individual gifts announced by Mr. Morgan included: Standard Oil of New Jersey, $10,000; Socony Vacuum Oil Company, $5,000; Dillion, Read and Co., $5,000; International Harvester Company, $5,000; Radio Corporation of America, $1,000; Henry Luce, $1,000; M. Hartley Dodge, $1,000; Young and Rubican, Inc., $1,000; Eastrn Air Lines, $1,000; Edward John Noble Foundation, $1,000; Stern Brothers Foundation $500; Pabst Brewing Company $500; Hart Schaffner and Marx, $250; Phelp Stokes Fund, $250; United Rubber Workers of America (CIO) $250.

NEGRO COLLEGE FUND RECEIVES $1,030,000

New York Times

The United Negro College Fund, 38 East Fifty-seventh Street, has raised $1,030,000 for the furtherance of higher education among Negroes in thirty-two colleges, in its second annual national campaign in forty-five cities, Thomas A. Morgan, chairman of the drive, announced yesterday. Ninety thousand persons contributed to the fund.

11-5-45

The Greater New York City campaign committee, headed by Frank M. Totton and the late Dr. Peyton Anderson, raised $330,203.

The national foundations committee, headed by William Dean Embree, reported that foundations contributed $194,618. Industry contributed $300,000. Many labor unions and church groups contributed, also.

N.Y., N.Y.

Negroes donated an estimated $155,000, of which Negro service men and women overseas sent $45,000 back home for the fund.

Campaign officers included John D. Rockefeller Jr., chairman of the national advisory committee; Walter Hoving, chairman of the executive committee; and Benjamin Sonnenberg, publicity chairman. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, is president of the fund. W. J. Trent Jr. is executive director.

92nd Division Sends $12,950 To United Negro College Fund

The Informer Houston, Texas

8-4-45

NEW YORK — (NNPA) — A gift of $12,950.86 to the United Negro College Fund, was made by the members of the 92nd Division, composed of all Negro enlisted men, it was announced last week.

The gift is the largest single contribution made by a Negro unit of the Armed Services, which during the past year have contributed $29,938.55 to the college fund.

Lt. Col. Louis J. Beasley, Division Chaplain, assisted by the other chaplains of the Division, spearheaded the voluntary contribution campaign among the men. The effort had the cooperation of the Division Commander, Maj. Gen. E. M. Almond, and all company commanders.

Included among the contributors, all part of the 92nd, were the heroic 679th Tank Destroyer Battalion and the 758th Tank Battalion.

According to Col. Beasley, there was a marked interest shown this year by the men in the United Negro College Fund. The chaplains associated with Col. Beasley were Chaplains, George S. Bowser, Clifford B. Spears, William C. Gray, Finis H. Austin, Cajus B. Howell, General R. Woods, Hubert C. Jones, King D. S. Pogue, John R. Wesley, Alfred G. Dunston, and Franklin B. Diggs. 8-4-45

pects of the campaign," continued Mr. Morgan, "is the wide support received from all sections of the country and from all groups of the population. This is a splendid example of democracy in action, for through the good will and generosity of the American people, thousands of Negro youth will have a greatly improved educational opportunity.

Industries and businesses contributed over $300,000 to this cooperative undertaking in behalf of Negro education. Foundations increased their support substantially this year. Many labor unions contributed also. Thousands upon thousands of small contributions came from men and women of average means. Negro service men and women overseas gave $45,000 to the fund.

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WACs Aid College Fund

P.M. N.Y. N.Y.

The War Dept. announced that the 6888th Central Postal Directory, only Negro WAC Battalion serving overseas, had forwarded $4504.72, proceeds of a two-week drive, to the United Negro College Fund. 8-6-45

Servicemen Send $45,000

~~The Pittsburgh Courier~~

90,000 Contributors Raise College Fund to $1,030,000

~~Pittsburgh, Pa.~~

11-10-45

NEW YORK—The United Negro College Fund in its second annual Nation-wide campaign in forty-five cities, has raised $1,030,000 for the furtherance of high education among Negroes in thirty-two colleges, it was announced this week by Thomas A. Morgan, National Campaign Chairman. Mr. Morgan, who is president of the Sperry Corporation, estimated that approximately 90,000 persons contributed to the Fund this year.

"These funds," said Mr. Morgan, "which are used for current purposes, will aid these Negro colleges to strengthen their facilities, improve the maintenance of their plants and offer additional scholarship aid to worthy students.

"One of the most thrilling as-

College Fund Tops Million

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Second Annual Drive Wins Wide Backing

11-10-45

NEW YORK.—The United Negro College Fund in its second annual nationwide campaign in 45 cities, has raised $1,030,000 for the furtherance of high education among Negroes in 32 colleges, it was announced this week by Thomas A. Morgan, national campaign chairman. 11-10-45

Morgan, who is president of the Sperry Corporation, estimated that approximately 90,000 persons contributed to the fund this year.

"These funds," said Mr. Morgan, "which are used for current purposes, will aid these Negro colleges to strengthen their facilities, improve the maintenance of their plants and offer additional scholarship aid to worthy students.

"One of the most thrilling aspects of the campaign," continued

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GIs Give $45,000 To Negro College Fund

Black Dispatch

Okla. City, Okla.

NEW YORK.—Of the one million, 30 thousand dollars contributed to 32 colleges during the 1945 United Negro College Fund Drive, $45,000 came from oversea service men and women, according to Thomas A. Morgan, chairman of the drive. 12-[illegible]-45

25M

A second distribution of funds collected was made this week, amounting to $500,000. The first allocation amounted to $350,000.

Carnegie Fund Gives $55,000 to 3 Groups

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—Among grants made by the Carnegie Corporation during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, were $25,000 to the United Negro College Fund; $25,000 to the Boy Scouts, and $5,000 to the National Urban League. 12-1-45

25M

United College Fund Reaches Million Mark

Memphis, Tenn. World 11-16-45

NEW YORK—(SNS)—The United College Fund in it second annual nationwide campaign in 45 cities, has rasied $1,030,000 for the furtherance of higher education among Negro colleges. It was announced today by Thomas A. Morgan, National Campaign Chairman. Mr Morgan, who is president of the Sperry Corporation, estimated that approximately 90,000 persons contributed to the Fund this year.

25M

"These funds," said Mr. Morgan, "which are used for current purposes will aid these Negro colleges to strengthen their facilities, improve the maintenance of their plants and offer additional scholarship aid to worthy students.

"One of the most thrilling aspects of the campaign," continued Mr. Morgan," is the wide support received from all sections of the country and from all groups of the population. This is a splendid example of democracy in action, for through the good will and generosity of the American people, thousands of Negro youth will have a greatly improved educational opportunity. 11-16-45

Industries and business contributed over $300,000 to this cooperative undertaking in behalf of Negro education. Foundations increased their support substantially this year. Many Labor unions contributed also. Thousands upon thousands of small contributions came from men and women of average means. Negro service men and women overseas sent $45,000 back home for the Fund. This is $10,000 more than last year."

The Atlanta Committee under the leadership of L. D. Milton Chairman, President of the Citizens Trust Company, with active cooperation of Alumni groups and faculites of Member Colleges in Atlanta, raised $11,500 in the 1945 Campaign.

Named Publicity Director

ERNEST E. JOHNSON

Ernest E. Johnson, Publicity Director, For College Fund

New York Age

N.Y. N.Y.

11-24-45

Ernest E. Johnson former Washington correspondent for the Associated Negro Press, will direct public relations for the ~~United Negro~~ College Fund, William J. Trent Jr., announced Saturday.

Mr. Johnson returns to New York after more than two and one half years covering the Nation's capital. Although having engaged occasionally in publiciy before, he is for the first time, entering the field on a full-time basis.

The new publicity director was born and attended school in New York City, and has written for Negro newspaper for 17 years. He is also a former employe for the City of New York.

25M

When former President Edwin Barclay of the Republic of Liberia paid an official visit to this country in 1943, Mr. Johnson was invited to accompany the party as the only reporter. His pioneering activities in behalf of the Negro press in the field of foreign affairs soon won for him membership in the State Department Correspondents Association, a singula distinction.

Last February he was sent to London by the Journal and Guide of Norfolk to do special foreign correspondence for that paper.

For the past five years he has also written special articles for various national magazines on assorted subjects of current interest.

25m-1945

United Negro College Fund

ARMY HERO IN COLLEGE FUND APPEAL

Chicago Defender

5-26-45

Contribute to the United Negro College Fund

In a New York conference this week with John D. Rockefeller Jr., left, chairman of the Negro College fund national advisory committee, and Thomas A. Morgan, right, national chairman, 1st Sgt. Jerry Davis, first Negro to be awarded the Legion of Merit, appealed for public support of the worthy fund that is conducting a nationwide drive for $1,550,000 to aid 32 accredited private Negro colleges. Davis pointed out that thousands of Negro soldiers like himself will want to continue their education after the war.

Negro Colleges Open Fund Drive

Atlanta Constitution

5-27-45

The United Negro college drive, now in full swing all over the nation in the aid of 32 privately supported Negro educational institutions, is currently under way in Atlanta under the general direction of L. D. Milton, president of Citizens Trust Company.

The national goal has been set at $1,500,000, and of this amount, $25,000 is assigned as the Atlanta quota.

5-27-45

Fifteen thousand dollars is to be raised by Negro citizens, and $10,000 from white citizens.

It is a significant fact that of the 32 colleges united in this important undertaking, seven are in Atlanta. Paine College in Augusta is the other Georgia college to be represented in the state.

At the initial meeting of the Atlanta committee a short time ago, $1,000 in cash was reported, and at the first report meeting this week $1,745 was turned in. Of the total amount already reported, the Ebenezer Baptist church, of which Rev. M. L. King is pastor, has given $500, and another $500 has been contributed by the faculty of Morehouse College.

5-27-45

New York Times Backs College Fund Drive

Kansas City Call

4-6-45

NEW YORK.— An editorial in the New York Times last week urged generous public support of the United Negro College Fund in its 1945 campaign for $1,550,000 on behalf of thirty-two private Negro colleges which begins April 18.

4-6-45

"This campaign should and doubtless will receive strong support," the editorial stated.

Meanwhile, campaign headquarters last week received a contribution attached to a New York Herald Tribune story on the fund written by Edgar T. Rouzear, former war correspondent.

"Newspaper support is important to our campaign and these examples of cooperation and effectiveness on the part of the press will serve as an incentive toward the success which this cause merits," Thomas A. Morgan, president of the Sperry Corporation and national chairman of the 1945 campaign, commented.

The times editorial pointed out that the Fund will help the thirty-two Negro colleges and universities close their year without a deficit.

4-6-45

More than this, the editorial explained, "it will permit these institutions to add needed faculty members, increase library facilities and provide scholarship aid for qualified students.

"Like other private colleges, the Negro institutions have been hard hit by the war."

The editorial added: "Contributions from industrial firms, philanthropic organizations and individuals are needed to enable the private Negro institutions of higher education to strengthen their teaching and other educational services.

KANSAS CITY CALL

"Negro and white educators alike recognize the importance of maintaining and improving the standards of Negro education in the United States.

"The colleges represented in the United Negro College Fund account for half of the total enrollment of all Negro institutions of higher learning.

"They deserve the generous support of all."

MONEY FOR NEGRO COLLEGES

New York Age

The American 92nd Division's enlisted men are all Negroes. This division saw active service on the Italian front, where its combat record added up to "a rather dismal picture," in the words of Truman K. Gibson, jr., Negro civilian aide to Secretary of War Stimson. Mr. Gibson went over to Italy a while ago to find out why there had been so many "more or less panicky retreats" by largish units of the 92nd.

He came to the conclusion after painstaking investigation, that the high percentage of illiteracy among the 92d's Negro soldiers had a direct connection with the unwillingness of many of them to fight. Ninety-two per cent of the boys were in Class 4 or 5 in Army literacy tests, Class 5 being the lowest class anybody can inhabit. The same story, with variations, runs through our whole Army. Literacy averages in the Army: Negroes—46.4 per cent in Class 5; 35 per cent in Class4; whites—4 per ment in Class 5, 16 per cent in Class 4.

5-26-45

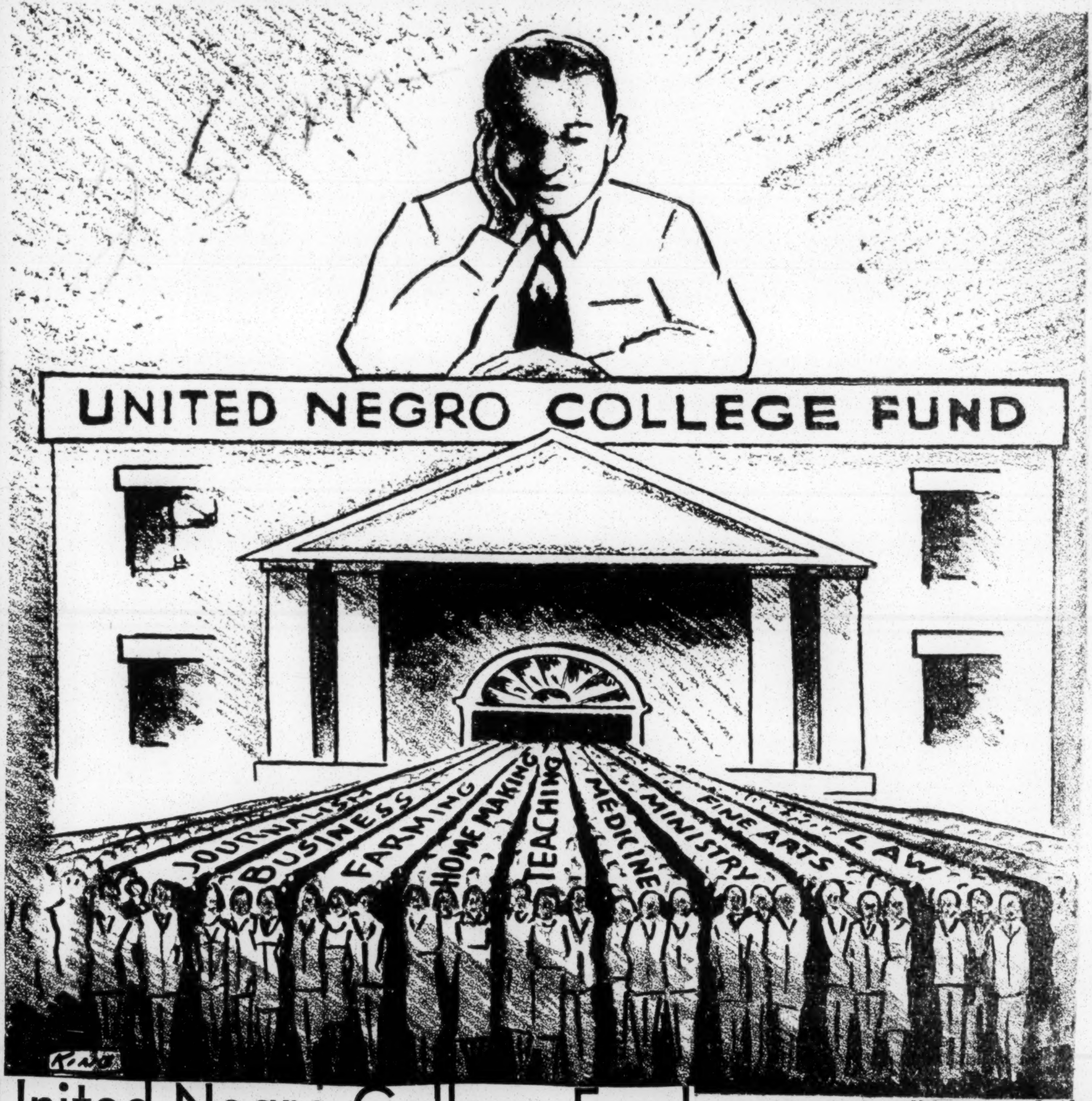
All of which looks to us like another argument (by no means the only one) for public support of the United Negro College Fund's 1945 campaign to raise $1 550,000 to be divided among 32 Negro colleges.

Of this sum, $525,000 is allocated to making up operating deficits, $575,000 to plant repairs, and $450,000 to scholarship aid. The national campaign chairman is Thomas A. Morgan, president of the Sperry Corporation famed for its success with colored employees in the manufacture of intricate war devices. the president of the United Negro College Fund is the noted Dr. F. D. Patterson, head of Tuskegee Institute. Fund headquarters are at 38 East 57th street, New York 22. N. Y.

We never have done too well by Negro education in this country. Let's take to doing a good deal better by it, for the all-around benefit of both our Negro and our white populations.

An Investment That Will Pay Big Dividends

Journal & Guide 6-2-45



United Negro College Fund

Pittsburgh Courier

Again the United Negro College Fund is staging a Nation-wide drive to attain its goal of $1,550,000 for the support of privately-financed institutions of higher learning for Negro youth.

5-19-45

It has the support of the leading citizens of this country, regardless of color or creed, and should have the support of every person who realizes the importance of having colleges which do not have to look to politicians for favor.

Free minds must be developed in free institutions, and the way to keep such institutions free is for the general public to financially support them.

While the United Negro College Fund has enlisted the aid of very prominent people, we believe that the greater amount of its support should come from the masses of Negroes.

Until Negroes in the mass win the ballot in the South, where most of these educational institutions are located, they cannot hope to exercise much, if any, control over tax-supported colleges, and therefore, can be in no position to dictate what will be taught in those colleges.

In order to balance the growing influence of the State in education, it is necessary that there be many privately-supported institutions over which the Negro public may exercise some control.

5-19-45

Now is the time to prove that we want these private colleges to live and that we are prepared to contribute to the Fund to enable them to live.

There are literally thousands of clubs, societies and businesses in colored America capable of contributing from $100 to $1,000 to this Fund, and they should do so now.

NEGRO COLLEGE FUND UP

N.Y. Times

Leader Says $203,842 Already Has Been Contributed

5-10-45

Thomas A. Morgan, national chairman of the United Negro College Fund which is seeking to raise $1,550,000 for thirty-two colleges, announced yesterday that preliminary contributions amounting to $203,842 had been received. He spoke at a meeting in the Hotel Commodore of volunteer workers and divisional chairmen.

Mr. Morgan stressed the need for educating business men and others on the subject of helping the Negro colleges produce "the leadership essential to such a large part of our population." 5-10-45

Young Negroes who have received training on all levels in the Army have expressed interest in further occupational training when they become civilians, Lieut. Charles Davis of the classification branch of the Adjutant General's Office, declared.

THE UNITED COLLEGE FUND

Savannah Tribune

Most Negro colleges and universities are united in a movement to secure funds to make up reductions in their income due to war conditions. Aside from being a movement to raise funds, it provides an opportunity for their alumni, and friends of education to show their loyalty to their colleges and to the cause of education. These institutions need money not only to carry on their normal work, but they need it to make expansions they believe post-war conditions will require. There are in this city many alumni of the various institutions taking part in the United College Fund movement. We believe they are not only willing to contribute to the fund, but are ready to do so. By making a contribution to this fund they will be helping a worthy cause, and at the same time they will be discharging an obligation to the institutions which have meant so much to them. Occasionally some one says that he owes his college nothing, that he paid for what he got. But we wonder if anybody ever paid for his education. He may have paid what was charged for tuition, for books, for material and incidentals. There were some things for which he could not pay. There is no way to place a money value upon the intangibles, such as, the inspiration received and the attitudes and appreciations developed from contact with fine, inspired, and sincere characters that many of their instructors were. Who is it that can not point with increasing pride and appreciation to the fact that he had an ideal, a friend, and a safe adviser in some one or more of his instructors? Let's raise a substantial contribution here in Savannah for this fund. Let's do it now in the next thirty days. Send or bring your check, or money to the Tribune and we will see that it reaches the proper persons. Or organize a committee for the purpose. We are interested only in raising a fund for the United Colleges Movement. Jn 5-45

The Birmingham News.

APPRECIATION

To the Editor of The News: 10-3-45

Please accept in behalf of Tuskegee Institute and 31 other colleges associated in the United Negro College Fund Drive our warm appreciation for the helpful publicity and endorsement which have appeared in the columns of your paper during the United Negro College Fund campaign in the City of Birmingham.

You have helped us greatly to put our drive successfully over the top.

F. D. PATTERSON,
President, Tuskegee Institute.

25m-1945 United Negro College Fund

United College Fund Drive To Be Staged In 54 Cities

KANSAS CITY CALL MO.

Kansas City To Be Scene Of Campaign

3-16-45

The second annual United Negro College Fund campaign on behalf of 32 private Negro colleges and universities, will be launched in April on a nation-wide scale with intensive campaigns conducted in 54 cities.

Kansas City, Mo., will be one of the campaign cities.

Thomas A. Morgan, president of the Sperry Corporation which makes gyroscopes, has accepted the national chairmanship of the campaign. John D. Rockefeller Jr., is chairman of the national advisory committee.

Last year 71,000 persons contributed $901,812.18 to the fund.

"The fine response of Americans of all races and creeds to the first United Negro College Fund appeal last year indicates real interest in a national problem that is of vital concern to whites and Negroes alike," Mr. Morgan said. 3-16-45

"The private Negro colleges, with their rich tradition of training youth for service to the community, will play an important part in the nation's reconversion from a wartime to a peacetime economy. By assisting tens of thousands of Negro veterans back to civilian life and by continuing to prepare young Negro men and women for the responsibilities of citizenship, these institutions will carry on a job for which they are admirably equipped by virtue of long experience and proven ability.

"But the war, which has presented Negro higher education with its greatest challenge, has also imposed severe financial difficulties upon the colleges. It is for this reason that the 32 institutions represented in the United Negro College Fund will come before the American public this Spring to appeal for funds to help meet their current minimum needs. They seek—and sorely need—the generous support of public-spirited individuals, business concerns, labor groups, philanthropic foundations and other organizations." 3-16-45

Mr. Morgan announced that the 27 schools which comprised the United Negro College Fund last year have been joined by five additional institutions to bring the total number of participants to 32 this year. The new members are: Benedict college, Columbia, S. C.; Bishop college, Marshall, Texas; Johnson C. Smith university, Charlotte, N. C.; Paine college, Augusta, Ga.; and Talladega college, Talladega, Ala.

UNITED
NEGRO COLLEGE
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DRIVE FOR 32 COLLEGES BEGINS IN APRIL.—Setting the goal of the United Negro College Fund campaign at $1,550,000, Thomas A. Morgan, national chairman (second from left) announced at a planning meeting in New York that the nation-wide appeal would begin April 16. Others at the meeting were, left to right, John D. Rockefeller Jr., chairman of the national advisory committee; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard university, and Walter Hoving, chairman of the national executive committee.

Other participating colleges are:

Alabama: Tuskegee institute at Tuskegee institute.

Arkansas: Philander Smith college, Little Rock. 3-16-45

Florida: Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach.

Georgia: Atlanta university, Atlanta University School of Social Work, Clark college, Gammon Theological seminary, Morehouse college, Morris Brown college, and Spelman college, all of Atlanta.

Louisiana: Dillard university, New Orleans.

Mississippi: Tougaloo college Tougaloo.

North Carolina: Bennett college, Greensboro; Livingstone college, Salisbury; Shaw university Raleigh. 3-16-45

Pennsylvania: Lincoln university, Chester County.

Tennessee: Fisk university Nashville, Knoxville college Knoxville; Lane college, Jackson; LeMoyne college, Memphis.

Texas: Samuel Huston college, Austin; Texas college, Tyler; Tillotson college, Austin; Wiley college, Marshall.

Virginia: Hampton institute, Hampton; Virginia Union university, Richmond.

Washington, D. C.: Howard university. 3-16-45

Campaigns will be conducted in 54 cities throughout the country, including cities where the participating colleges are located. Campaign cities will include: Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, (Ohio), Dallas, Dayton, Detroit, Hartford, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City (Mo.), Los Angeles, Louisville, New Haven, Newark, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Providence, Rochester, San Antonio, Springfield, St. Louis, and Wilmington.

Our Help Appreciated

New York Age 2-10-45

Editor, The New York Age:

I want to take this opportunity to express to you, on behalf of the twenty--seven Negro colleges, our deep appreciation for your help and support during the 1944 campaign of the United Negro College Fund. We feel that it was primarily because of your cooperation that we were able to receive such excellent support from Negroes. In numerous instances, Negro servicemen overseas wrote us and told us that they had read about the Fund in a Negro paper. 2-10-45

Since last year, five additional accredited Negro colleges have become a part of the Fund. They are: Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.; Bishop College, Marshall Texas; Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.; Paine College, Augusta, Ga; and Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.

Now thirty-two of the eligible thirty-six institutions are members of the Fund.

We believe that with your continued support and goodwill we can do a better job for the college in 1945.

W. J. TRENT,
Executive Secretary,
United Negro College Fund, Inc.

NEGRO EDUCATION FUND

New York Times

Thirty-two Negro colleges and universities, banded together in the United Negro College Fund, are soon to begin a nation-wide campaign to raise $1,550,000. This money will help the Negro colleges close their year without a deficit. But it will mean more; it will permit these institutions to add needed faculty members, increase library facilities and provide scholarship aid for qualified students. Like other private colleges, the Negro institutions have been hard hit by the war. With small income from endowment and low fees, and with few well-to-do alumni, the colleges must obtain support from other friends. Within the past ten years financial help has declined; as a consequence, library facilities and services are inadequate, teachers are underpaid, and physical plants have been allowed to deteriorate. 3-19-45

This campaign should and doubtless will receive strong support. Contributions from industrial firms, philanthropic organizations and individuals are needed to enable the private Negro institutions of higher education to strengthen their teaching and other educational services. Although the situation in Negro institutions is not of the best, nevertheless considerable progress has been made during the last decade. A recent study by the United States Office of Education points out that more money is now being spent on Negro education than ever before. During the period from 1930 to 1940 the number of teachers in Negro colleges nearly doubled. Student enrollment increased from 21,087 to 45,918—an increase of 117 per cent. The number of degrees awarded increased from 1,704 to 5,859. 3-19-45

Last year the fund raised $900,000, contributed by 71,000 individuals. The additional amount desired this year should be available. Negro and white educators alike recognize the importance of maintaining and improving the standards of Negro education in the United States. The colleges represented in the United Negro College Fund account for half of the total enrollment of all Negro institutions of higher education. They deserve the generous support of all.

✓

Trained Negro Leadership Is Needed, Sperry Head Says

Courier-Journal - Ky.

3-21-45

Special to The Courier-Journal.

ew York, March 20.—Stressthe country's need for a ied Negro leadership, Thomas . Morgan, president of The Sperry Corporation and national chairman of the second annual United Negro College Fund campaign, has announced a 1945 goal of $1,550,000, and said the appeal would begin in 54 cities on April 16. 3-21-45

Addressing a group of white and Negro educators and business executives in Radio City's Rainbow Room, Morgan declared: "The 32 accredited private colleges united in the fund need $525,000 to make up the difference between operating costs and their war-depleted incomes. Some $575,000 more is needed for building repairs, and we seek $450,000 for student aid, enlarging libraries, and general upgrading of facilities."

Rockefeller Indorse Plan.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., chairman of the national advisory committee, described the fund as an opportunity for Americans to work, plan and give together, so that whites and Negroes "may grow ever closer in mutual sympathy, understanding, tolerance and goodwill." 3-21-45

President Mordecai W. Johnson of Harvard University was one of the principal speakers at the meeting.

"Upon how well the fund colleges function largely depends the type of leaders and technical men that Negroes will have in the future," Morgan told the group. "These institutions will carry much of the load in the complex adjustment period ahead. They will have a major role in guiding the 250,000 Negroes in the Army who plan to return to school.

Sponsoring Group Named.

3-21-45

"Through the effort of Mr. Rockefeller a sponsoring committee of 66 members has been enlisted for the 1945 campaign. Walter Hoving, national chairman last year, heads the executive committee. Winthrop W. Aldrich is serving again as treasurer. William Dean Embree, of the law firm of Milbank, Tweed and Hope, has consented to serve as chairman of the foundations committee, and Frank M. Totton, president of the New York City Y.M.C.A., will be New York City chairman. Benjamin Sonnenberg will serve as publicity chairman."

BUSINESS LEADERS STRESS NEGRO AID

New York Times

Support of College Fund Drive Urged to Prepare Group for Role After War

3-6-45

Nation-wide support for the second annual United Negro College Fund Campaign, which this year seeks $1,550,000, was urged yesterday afternoon by leading American business men who stressed the necessity of improving educational facilities for Negroes so that they would be able to assume important positions in the post-war life of this country.

Among the men present at a meeting in the Rainbow Room in the RCA bBuilding, at which plans for the campaign in behalf of thirty-two private Negro colleges were formulated, were John D. Rockefeller Jr., chairman of the campaign's national advisory committee; Walter Hoving, president of Lord & Taylor and chairman of the national executive committee of the drive, and Thomas A. Morgan, president of the Sperry Corporation and national chairman of this year's campaign.

The campaign will get under way in fifty-four cities of the nation on April 16. Last year, when twenty-seven colleges were represented in the fund, gifts of $901,812 were made by 71,000 individuals, corporations, labor and religious groups and fundations. 3-6-45

Preservation of Liberty

Mr. Rockefeller, declaring that the people of the world now were locked in combat to determine that the people of the world now were locked in combat to determine whether liberty should be preserved or destroyed, added:

"Nearly 2,000 years ago Christ said: 'The truth shall make you free.' That truth—and through it freedom—may be made available to our Negro citizens through the more than thirty well-qualified educational institutions which are united in this campaign; that this large and important segment of our population may learn to assume seriousily and thoughtfully the heavy responsibilities as well as the great opportunities which are inherent in freedom and they and we working together, planning together and giving together in this campaign may grow even closer in mutual sympathy, understanding, tolerance and good-will—these are the objectives for which we strive."

Agreeing with Mr. Rockefeller on the objectives of the campaign, Mr. Hoving, last year's national chairman, predicted that there would be greater opportunities in the next decade for educated Negroes. He maintained that it would be "a tragedy" if there were not enough of them to take advantage of these opportunities.

Mr. Hoving recommended that steps be taken to raise the number of Negro college graduates—which he said stood at 70,000 out of the country's 13,000,000 Negroes — to possibly 200,000, so that they could help solve the problems of their race. 3-6-45

Economic Potentialities

Mr. Morgan pointed to the economic potentialities of an educated Negro population. He emphasized the importance of granting Negroes all the benefits of citizenship because, he said, the Negro would play a large role in the welfare of this country.

The colleges in the fund, Mr. Morgan added, would have a major role in guiding the 250,000 Negroes in the Army who planned to return to school and college. 3-6-45

Mr. Morgan announced the names of those who would aid in the drive as follows: Winthrop Aldrich, treasurer of the campaign; William Dean Embree of the law firm of Milbank, Tweed & Hope, chairman of the foundation's committee; Frank M. Totten of the Chase National Bank, New York City chairman; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, chairman of the committee on college presidents; Thomas E. Jones, president of Fisk University, chairman of the committee on college trustees.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson of Howard University, Washington, addressed the meeting in behalf of the thirty-two colleges involved.

Virtually Half Of Negro College Fund Is Raised

Washington Post

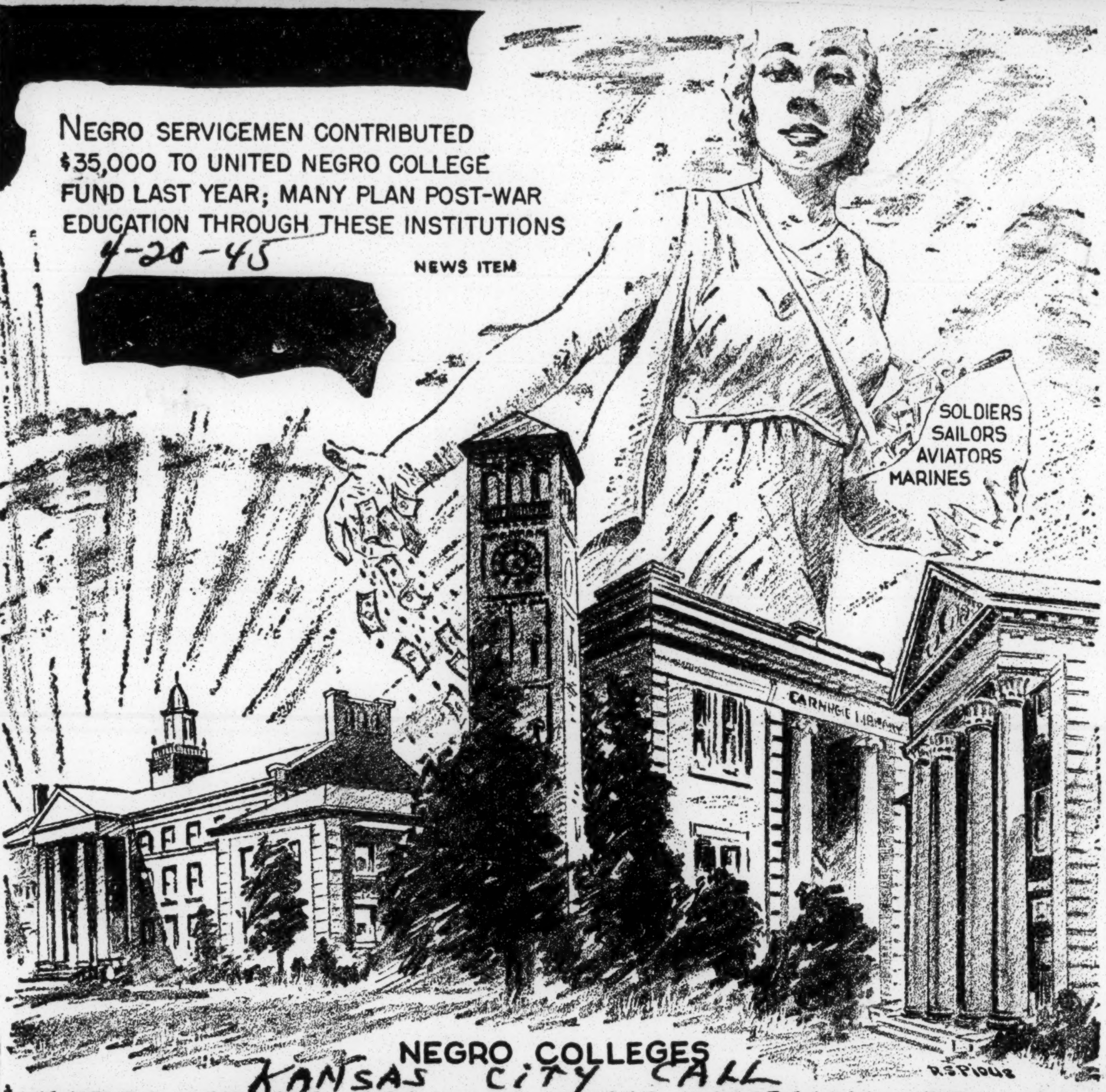
[illegible]-45

The Negro College Fund in Washington has raised almost half its $36,000 quota in two weeks, Mrs. William L. Clayton, chairman, announced yesterday.

At a report meeting, President James A. Colston, representative here of the 32 Negro colleges united in the fund drive, appealed for increased support for a project which, he said, is aimed at betterment of race relations and the physical and social status of American Negroes through improved educational facilities.

He pointed out that while educational and physical defects resulted in rejection of such a large number of Negroes by Selective Service, better colleges and universities for them after the war will "remedy the situation by training more and better doctors, nurses, social service workers and teachers." This, he added, depends in large measure on the success of the college fund campaign.

Mrs. Clayton will address the American Association of University Women, tomorrow at 5 p. m., at 1634 I st. nw.


NEGRO SERVICEMEN CONTRIBUTED $35,000 TO UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND LAST YEAR; MANY PLAN POST-WAR EDUCATION THROUGH THESE INSTITUTIONS
NEWS ITEM
SOLDIERS
SAILORS
AVIATORS
MARINES
CARNEGIE LIBRARY
NEGRO COLLEGES
R.S.PIOUS

4-20-45

Kansas City Call

"UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND CAMPAIGN-APRIL 1945"

Roosevelt lauded Negro colleges just before death

Los Angeles Tribune

NEW YORK — Praising Negro colleges for their "important contributions to our war effort in training young Negroes in specific skills," the late President Roosevelt, in a letter made public this week, as one of his last acts, commended to the American people the United Negro College fund campaign which opened Wednesday. The objective of the appeal is to raise $1,550,000 to help 32 accredited private Nero colleges meet their wartime needs. 4-23-45

The endorsement of the colleges and their work was contained in a letter sent by Mr. Roosevelt to Thomas A. Morgan, chairman of the campaign. He specifically commended the colleges, not only for their work in the war, but also in helping Negeoes "acquire the qualities of leadership the race and the nation need now—and will need in the future." He expressed his gratification that a Southerner, Mr. Morgan, who is also president of Sperry Corporation, is chairman of the drive.

The letter, dated April 5, follows in part: 4-23-45

"It is good to hear that accredited private colleges for Negroes in the United States are working together in order that they may be better prepared to do the important tasks in education which lie before them. It is good to know also that you—as a Southerner aware of the necessity for the education of all our people, regardless of race—are providing leadership in this cooperation. 4-23-45

"As you know, I have been familiar with the work of many of these colleges. They made important contributions to our war effort in training young Negroes for specific skills and in helping them to acquire the qualities of leadership the race and the nation need now—and will need in the future.

"In such an enterprise, I am sure you can count upon the best wishes of all Americans who are interested in the better education of our young people."

25m-1945 United ~~Negro~~ College Fund

United Negro College Fund Fixes $1,500,000 As Goal

Atlanta World — Ga.

Campaign To Get Underway On April 15, Secretary Trent Says

2-17-45

WASHINGTON — (ANP) —The United Negro College fund, Inc., with its participating membership among eligible institutions increased from 27 to 32, has set a goal of at least 1,500,000 for this year's campaign, William J. Trent, executive secretary, announced during a meeting with local reporters here last week. Trent, special guest of the Capital Press club, revealed that the campaign will open officially April 15. 2-17-45

The increase in participating membership brings the total close to the complete number of institutions eligible to membership with the organization. There are, Trent said, 36 private, four-year-course colleges accredited by regional authorities, eligible to join.

2-17-45

Last year, according to the executive secretary, a total of approximately $930,000 was raised; $780,000 being received by the fund and about $150,000 in donations being sent directly by the public to individual institutions.

The forthcoming campaign, said Trent, is planned to operate in 52 cities throughout the country and it is hoped to exceed last year's results in which over 71,000 individuals made donations. The campaign, he said, is aimed at all groups, including organized labor, industry, the church, civic and social organizations, as well as the general public, Negro and white.

COLLEGE DRIVE FOR '45 OPENS

Chicago, Defender

2-17-45 ILL.

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — Crediting the increased financial support which Negro colleges received last year largely to "the good will of the people," William J. Trent Jr., executive director of the United Negro College Fund, announced the opening of the new drive for 1945 with a goal of $1,500,000.

Through the drive last year, 27 participating Negro colleges shared in a total contribution of approximately $900,000 with upwards of 12 per cent being donated by Negroes.

This year 35 Negro colleges will participate. 2-17-45

Of the more than 71,000 contributors during 1944, Trent said that 80 per cent of the donors had never before given financial support to Negro colleges. "Many never before felt they had the right or reason to give," he said.

Sound Business Venture

The idea for group financing of private educational institutions was conceived by Tuskegee Institute's President F. D. Patterson. Through the impetus given the idea by the Office of Education, the General Education Board, and with the cooperation of other institutions, the plan has developed into a sound business venture for the schools.

These participating schools are educating virtually half of all the Negroes who attain higher education.

The Negro College Fund, Trent said, is "strengthening the facilities of these institutions, and at the same time developing an awareness on the part of the colleges that they must stabilize their programs." 2-17-45

Attesting to the strength of private schools in fighting various patterns of education existing in the states, Trent said, "Adequate education is necessary to do an adequate job. Private schools can stick their necks into situations public institutions cannot."

The drive for funds for Negro colleges has reached the man in the streets through his organizations, and through a pride in his institutions, Trent asserted.

A shipyard in California, for example, has pledged $100 and is paying it off in weekly installments of $12.50. A group of laundry workers are making their contributions through a regular monthly "check-off" system which they have authorized their employer to initiate. A Chicago jockey association contributed $1,000.

TO AID NEGRO COLLEGES

New York Times

Thomas A. Morgan Heads Appeal for 32 Institutions

N.Y., N.Y. 2-28-45

National chairmanship of the second annual campaign of the United Negro College Fund has been accepted by Thomas A. Morgan, president of the Sperry Corporation, it was announced yesterday by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the fund. 2-28-45

In the spring a national appeal will be made for funds for thirty-two private Negro colleges and universities. The 1945 goal has not been disclosed. Last year 71,000 persons contributed $901,812.

Dr. Patterson announced also that Walter Hoving, president of Lord & Taylor, and national chairman of last year's campaign, had become chairman of the fund's national executive committee. Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank, again will be national treasurer, and John D Rockefeller Jr. again will head the national advisory committee.

United College Fund Sets $1,500,000 Goal

Call, Kansas City, Mo.

WASHINGTON . — (ANP) — The United Negro College fund, Inc., with its participating membership among eligible institutions increased from 27 to 32, has set a goal of at least 1,500,000 for this year's campaign, William J. Trent, executive secretary, announced during a meeting with local reporters here last week. Trent, special guest of the Capital Press club, revealed that the campaign will open officially on April 15. 2-16-45

The increase in participating membership brings the total close to the complete number of institutions eligible to membership with the organization. There are, Trent said, 36 private, four-year course colleges accredited by the regional authorities, eligible to join.

Last year, according to the executive secretary, a total of approximately $930,000 was raised; $780,000 being received by the fund and about $150,000 in donations being sent directly by the public to individual institutions.

The forthcoming campaign, said Trent, is planned to operate in 52 cities throughout the country and it is hoped to exceed last year's results in which over 71,000 individuals made donations. The campaign, he said, is aimed at all groups, including organized labor, industry, the church, civic and social organizations, as well as the general public, Negro and white.

United College Fund Sets $1,500,000 Goal

~~the Informer Houston Texas~~

2-17-45

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The campaign, he said, is aimed at all groups, including organized labor, industry, the church, civic and social organizations, as well as the general public, Negro and white.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta World 4-28-45

FOR NEGRO COLLEGES. Lena Horne, M.G.M. singing star, proudly displays checks sent to United Negro College Fund by Negro soldiers in Pacific battle areas. William J. Trent, Jr. (left), executive secretary of the Fund, and Thomas A. Morgan (right), president of the Sperry Corporation and national chairman of the campaign, accepted the gifts. Miss Horne will serve as a member of the Hollywood committee during the United Negro College Fund's current national appeal for $1,550,000.

College Fund Endorsed by Late President Widow

AFRO-AMERICAN

4-21-45 Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK. — The late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, just one week before his death which stunned America and the world, envisioned success for the United Negro College Fund campaign which opens Wednesday, in a letter of April 5 to Thomas A. Morgan, compaign chairman.

Said he: "It is good to hear that accredited private colleges for colored people in the United States are working together in order that they may be better prepared to do the important tasks in education which lie before them . . . .

"As you know, I have been familiar with the work of many of these colleges. 4-21-45

Praises College

"They made important contributions to our war effort in training young colored persons for specific skills and in helping them to acquire the qualities of leadership the race and the nation need now—and will need in the future.

"In such an enterprise, I am sure you can count upon the best wishes of all Americans who are interested in the better education of our young people."

Mr. Roosevelt expressed gratification that a Southerner, Mr. Morgan, president of Sperry Corporation, heads the drive.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Appeal

In her syndicated column, "My Day," last week, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt appealed to the public to "recognize our individual responsibility" in supporting the fund. 4-21-45

"This looks like a sound setup," she commented, and noted that "proof of the need" for $1,550,000, the goal set, "has already been shown because of the service men already returning in our biggest cities."

Mrs. Roosevelt pointed out that the thirty-two participating colleges will have to accept their share in helping to adjust returning colored veterans to peace-time occupations, "since many thousands are college graduates planning to continue their work."

1945 United College Fund's First Gift From Soldiers

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh Pa.

NEW YORK—Private Negro colleges have grown in an atmos here of religion, where character development and academic attain ent have been twin goals in the education of young men and women

It was therefore quite appropriate that one of the first contribu ons to the 1945 United Negro Col- ge Fund campaign, which opens n April 18, with a Nation-wide oal of $1,550,000, came from a bat- lion of Negro soldiers in the Pa- fic theatre of operations, which onated the money during a church rvice.

4-7-45

Army Chaplain Bergen Birdsall vealed the circumstances of the cident last week in a letter to resident Joseph J. Rhoads of ishop College, Marshall, Texas, ne of the 32 private Negro col- ges participating in the United egro College Fund.

"In addition to my duties as hos- tal chaplain, it is my pleasure serve a battalion of colored sol- ers located near the hospital," rote Chaplain Birdsall.

"These services are well attended nd are a bright spot in my work," e continued.

"Yesterday we had an attendance about 350 men. It is my custom challenge my congregation from me to time to place a portion of eir money where it can bring large dividends in the constructio of a better world."

At the services, Chaplain Birdsall called attention to the campaign of the United Negro College Fun.

4-7-45

"Please accept the enclosed money order for this fund," h wrote. "I do not know their head quarters, but my dear friend anc brother chaplain, James Coby, tolc me that you would care for it foı me."

In answering Chaplain Birdsall, President Rhoads said: "I am pleased to forward your money order to the United Negro College Fund at 38 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York. Your practice of challenging your congregation to invest a part of their income in such movements is most praiseworthy."

In the initial fund campaign last year more than $35,000 was contributed by Negroes serving in the armed forces throughout the world, an evidence of the interest of these men and women in the Negro institutions of higher learning.

Negro College Fund

Commercial Appeal

Memphis' quota in the United Negro College Fund is $18,000. Under the leadership of C. ARTHUR BRUCE, who has as co-chairman Dr. J. W. WALKER, the drive will get under way May 4.

It is estimated that $25,000 will be allocated to Le Moyne College, outstanding negro educational institution of Memphis, from the fund. When an investor gets back $25,000 for $18,000 put into a deal that is pretty good business. So much for statistics.

4-30-45

If negro education is to expand in the South, it must be supported and encouraged. Memphis negroes should especiall welcome this opportunity to demonstrat by their giving that they want negro education to grow and flourish.

We have heard it said so many times in answer to those who criticize the "lack of opportunities" for negroes, tha "the negro does very little to help him self." Here is a chance for negroes to show the world they do want to help themselves.

Memphis, Tenn 4-30-45

Solicitations will be made of white and colored citizens. Mr. BRUCE'S committee will not let the fund fail, regardless of the response from the negroes. But negroes should give promptly and in such a manner that there will be no doubt about them doing their share.

Harlem Physician Heads College Fund Drive

New York Age N.Y., N.Y.

3-3-45

Immediately following announcement of his appointment as co-chairman of The New York Committee of the United Negro College Fund campaign, Dr. Peyton F. Anderson (left) physician and Board chairman of the Harlem Branch of the YMCA, met Friday afternoon at the Chase National Bank, 18 Pine street, to discuss plans for the appeal with Winthrop W. Aldrich (center) national treasurer of the campaign, and Frank M. Totten (right), New York chairman.

3-31-45

3-31-45

The United Negro College Fund national campaign for $1,55 ,000 on behalf of 32 private Negro colleges will begin on April 18th. Thomas A. Morgan, president of the Sperry Corp., is national chairman.

Negro College Fund Drive Is Launched

5-18-45

Richmond, Va.

Richmond Times

A campaign to raise $20,000 in Richmond for the United Negro College Fund to benefit Virginia Union University and other Negro colleges and universities in America was launched in the city this week and will run through May 31. The local drive is part of a campaign to raise $1,500,000 in the United States to aid financially 32 four-year colleges and professional schools devoted to Negro education.

Wilson M. Brown, vice-president of the State Planters Bank, is chairman and Robert T. Marsh, Jr., vice-president of the First and Merchants National Bank, is treasurer of the Richmond drive. Recently Mr. Marsh was appointed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to the national advisory committee for the United Negro College Fund established in 1944 to aid Negro colleges in meeting their current operating expenses. The monies contributed to the fund will be used for endowment purposes, however.

5-18-45

In Richmond contributions are being solicited for the fund from both white and Negro individuals. The money raised in each locality will be pooled and later prorated among the 32 Negro institutions of higher learning. Mr. Marsh Stated that last year the Virginia Union University received about twice as much as Richmond's goal in the 1944 campaign.

$2,000 Donation To Negro College Fund

Chicago Ill

Chicago Def.

NEW YORK.—Checks totalling $2,000 have been received by United Negro College Fund headquarters here from Russell Maguire, president of Maguire Industries, Inc.

7-21-45

The company and the Russell Maguire Foundation contributed $50 each; Thordason Electric Manufacturing Division of Chicago and the Alco Valve company of St. Louis, $300 each; and Columbia Machine Works, Brooklyn, and the Weber Dental Manufacturing company, Canton, Ohio, $200 each.

The funds is seeking $1,550,000 this year for the war-time needs of 32 accredited private Negro colleges in 12 states and the District of Columbia. Thomas A. Morgan, president of the Sperry Corporation, is national campaign chairman.

United College Fund Reaches Million Mark

The Atlanta Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.

11-6-45

NEW YORK—(SNS)—The United College Fund in it second annual nationwide campaign in 45 cities, has rasied $1,030,000 for the furtherance of high education among Negroes colleges, it was nounced today by Thomas A. Morgan, National Campaign Chairman.

Mr Morgan, who is President of the Sperry Corporation, estimated that approximately 90,000 persons contributed to the Fund this year.

"These funds," said Mr. Morgan, "which are used for current purposes will aid these Negro colleges to strengthen their facilities, improve the maintenance of their plants and offer additional scholarship aid to worthy students.

"One of the most thrilling aspects of the campaign," continued Mr. Morgan, "is the wide support received from all sections of the country and from all groups of the population. This is a splendid example of democracy in action, for through the good will and generosity of the American people, thousands of Negro youth will have a greatly improved educational oppor tunity.

Industries and business contributed over $300,000 to this cooperative undertaking in behalf of Negro education. Foundations increased their support substantially this year. Many Labor unions contributed also. Thousands upon thousands of small contributions came from men and women of average means. Negro service men and women overseas sent $45,000 back home for the Fund. This is $10,000 more than last year."

The Atlanta Committee under the leadership of L. D. Milton, Chairman, President of the Citizens Trust Company, with active cooperation of Alumni groups and faculites of Member Colleges in Atlanta, raised $11,500 in the 1945 Campaign.

Negro College Fund Boosted By Overseas GIs

The Chicago Defender

Chicago, Illinois

11-17-45

NEW YORK—Negro service men and women overseas came through with almost half of the total Negro contribution during the 1945 United Negro College Fund drive.

According to a statement issued by Thomas A. Morgan, chairman of the drive, the total Negro donation was $155,000 which included $45,000 from Negro service men and women. The entire drive grossed $1,030,000.

Greater New York City, whose committee was headed by Frank M. Totten and the late Dr. Peyton Anderson raised $330,203.

The national foundations committee, headed by William Dean Embree, reported that foundations contributed $194,618 while industry donated $300,000 to the cause. Contributions also came from many labor unions and church groups.

The fund's advisory committee includes John D. Rockefeller Jr., chairman; Walter Hoving, chairman of the executive committee; and Benamin Sonnenberg, publicity chairman. W. J. Trent Jr., is executive director and Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute president, is president of the ~~United Negro college~~ fund

25m-1945 United Negro College Fund

ONE OF HIS LAST ACTS

JUST one week before he died, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt wrote to Thomas A. Morgan, chairman of the United Negro College Fund, endorsing the Fund and ~~its second~~ annual nationwide campaign for $1,550,000 beginning on April 18th on behalf of 32 accredited private Negro colleges.

4-28-45

In a letter dated April 5th, the late Commander-in-Chief paid tribute to Negro colleges for their "important contributions to our war effort in training young Negroes for specific skills and in helping them to acquire the qualities of leadership the race and the nation need now — and will need in the future." He said that the Fund could "count upon the best wishes of all Americans who are interested in the better education of our young people."

New york, Age

Negro institutions of higher learning are working under handicaps far greater than are usually realized. Put together, for instance, the combined total endowment of these colleges, doing the bulk of the job of higher education for the Negro, equals that of one single institution of higher learning such as Cornell University. The total number of teachers to be found in these colleges just about approximates the number to be found in one institution such as Northwestern University, and the combined value of their entire plants approximates the value of public and private colleges of but a single state such as Kansas.

The Negro colleges, participating in the Fund, have a triple job to do and consider it one of the most challenging of the generation. In brief it is as follows, according to a brochure just released:

4-28-45

"1. **Training the Returning Veteran.** The Negro veteran poses an immediate problem. For an anticipated thirty thousand qualified returning Negro veterans seeking a college education, this group of colleges can offer the needed and sought-after training.

"2. **Helping Lift the Level of A People.** By augmenting key teaching services, by starting to place existing facilities in thorough working order, through steadily improving standards, and by offering opportunity for college education to a large number of the more promising Negro youth of the nation, the colleges can lift the level of Negro education and move forward to new and prideful achievement.

"3. **Helping the Nation As A Whole.** Through widening every constructive avenue for interracial cooperation, through their powerful alumni bodies, through turning out in growing numbers an informed and intelligent Negro leadership, they can be a vital force for national progress and a stabilizing factor for the nation."

4-28-45

It is hardly necessary for an endorsement to be written of the three main objectives to be achieved by the United Negro College Fund, Inc. The job must be done but it can only be done through financial assistance. Send in your contribution today to the campaign office, 38 East 57th street, New York 22, N. Y. It is an investment in the future — your future, your children's future and the nation's future.

No better way to memorialize President Roosevelt could be devised than to send in contributions in reverence of his life.

Fund Sought for Negro Colleges

To improve Negro education in the United States, thirty-two Negro colleges and universities have joined together to conduct a nation-wide campaign for funds to keep them solvent during the coming year. Negro educators are convinced that through contributions from philanthropic organizations and individuals the private institutions of higher education will strengthen their teaching and other educational services.

For the most part the Negro institutions are poor. The total value of their land, buildings and equipment is less than $40,000,000; the combined endowment totals $37,000,000. However, the United States Office of Education points out in a recent study of the situation that considerable progress has been made and the trend appears still to be upward.

Times - N.Y., N.Y. 3-11-45

Improved Standards

This study, which is concerned with the statistics for the years 1930 to 1940, calls attention to the correlation between the quality of education provided by an institution of higher learning and the amount spent for institutional purposes. A 93.5 per cent increase has taken place during these ten years in the amount of money spent for resident instruction in the colleges which were studied, including publicly and privately supported institutions. The 1930 figure was $3,020,795 and the figure for 1940 was $5,844,554.

The number of teachers in Negro colleges in this period increased from 1,888 to 3,291. A movement toward the upgrading of teachers through improved certification standards, scholarships made available through private philanthropy and the State, and other methods is noted. 3-11-45

Students, according to the ten-year survey, are enrolling in Negro colleges in increasing numbers. In 1930, 21,087 students were registered as against 45,918 in 1940, a percentage increase of 117 per cent. While 1,704 undergraduate, graduate and professional degrees were awarded by these institutions in 1930, the number had jumped to 5,859 in 1940.

Plans for the Future

The colleges and universities represented in the United Negro College Fund, which includes such institutions as Howard, Hampton, Fisk and Tuskegee, and all thirty-two of which are accredited schools, now account for approximately half of the total enrollment of all Negro institutions of higher education.

Educators hope that with the monies contributed to the United Negro College Fund the thirty-two institutions will be able to close the fiscal year without a deficit. They plan to add much needed faculty members, increase their meager library facilities, and generally offer additional opportunities for qualified young Negro men and women to secure a college education through scholarship aid.

United Negro College Drive Maps Program

Memphis World 4-11-45

Dr. R. Q. Venson, well-known dentist and civic leader, has accepted the chairmanship of the Initial Gifts Committee in the United Negro College Fund Campaign, and his group plans to raise approximately two-thirds of the $18,000 set as a goal for Memphis. Formation of the Initial Gifts committee was completed at the Downtown Office of the Campaign, located at 172 S. Third street, upstairs, last Wednesday afternoon.

Purpose of the United Negro College Fund Campaign is to raise sufficient monies in one major, cooperative effort to meet operation costs of 32 individual colleges privately endowed. 4-10-45

The Initial Gifts Drive, scheduled to get under way Wednesday of this week, April 11th, will continue through May 3rd a which time the general solicitation campaign opens Initial contributors are expected to be responsible for approximately $11,000.

Organized along military lines, Dr. Venson has been designated "General Eisenhower" in the drive, and has working with him Edgar Davis, Sr., who is to serve as Brig. General B. O. Davis, Sr., and Dr. W. W Gibson will serve as Lt. General Patton. Mr Davis is a well-known contractor for carpentry work Dr Gibson is a member of the faculty of LeMoyne College

Edwin Dalstrom, manager of the Graham Paper Company, will make contact with white donors as "General Montgomery". He has long been associated with Negro welfare work in Memphis. 4-10-45

Heading up the entire campaign organization is C Arthur Bruce, of the Bruce Lumber Company, and Dr J E Walker, president of the Universal Life Insurance Company, is working as co-chairman

A W Willis, A. M. Walker, M. W. Bonner, Prof. A. A Branch, Lt G W Lee, Robert F Jones, Henry B. White, Lewis O. Swingler constitute the division under Mr Davis, while Dr. Gibson's division includes Dr W A Bisson, Dr Peter Cooper, Rev. S. A. Owen, and President Hollis F. Price.

Mr Dalstrom's division will be composed of white leaders of Memphis.

Theodore McLemore, president of the Alumni Association, will preside at a "Talent Night" in Brownlee Hall, LeMoyne College. Purpose of this affair is to heighten interest in the campaign among graduates and former students of the various colleges of the country.

Dr. Lloyd Imes, president of Knoxville College and Special Advisor for the United Negro College Fund, will be in the city for the kick-off meeting May 3rd.

Meharry Alumni Buys $50,000 Victory Bonds

Journal and Guide Norfolk Va. 12-29-45

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The Meharry Alumni Association has bought $50,000 worth of U. S. Treasury Bonds of the Victory Loan. This brings the amount purchased to $100,000, the association having already purchased $50,000 of the Seventh War Loan.

These purchases represent investments of the funds raised by the alumni to construct a combined dormitory and recreation building at Meharry Medical College. This building is to house 200 students and have refectory space for all of the students. Recreational facilities will include bowling alleys, billiard tables, and game rooms.

ALUMNI HALL

The building which will be called "Alumni Hall" will also have facilities for housing postgraduate students, visiting alumni and distinguished guests.

The funds are being solicited from the alumni in all parts of the country. There are over 2,000 Meharry alumni in the allied medical professions and the drive is to be completed during 1946. The $200,000 to be raised by the alumni will be matched dollar for dollar by funds raised by the administration. 12-29-45

College Fund Drive Begins April 16 For $1,550,000

Journal & Guide

Va. 3-17-45

NEW YORK — Stressing the country's need for a trained Negro leadership, Thomas A. Morgan, president of the Sperry Corporation and national chairman of the second annual United Negro College Fund campaign, last week announced a 1945 goal of $1,550,000, and said the appeal would begin in 54 cities on April 16.

Addressing a notable group of white and Negro educators and business executives in Radio City's Rainbow Room, Mr. Morgan declared: "The 32 accredited private colleges united in the Fund need $525,000 to make up the difference between operating costs and their war-depleted incomes. Some $575,000 more is needed for building repairs, and we seek $450,000 for student aid, enlarging libraries, and general upgrading of facilities."

John D. Rockefeller Jr., chairman of the national advisory committee, described the fund as an opportunity for Americans to work, plan, and live together, so that whites and Negroes "may grow ever closer in mutual sympathy, understanding, tolerance, and good will." 3-17-45

DR. JOHNSON SPEAKS

President Mordecai W. Johnson, of Howard University, was one of the principal speakers at the meeting. Trustees of the fund colleges were special guests. Walter Hoving, chairman of the national executive committee, presided.

"Upon how well the fund colleges function largely depends on the type of leaders and technical men that Negroes will have in the future," Mr Morgan said. "These institutions will carry much of the load in the complex adjustment period ahead. They will have a major role in guiding the 250,000 Negroes in the Army who plan to return to school. 3-17-45

SPONSORING COMMITTEE

"Through the efforts of Mr. Rockefeller, a distinguished sponsoring committee of 66 members has been enlisted for the 1945 campaign. Mr. Hoving, national chairman last year, heads the executive committee. Winthrop W. Aldrich is serving again as treasurer. William Dean Embree, of the law firm of Milbank, Tweed and Hope, has consented to serve as chairman of the foundations committee, and Frank M. Totton, president of the New York City YMCA, will be New York City chairman. Benjamin Sonnenberg will serve as publicity chairman."

3-17-45

Among the well-known Negroes at the meeting were Dr. Walter L. Wright, president of Lincoln (Pa.) University, the Rev. James Adams, Mrs. Ernest R. Alexander, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Dr. Peyton Alexander, Elmer A. Carter, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, and Lester B. Granger.

UNITED
NEGRO COLLEGE
F ND
"CA IGN
3-17-45

Journal & Guide Va.

COLLEGE FUND GOAL $1,550,000—[illegible] the goal of the United Negro College Fund campaign at $1,550,000, Thomas A. Morgan, national chairman (second from left), announced at a planning meeting in New York, that the nation-wide appeal would begin April 16. Others at the meeting who called for public support of the campaign were (left to right) John D. Rockefeller Jr., chairman of the national advisory committee; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University; and Walter Hoving, chairman of the national executive committee.

The United Negro College Fund

Atlanta Constitution, Ga.

Eight Georgia institutions, including seven located in Atlanta, are to share in the $1,550,000 currently sought by the United Negro College Fund for 32 accredited private Negro colleges in the United States. 4-20-45

Georgia schools participating are: Atlanta University and its School of Social Work; Clark, Gammon Theological Seminary, Morehouse, Morris Brown and Spelman, all of Atlanta, and Paine College o Augusta.

All these institutions are doing a splendid job in a field where increased emphasis is of vast importance to the nation a large. They should be aided and encouraged in their work.

City Organized For United Negro College Campaign

Atlanta World

5-27-45

The United Negro College Drive, now in full swing all over the nation in the aid of 32 privately-supported Negro educational institutions, is currently under way in Atlanta under the general direction of Mr. L. D. Milton, president of Citizens Trust Company. The national goal has been set at $1,500,000, and of this amount, $25,000 is assigned to the Atlanta quota. Fifteen thousand dollars is to be raised by Negro citizens, and $10,000 from white citizens.

It is a significant fact that of the 32 colleges united in this important undertaking, seven are located in Atlanta. Paine College in Augusta is the other Georgia college to be represented in the state.

GIVES $500 5-27-45

At the initial meeting of the Atlanta Committee a short time ago, $1,000 in cash was reported; and at the first report meeting this week $1,745 was turned in. Of the total amount already reported, the Ebenezer Baptist Church of which Rev. M. L. King is pastor, has given $500; and another $500 has been contributed by the faculty of Morehouse College. Every Atlanta citizen is expected to make a donation to the campaign, which will be in effect not more than ten days.

Each president of the 32 colleges is responsible for boosting the drive in an important American city. Atlanta is under the general supervision of President William A. Fountain of Morris Brown College.

LIST COMMITTEE

Serving on the Atlanta Committee are the Reverends M. L. King, William H. Borders, L. J. Burt; Dr. X. L. Neal; Messrs J. B. Blayton, C. N. Cornell, J. F. Dorsey, C. L. Gideons, James Hunter, P. L. Inmon, Menelik Jackson, Nelson C. Jackson, E. G. Newton, Herman Scott, Prince A. Taylor, Albert H. Watts, J. P. Whittaker, C. R. Yates; Mesdames Dollie J. Alexander, Beulah Johnson, Grace T. Hamilton, Inez Gay Johnson, Millicent D. Jordan, Beulah A. Lewis, Ernestine S. Lyons, Mexico Micklebury, S. Powell, S. Shaw B. Wallace Rosalie H. Wright; and the Misses Janice Albury, Marie Anderson, E. E. Clemmons, Mabel F. Hall and Zelma D. Thomas. Also on the Committee are the president of the Atlanta educational institutions including Rufus E. Clement, James P. Brawley, Florence M. Read, J. H. Haywood, Benjamin E. Mays and Forrester B. Washington

The campaign in Washington, D. C., and Boston is already over the top

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Play for United Negro College Drive

The Clark

6-15-45

NEW YORK. — Miss Gladys Elizabeth Childress, one of America's most promising young pianists, and the 70-piece Sperry Symphony orchestra combined their talents in a benefit concert for the United Negro College Fund in Carnegie hall at 8:45 p.m. Sunday (June 10). It was the first Carnegie hall appearance for both orchestra and pianist.

The four-year-old Sperry Symphony orchestra, which includes several Negro musicians, is composed of employes of the Sperry Gyroscope company and is the only full symphony group in America made up of industrial workers. Many of the members are former professional musicians who have become war plant workers. Norman Pickering is the conductor.

Trade Unions Should Aid Negro Colleges

Daily Worker

by James W. Ford

4-16-45

THE national United Negro College Fund campaign to raise $1,500,000 for 32 private Negro colleges will begin on April 18. Thomas A. Morgan, president of the Sperry Corp., is chairman of the drive. Dr. Fredrick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and other prominent educators, Negro and white, are members of the board of directors of the fund drive.

4-16-45

This is a national responsibility and a key problem for the expansion of our industry and economy in the new epoch into which America is moving. Education for Negroes has increased greatly in the last 25 years. During the course of the war hundreds of thousands of Negro workers have acquired wide experience and training in industry. But present funds for specialized training are insufficient to prepare them fully for their share of America's expansion program. This is a product of segregation. Thirty-two private Negro colleges have been established and they have performed a task despite limitation of funds that staggers the imagination. Every sincere democrat is opposed to segregation. It would be even greater harm to allow these institutions to remain at substandards, with funds that place them far below American educational standards.

MUCH credit is due the leaders of these schools for what they have accomplished with so little. These schools are the product of farsighted, public-spirited men and women of the post-Civil War period. The Freedman Bureau, the Land Grant College foundation and religious institutions and private foundations kept them going during and after Reconstruction. The Rosenwald Fund and other philanthropic foundations have given generously to Negro education. They have contributed to Tuskegee, Atlanta and Morehouse University, Howard, Fisk, Talladega and many other schools and colleges.

Federal and state governments have done a little to aid Negro education. But what they do is inadequate. President Roosevelt endorsed the drive and showed more interest in Negro education than any chief executive since Lincoln. This problem, however, is at a point where it should receive aid from broader sources. Today is days of specialists, and more specialized training is required for all the people. Negro citizens must have wider opportunities and better facilities for training. All colleges and universities should be opened up to them without discrimination. Negro veterans and workers in industry should seek to improve themselves in higher technical training.

THE trade unions should aid education and continue their fight to break down completely Jimcrow and discrimination. They should at the same time generously help private Negro colleges. The State, County and Municipal Workers Union has established a Paul Robeson fund at New York University. Chairs on labor and funds for seminars and scholarships should be made available to Negro colleges too. Essays and books on the trade union movement should come out of these schools.

4-16-45

Heretofore foundations have paid the fiddler and by the nature of things they called the tunes. Only on very rare occasions have Negro institutions of learning or students turned out anything helpful or understanding about labor. This war of national liberation has brought about a broad national unity and these forces must collaborate to see to it that Negro citizens receive the same advantages of education as other citizens. The trade unions must not miss the opportunity they have of changing a lopsided situation. They should contribute to the United Negro College Fund. Labor has a dual responsibility here: to itself and to the cause of Negro freedom. Let us remember that the endowment of a single university, like Harvard or the University of Chicago, is more than the combined endowment of 32 private Negro colleges.

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7 Negro Colleges In U. S. Limelight

Atlanta Constitution

Breaking into national print this week are the colleges for Negroes in Atlanta in a feature story titled, "Stony Path to Learning," written by Warner Olivier, staff writer on the Saturday Evening Post. Photographs illustrating the article are by Pinto, also on the staff of the Post.

4-11-45

The article is published coincidentally with the formal opening of the annual drive for the United Negro College Fund, in which the seven colleges for Negroes in Atlanta—Atlanta University, Morehouse College, Spelman College, the Atlanta University School of Social Work, Clark College, Morris Brown College and Gammon Theological Seminary—are among the 32 private Negro colleges and universities banded together to raise $1,550,000.

MY DAY

Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky

By Eleanor Roosevelt

4-11-45

NEW YORK—We left Hyde Park early this morning, and I am sure that anyone looking at us carefully would have been able to remark that we had been doing some kind of work to which we were not accustomed! We creaked a little in the joints, which only goes to prove that we should do physical work more often!

I want to tell you a little today about the United Negro College Fund Campaign which starts on the 18th of this month. For many years these colleges raised their funds separately and it was a hard task for the various college presidents. It meant that they gave more time than should be given to raising of funds and less to the administration of their particular institution.

This year the goal is $1,550,000. This covers the needs of at least 27 colleges, which was the number of members last year. The Negroes form a tenth of our population and are our biggest minority, and these colleges train teachers, doctors, ministers and the people who are going to be leaders in this minority group. These colleges will have to accept their share in helping to adjust the returned Negro servicemen to peacetime occupations, since out of the million Negro servicemen many thousands are college graduates planning to continue their work.

4-11-45

THE PRESIDENT of the fund is Dr. F. T. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, and the chairman is Thomas Morgan of the Sperry Corporation. Walter Hoving, president of Lord and Taylor, is chairman of the executive committee; John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is chairman of the advisory committee, and the treasurer is Winthrop Aldrich, president of the Chase National Bank.

This looks like a sound set-up; but the money has to come from you and me, and unless we recognize our individual responsibility and shoulder it the board cannot raise the money needed. It is going to be badly needed—in fact, proof of the need has already been shown because of the servicemen already returning in our bigger cities.

THE O.W.I. HAS PUT OUT a pamphlet which, unlike many things that come to my desk today, I find really very practical. It is entitled "Planned Spending and Saving." It covers for us the essentials of the problem and then actually finds some solutions. It makes some suggestions as to how we can economize. It stresses the need for budgeting. One of the points it brings out is, I think, good for us all to remember: "Keep your own prices down. Don't take advantage of war conditions to ask more for your labor, your services or the goods you sell."

Many of us are anxious to see prices kept down. At the same time, if we can get a little more, we see no reason why our standard should be higher than our neighbor's; and if he is accepting an increased compensation, why should not we do the same? Yet in the long run, if we succumb to temptation we will be the sufferers.

Negro college campaign begins April 18, needs much financial support

Courier Journal

Ky. 5-19-45

5-17-45

DR. F. D. PATTERSON, president of Tuskegee; Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president of Fiske University, and Arnold Cohan of the United Negro College Fund whose money-raising drive is being headed by Tom Morgan, came to the White House for an appointment with President Truman. They were to receive the President's endorsement of the fund . . . While they were waiting in the outer office, Henry Wallace emerged from the President's office. Then the door opened and President Truman stuck his head out. "Well," he asked, surveying the roomful of visitors. "who's the next customer?"

$1,000 Contributed To Negro College Fund

Atlanta Constitution

At this week's meeting of the United Negro College Fund campaign, President James P. Brawley turned over $1,100 as the contribution of Clark College to the local drive. 6-3-45

Another contribution of $761 was made by Spelman College, which brings the total amount from Atlanta Negroes to date up to $6,846.

Three thousand dollars in collectible pledges has been made to the drive by individuals and other Atlanta colleges, which places the Atlanta campaign up to approximately the two-thirds mark at this date.

6-3-45

Lorimer D. Milton, president of Citizens Trust Company, is chairman of the local campaign among Negroes, and President W. A. Fountain, of Morris Brown College, is director of the entire Atlanta campaign which has been set at $25,000. Ten thousand dollars is to be raised among the white citizens of Atlanta.

President Truman Endorses College Fund Campaign

Journal & Guide
5-17-45

NEW YORK—Preliminary contributions of $203,842 to the United Negro College Fund's 1945 nationwide campaign for $1,550,000 were announced on Wednesday May 9 and on the same day President Harry S. Truman conferred with Fund representatives at the White House in Washington.

At a meeting of the New York committee in the Commodore Hotel, Thomas A. Morgan, national chairman, announced that preliminary contributions included two anonymous gifts, one of $25,000 and another of $10,000.

In Washington, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president of Fisk University, were received by President **Truman at 11:45 a. m. The** President expressed interest in the work of the Fund and its 32 private Negro colleges participating in th e1945 campaign.

Other contributions announced at the New York meeting included: Rockefeller Brothers Fund, $10,000; Grant Foundation, $5,000; International Business Machines, $5,000; Edgar Stern Family Fund, $5,000; Milbank Memorial Fund, $3,000; Readers Digest, $2,500; American Philanthropic Fund, Inc., $2,500.

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS

Also the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation, Inc., $2,000; Bourjois, Inc., $2,000; Barker Welfare Foundation, $2,000; Felix and Frieda Schiff Warburg Foundation; $2,000; Mrs. Sara S. Washington, Atlantic City, $2,000; Doughnut Corp., of America, $1,500.

Also Philip Morris and Co., Ltd., $1,000; General Cable Corp., $1,000; Viking Fund, Inc., $1,000; Lehman Brothers, $1,000; Arma Corporation, $1,000 Moore and Munger, $1,000.

Mr. Morgan also announced that several contributions have been received from Negro Americans in the armed forces. One of the largest was $512 sent from the Pacific by a committee of the 267th Quartermaster Battalion. A letter signed by Sergeant Samuel D. Harvey and Technicians A. V. Frazier and J. C. Crump, explained that they acted "through the inspiration of Chaplain Dejual C. Rice."

(Chaplain Rice is a former pastor of historic Bank Street Baptist Church, of Norfolk, Va. He enlisted in the Chaplain Corps U. S. Army in the early stages of the war and practically his entire tour of duty has been in the Pacific Theatre of war. A graduate of Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., Chaplain Rice, who holds the rank of Captain, is also a former officer of the Baptist Minister Conference of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Vicinity—Ed.)

John D. Rockefeller Jr., appealed to "men and women of enlightenment and good will everywhere" to support the College Fund 1945 campaign in a nationwide Blue Network broadcast on May 9.

Mr. Rockefeller, who is chairman of the national advisory committee of the Fund, stressed the war record of the 32 private Negro colleges participating in the campaign.

He said that in recognition of the contribution that Negroes have made to the war effort, "both on the battlefront and in the factory, the least we, the citizens of this great nation can do is to provide for these institutions of higher learning the $1,550,000 now needed to meet modest requirements."

"When war broke out," he said, "it became increasingly evident that these Negro colleges were a national asset. They furnished the educational background that equipped many to answer the call of their country for service in the ranks, as officers and in other responsible positions."

"Those who over the years have watched the persistent efforts of our Negro citizens to further their self-development have observed with satisfaction the growth in the number and quality of the Negro colleges and universities."

"With deep pride they have seen the graduates of these colleges, year after year, taking their places in the community as teachers, lawyers, physicians, dentists, nurses, agriculturists, and leaders in many other walks of life. Thus has this steady stream of trained young people elevated the educational standing and general welfare of their fellow citizens. Thus has it helped to raise the level of the life of the nation."

Sperry Pexy to Head School Drive

Afro-American
Md. 3-3-45

NEW YORK—Thomas A. Morgan, president of the Sperry Corporation, has accepted the national chairmanship of the second annual United Negro College Fund Campaign which this spring will conduct a country-wide appeal on behalf of thirty-two private colored colleges and universities, according to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the fund. 3-3-45

Dr. Patterson announced also the acceptance of Walter Hoving, national chairman of last year's initial campaign and president of Lord and Taylor, as chairman of the fund's national executive committee.

Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank, will again serve as national treasurer and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will repeat as chairman of the national advisory committee. 3-3-45

Mr. Morgan announced that the twenty-seven schools which comprised the United Negro College Fund last year have been joined by five additional institutions to bring the total number of participants to thirty-two this year.

The new members are:

Benedict College, Columbia, S.C.; Bishop College, Marshall, Tex.; Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N.C.; Paine College, Augusta, Ga., and Talledega College, Talladega, Ala.

People's Voice 4-4

RANDALL L. TYUS, alumni secretary of Fisk University, has been granted a four-month leave of absence to accept appointment as field secretary with the United Negro College Fund during its second annual campaign this spring. W. J. Trent, jr., executive secretary of the Fund, announced that Mr. Tyus will serve as a field organizer in various campaign cities throughout the country and will also be active in organizing alumni groups in New York City during the campaign. 4-28-45

Judge Ricks and Dr. Adams Speak for Negro College Fund

Richmond Times
5-24-45

Judge J. Hoge Ricks, of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, and the Rev. Dr. Theodore F. Adams, pastor of First Baptist Church, strongly commended the effort now in progress to raise funds for the United Negro College Fund which will benefit 32 Negro institutions. Two Virginia colleges are included in this group: Virginia Union University, of Richmond, and Hampton Institute, of Hampton.

In a letter to the campaign management, Judge Ricks said of these schools: "They are making a notable contribution to the welfare and advancement of the Negro people of our nation and to the white race as well. It is definitely to our advantage to have intelligent and educated Negroes filling the professions and positions of leadership of their race."

Then, speaking particularly of Virginia Union University, he continued, "This university is making an outstanding contribution to this city and to the State of Virginia. 'Virginia Union' is training the Negro youth today to become the school teachers and principals, the social workers and ministers for the Negro race in Virginia and other Southern States. The university is also training other outstanding Negro youths for business life and for the professions. The benefit to this community is of incalculable value."

5-24-45

Dr. Adams, in giving his strong endorsement to the movement, said: "I am very glad to commend to Richmond citizens the United Negro College Fund. The campaign in Richmond is part of a nation-wide effort to underwrite the expense of the Christian Negro colleges of the South, to make it possible for them to provide the leadership the times demand. The response to the campaign last year was encouraging and helped Virginia Union University in Richmond and other schools to avoid deficits in the face of wartime difficulties. Much more money came back to Richmond from the fund than was contributed locally and we have every reason to expect the same to be true this year."

The campaign which opened Monday, is under the direction of Wilson M. Brown, vice-president of the State Planters Bank and Trust Company, and a local committee. Richmond's quota is $20,000.

COLLEGE FUND DRIVE OPENS

Chicago Defender

By RAMONA LOWE 4-28-4
(Defender New York Bureau)

NEW YORK.—Adequate post-war education for Negro soldiers will require the enlarging and improving of Negro celleges, according to Melville Broughton, former governor of North Carolina.

Broughton, speaking at the opening of the Negro College fund campaign, said further: "There are more than a million Negroes in the armed forces and there are not enough institutions in America today to accomplish this task. Certainly the South cannot do it alone. It is a national responsibility."

He praised the work being done by the 32 private colleges who receive the proceeds of the fund. He pointed out that they were training ministers, religious leaders and teachers who exercise a wide influence. "We, in the South, have the feeling that there is a definite need for these private colleges and institutions," he said.

Private Colleges Fill Need 4.28

"While virtually all of the states have established institutions of higher education for the Negro race, they would be wholly inadequate for the task of training leaders without the work that is being done in the private institutions."

Dr. Frederick Patterson of Tuskegee Institute said that the drive for $1,550,000 is an effective approach to helpful race relations. He spoke of the adjustment problem that will face the Negro people after the war. "If they are to meet their problems with courage and wisdom," he said, "it is essential that 20,000 Negro youths in private colleges be given every opportunity that education can afford to measure up to the demands of a changing world."

"It is well that they should realize their opportunities are made possible by a generous nation concerned about their welfare."

One of the first donations to be received was that of Sara Spencer Washington, owner of the Apex Beauty Products company, who gave $2,000. 4-28-45

Thomas A. Morgan, president of the Sperry corporation and national chairman of the fund, presided and read letters of endorsement from Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York. An endorsement from the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt had already been made public.

5-1-45

Washington Post

FOR NEGRO COLLEGES — Singer Lena Horne presents to Thomas A. Morgan, national chairman of the United Negro College Fund campaign, checks sent in to aid the drive by Negro soldiers from battlefields in the Pacific theater.

$203,842 Given to College Fund

Afro-American

5-19-45

NEW YORK.—Preliminary contributions of $203,842 to the United Negro College Fund's nation-wide campaign for $1,550,000 were announced on May 9 by Thomas A. Morgan, national chairman, at a meeting of the New York committee in the Commodore Hotel.

On the same day, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president of Fisk University, discussed the campaign with President Truman at the White House when he expressed interest in the fund and its 32 participating colleges.

5-19-45

Gifts Acknowledged

Preliminary contributions received included two anonymous gifts of $25,000 and $10,000 respectively; and $10,000 from the Rockefeller Brothers' Fund; $5,000 each from Grant Foundation, International Business Machines, and Edgar Stern Family Fund.

Mr. Morgan announced that several contributions have been received from colored service men, the largest being $512 sent from the Pacific by a committee of the 267th Quartermaster Battalion.

Mr. Rockefeller's Appeal

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., chairman of the national advisory committee of the fund, made a nation-wide radio appeal over the Blue Network on May 9, for support from "men and women of enlightenment and good will everywhere."

Praising the colleges as "a national asset," Mr. Rockefeller said the least citizens of the nation can do, is to provide the fund needed "in recognition of the contribution colored people have made in the war effort, both on the battlefront and in the factory."

Soldiers Support College Fund

Afro-American

NEW YORK—Of $10,220 already received from enlitsed men and officers in the United College Fund Drive, $8,500 has been sent from overseas, Thomas A. Morgan, national chairman, announced last week.

6-16-45

One of the largest contributions, a check for $4,523.13, came from the 24th Infantry Regiment in the South Pacific theatre Four companies of an engineer aviation battalion in the same area contributed $1137.99.

Signal Unit Sends $1062

In the European theatre, officers and men at Headquarters of the 41st Signal Construction Battalion gave $1062.28, and from the 607th Ordnance Ammunition Company, $232.55 was received.

Enlisted men and officers of various branches of the service have made individual gifts ranging up to $100.

On the basis of the $10,220 received thus far, it is expected that the 1945 armed service contributions will surpass the 1944 total of $35,000. The fund will aid 32 private accredited colleges and universities.

This year, campaign workers have stressed the importance of providing adequate educational opportunities for returning veterans. According to a recent Army survey, some 30,000 colored soldiers intend to enroll in colleges following discharge.

Tell President of College Fund Drive

Dr. F. D. Patterson, left, president of Tuskegee Institute and Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president of Fisk University, are shown leaving the White House on May 9, after discussing the nationwide campaign of the United Negro College Fund with President Truman.

SOLDIERS AID The COLLEGE FUND

Chicago Defender

NEW YORK — Negro enlisted men and their officers in the armed forces of the United States have already contributed $10,220 to the 1945 United Negro College fund campaign for the war-time needs of 32 private accredited colleges and universities, it was announced this week by Thomas A. Morgan, national chairman. 6-16-45

Said Morgan: "Letters received at national headquarters indicate that Negro soldiers on battlefronts throughout the world are giving serious thought to their future."

One of the largest contributions received was from the 24th Infantry, a Negro unit fighting in the South Pacific theater which sent a check totaling $4,523.13. Four companies of the 1887th Engineers Aviation Battalion in the same theater contributed $1,137.99.

Meet in New Haven

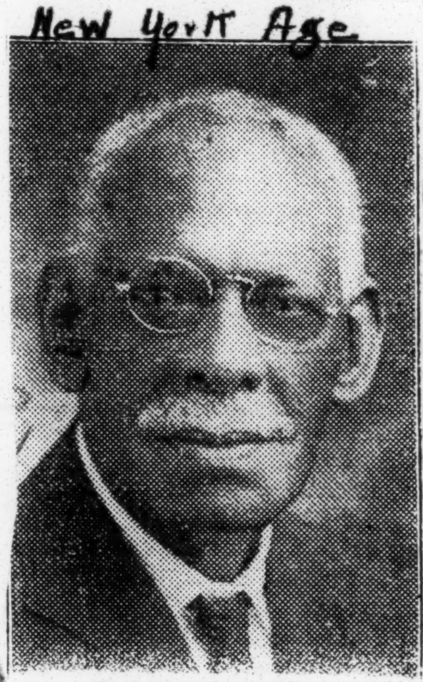
In the European theater, officers and men at Headquarters of the 41st Signal Construction Battalion gave $1,062.28 and from the 607th Ordnance Ammunition company $232.55 was received. 6-16-45

During the 1945 United Negro College fund campaign the importance of providing adequate educational opportunities for the returning Negro veteran in schools associated with the fund has constantly been stressed. Approximately 30,000 Negro soldiers intend to enroll in colleges and other educational institutions above the high school level following discharge, according to a recent army survey.

For the second successive year in New Haven, Conn., a public meeting was staged to emphasize the importance of the fund's campaign. More than 800 persons of all races assembled in the Millhouse high school auditorium to hear Newbold Morris, president of the Council of New York City and a trustee of Hampton institute, in the principal address. Also on the program were John W. Murphy, New Haven's mayor and Roland Hayes, noted tenor. Sixteen students from Yale university served as ushers at the meet.

Aids College Drive

New York Age



6-23-45

A $25 gift from a Negro minister who was born a slave, was revealed this week by the United Negro College Fund.

The donor was the Rev. Walter H. Brooks (photo above), 95, pastor of the 19th Street Baptist Church in Washington, D. C.

College Fund In Dallas

The raising of the impressive sum of $15,173 for the National Negro College Fund in Dallas is an event worthy of more than passing notice. Just how impressive this total for a single community is can be seen by figuring what a mighty total the entire fund would have if every city in America the size of Dallas would raise an equal amount of that raised in Dallas. The national goal would be subscribed several times over. Under these circumstances Dallas has done something which has true significance and far-reaching possibilities.

The news article reporting the close of the drive was right when it said that this achievement is proof that Dallas "is taking advantage of the worthwhile things of life." Dallas is also setting a pace which other communities will have to bestir themselves to equal it. W. Barton Beatty, executive director of the drive, has done another good job. He was greatly aided by the fact, as stated in the news, that "the churches of Dallas were behind this drive 100 per cent." 7-14-45

For Negro Education

The Birmingham

Birmingham, Alabama

In Birmingham, as well as throughout the nation, last Sunday was set aside by the Negroes as a day for concentration upon efforts to complete the raising of a $1,500,000 fund for the aid of 32 Negro schools and colleges in the United States. There were special programs at many Negro churches all over the country with speakers stressing the importance of education to the advancement of the Negro race. 9-25-45

The quota for Birmingham in this campaign is $10,000 and while the total of Sunday's contributions here has not yet been announced it is believed that this goal has been reached. Tuskegee Institute is one of the institutions which will benefit from this fund and it is fitting that the Negroes of this city and state should have an important part in helping to raise this money.

Negro College Fund Announces That $648,740 Has Been Donated Toward The 1945 National Drive

N. Y. Age

In the 1945 nationwide campaign for the current needs of 32 private Negro colleges, the United Negro College Fund up to last week had received contributions totaling $648.840.29, it was announced at headquarters by Thomas A. Morgan, national chairman. Mr. Morgan also stated that 8 cities have completed their campaigns, while 48 cities are still in the intensive solicitation stage.

"Volunteer workers throughout the country are now in the intensive period of solicitation and this year's response to the College Fund appeal is most encouraging and typically American," said Mr. Morgan in discussing the sources of the contributions. "These gifts are from every segment of our population including; corporations, foundations, business institutions, labor unions, alumni groups, clubs, private citizens—and most inspiring of all—from men in the Armed Forces." 7-7-45

Mr. Morgan announced that gifts from business corporations already received, amounted to more than $150,000. Recent contributions to the Fund include Pennsylvania Railroad, $5,000; Standard Oil Company of Indiana, $4,000; Curtis Publishing Co., $1,500; Warner Brothers, $2,500; Great Lakes Mutual Life Insurance Co., $1,000; Baldwin Locomotive Works, $1,500; Aluminum Co. of America, $1,000; Swift & Co., $5,000; Armour and Co., $5,000; United Cigar-Whelan Stores, $1,500; Guide Publishing Co., $500; Colgate-Palmolive-Peet, $5,000; Weirton Steel, $1,000; National Steel, $1,500; Great Lakes Steel, $1,000; H. J. Heinz Co., $2,000.

Negro enlisted men and their officers in the Armed Forces have contributed more than $13,000. When the men of the 868th Engineer Aviation Battalion, a unit in the Far East Air Forces, mailed a contribution of $1,041.38, their Commanding Officer wrote:

"The remarkable and pleasing fact about this contribution is that out of the total contributors of 633 men, only 27 have ever attended an institution of higher learning. This attests to the fact that these men are willing to materially contribute toward the educational elevation of their people.."

Significant contributions from organized Labor have indicated their interest in the United Negro College Fund. The national office of the CIO contributed $2,500 through the Washington committee. When the International Ladies Garment Workers Union gave $1,000, five of its locals sent an additional $1,200. Presidents of two Internationals of the A. F. of L. have advised that the matter of a contribution to the Fund would be taken up by their respective executive boards this fall.

The Foundations Committee has reported gifts amounting to over $157,000, with the following significant contributions recently made: Kresge Foundation, $5,000; William S. Paley Foundation, $1,500; Teagle Foundation, $1,500; Old Dominion Foundation, $1,000; Avalon Foundation, $1,000; Philco Fund, $1,500; George F. Baker Trust, $5,000; General Education Board, $25,000; Field Foundation $5,000; Carnegie Corporation $25,000.

Executive Commitee Of The UNCF Holds Meeting At Atlanta Univ.

N. Y. Age

ATLANTA, Ga.—Presidents of 13 of the 32 private Negro colleges associated with the 1945 campaign of the United Negro College Fund for $1,550,000 met here last Friday on the Atlanta University campus in a one-day Executive Committee session to receive a report on campaign progress, and to discuss policy recommendations to be presented to the Fund Board of Directors in October. 7-7-45

The report, submitted by William J. Trent, jr., UNCF executive secretary, New York, included a summary of campaign activities a budget analysis, estimated expenditures of the 1945 campaign, an evaluation of campaign cities and other factual data.

"Those of us who are working for the success of the second annual United Negro College Fund appeal are greatly encouraged by the response of the American public thus far," said Mr. Trent. "Although we are still in the intense solicitation period in most of our cities, eight have already completed their campaigns.

"One of the finest features of this movement is its interracial character. Leading white and Negro citizens throughout the country are working together in a common task—to do the best possible job for Negro education. But this service reaches far beyond the colleges themselves. It is a service to all American and we are happy that the fund has provided an opportunity to render it."

Each of the Presidents assembled here participated in field work assignments during the current drive. They visited one or more of the 46 cities where Fund campaigns are being conducted and assisted in soliciting local sponsorship as well as interpreting Fund aims and objectives.

The UNCF Executive Committee includes the following college Presidents: F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee, chairman; Florence M. Read, Spelman, secretary; Ralph P. Bridgman, Hampton; Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta; Robert P. Daniel, Shaw; Albert W. Dent, Dillard; W. A. Fountain, jr., Morris Brown; Mordecai W. Johnson Howard; David D. Jones, Bennett; Thomas E. Jones Fisk; Benjamin E. Mays, Morehouse; E. C. McLeod, Wiley, and Walter L. Wright of Lincoln (Pa).

DAYTON, O.
HERALD
Circ. D. 57,024

JUN 26 1945

NEGRO EDUCATION FUND

It is hard to think of a more worthy cause than that of the 32 Negro colleges and universities which, in the United Negro College Fund, are seeking $1,550,000 with which to carry on in this difficult war period.

With the exception of one in Washington, D. C., and one in Pennsylvania, all of the institutions are in the Southern states. Among them are well known colleges which have demonstrated their usefulness since reconstruction days.

The sum sought is characteristically modest—Negro colleges do not go in for the flamboyant adjuncts of modern American higher education. In this they resemble the average American college of some years back when high thinking and plain living were the rule.

Dayton's quota—$10,000—seems almost too modest, even when account is taken of the comparatively small national quota. At any rate, there ought to be no question about its being raised.

The war has grievously shaken up all of our private colleges and universities. The gilded among them are now appealing to their alumni, many of whom are wealthy, for help.

Our Negro colleges and universities, unhappily, have very few wealthy alumni to whom appeals for funds can be directed. Consequently Negro educators must turn to their white fellow-citizens in the current emergency. We are confident their appeal will not be in vain either here in Dayton or elsewhere in this justice-loving nation.

CLEVELAND, O.
PRESS
Cir. D. 227,908

JUN 27 1945

Negro Education Fund

Thirty-two Negro colleges and universities, for a second year, are engaged in a nation-wide campaign to raise $1,550,000, of which Cleveland's quota is $65,000. The money will be used to supplement income from tuitions and endowments.

All colleges have been hard hit by the war and the decline in investment yields. The impact on these Negro schools, practically all of which are located in Southern states, has been particularly heavy.

The campaign is directed at industrial concerns, philanthropic organizations and individuals. It deserves the most generous support. Checks and money orders, payable to the United Negro College Fund Inc. should be sent to Cleveland headquarters at 1100 Schofield Building.

Governor, Mayor Aid College Fund

Afro American

7-14-45

BALTIMORE — Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor and Mayor Theodore McKeldin have consented to serve as honorary chairmen for the 1945 United Negro College Fund campaign, according to announcement by Karl F. Steinmann, State chairman.

The campaign is designed to obtain funds for thirty-two colleges throughout the nation, and the campaign in Maryland will extend from July 9 to 25.

"A minimum of $1,550,000 is needed this year to keep these schools up to standard," Mr. Steinmann declared.

Committee Selected for Negro Colleges' Fund Raising Drive

Chicago Daily Tribune

7-14

Max Epstein, Fowler McCormick, and Hermon Dunlap Smith, the executive committee for the Chicago area to raise $100,000 for the maintenance of 32 private Negro colleges, announced yesterday the members of the sponsors committee.

Those who have accepted places are Dr. Will W. Alexander, Sewell L. Avery, Claude A. Barnett, Edward Eagle Brown, Britton I. Budd, Lilace Reid Barnes, Bertam J. Cahn, A. B. Dick Jr., George A. Eastwood, Edwin R. Embree, Marshall Field, Irving S. Florsheim, Charles Y. Freeman, Truman K. Gibson, the Rev. Dr. Charles W. Gilkey, Byron S. Harvey, John Holmes, Dr. T. K. Lawless, Hughston M. McBain, Edward L. Ryerson, Dr. Walter Dill Scott, Sherman J. Sexton, James E. Stamps, Lawrence F. Stern, Robert R. Taylor, and George H. Williamson. Chicago Daily Tribune

The national campaign, in which 57 cities are participating, is for $1,550,000. Contributions will be received at the Chicago area office, 166 W. Jackson blvd. 7-14-45

Tops College Fund Quota

The Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(ANP)—By reporting $12,583, Jefferson county topped its $10,000 quota in the second annual Negro College Fund drive, according to A. G. Gaston, county chairman. 10-13-45

Help Launch College Fund Drive

AFRO-AMERICAN

4-28-45

Former Gov. Melville Broughton of North Carolina, vice-chairman Thomas A. Morgan, national campaign chairman, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, shown at opening of United Negro College Fund campaign at Rockefeller Center last week.

Duty to Vets Stressed as College Fund Drive Opens

AFRO-AMERICAN 4-28-45

NEW YORK—Private colored colleges must be prepared to serve the colored veteran, J. Melville Broughton, former Governor of North Carolina, declared Wednesday at a meeting launching the second annual United Negro College Fund campaign with a nationwide goal of $1,550,000.

The meeting was held in the Rainbow Room of Rockefeller Plaza.

4-28-45

"The returning colored veteran must be accorded a treatment worthy of his great sacrifice," Mr. Broughton told 300 business, philanthropic and civic leaders. "And one way to assure this is to enlarge and improve the thirty-two accredited private colleges participating in the fund." '

30,000 Want More Education

There are more than a million colored in the armed services, he pointed out, and it is expected that member institutions of the United Negro College Fund will have the task of serving the maalone cannot accomplish the task. It is a national responsibility," he added.

Patterson Heard

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and president of the fund, said the campaign had enlisted the support of the leadership in American life as an effective approach to interjority of the 30,000 who have expressed a desire to continue their education.

"Thirty of these schools are located in the South but the South racial relationships.

"The years which lie ahead are uncertain," he continued. "On no group in our nation will the burden of adjustment fall with more telling force than on the colored people.

"If this group is to meet its problems with courage and wisdom it is essential that colored youth be given every opportunity that education can afford to measure up to the demands of a changing world."

4-28-45

Endorsements Read

Thomas A. Morgan, president of the Sperry Corporation and national chairman of the fund, presided and read letters of endorsement from Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York. An endorsement from the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt had already been made public.

Governor Dewey said it is "of the utmost value to the general welfare that colored colleges be supported in their work of equipping the members of their race for the professions."

Music was by an orchestra from the Sperry Corporation composed of colored and white musicians.

Clark Raises $1,100 For Race College Fund

Atlanta Daily World

5-31-45

At this week's meeting of the United Negro College Fund campaign, President James P. Brawley turned over $1,100 as the contribution of Clark College to the local drive. Another contribution of $761 was made by Spelman College, which brings the total amount from Atlanta Negroes to date up to $6,846. Three thousand dollars in collectable pledgees has been made to the drive by individuals and other Atlanta colleges, which places the Atlanta campaign up to approximately two-thirds mark at this date

Lorimer D. Milton, president of Citizens Trust Company, is chairman of the local campaign among Negroes; and President W. A. Fountain of Morris Brown College is director of the entire Atlanta campaign which has been set at $25,000. Ten thousand dollars is to be raised among the white citizens of Atlanta. 5-31-45

The United Negro College Fund campaign, sponsored by 32 private colleges for Negro youth throughout the country, has the backing of many nationally prominent men and women who know the value of and educated citizenry. The goal of the campaign is $1,500,000, and this amount will be distributed among 32 colleges, seven of which are located in Atlanta. 5-3-45

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is chairman of the National Advisory Committee, which includes among others Will W. Alexander, vice president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund; Marian Anderson, distinguished concert artist; Bruce Barton of New York; Harry W. Chase of New York University; Lewis H. Brown, of Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City; Mark F. Etheridge of the Courier Journal; Samuel Goldwyn of Hollywood, California; Henry R. Luce of Time, Inc.; and Charles P. Taft of Washington, D. C.

For everyone, the United Negro College Fund provides an opportunity to help these colleges produce better citizens, who will in turn make America a better place for all.

Rosenwald Gift Aids College Fund

5-19-45

Chicago Defender

The Julius Rosenwald fund this week donated $25,000 to the United Negro College fund, it was announced by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald fund.

The United Negro Colleges are seeking to raise $1,500,000 national in its second campaign for funds to help maintain 32 privately operated, accredited Negro colleges.

The Chicago campaign was opened Sunday at a luncheon at the Palmer House by Frederick D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute.

The campaign was endorsed this week by General Mark Clark, commanding general of the 15th Army group, who urged public support for the drive.

Add Three Schools To United Colleges

Kansas City Mo.

The Call

NEW YORK. —Talladega college, Johnson C. Smith university and Paine college have been elected to membership in the United Negro College Fund, Inc., according to an announcement by W. J Trent, Jr., executive secretary of the fund.

1-26-45

This action was taken at the recent meeting of the executive committee at the headquarters of the fund in New York City. This brings to a total of five new colleges admitted this year, the other two being Benedict college of Columbia, S. C., and Bishop college of Marshall, Tex. Thirty-two colleges are now members of the Fund.

1-26-45

The executive committee also received the final report on the 1944 campaign and approved the budget and plans for the 1945 campaign.

Headquarters of the fund are located at 38 East Fifty-seventh St., New York City.

New Haven Aids College Fund

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 5—For the second successive year a public meeting to present the story of the United Negro College Fund Campaign and make a plea for its support was held in New Haven, Conn., last Thursday evening.

More than 800 persons assembled in Hillhouse High School auditorium to listen to Hon. **Newbold Morris**, President of the Council of New York City and a Hampton trustee, develop carefully the necessity for the existence of Negro colleges to prepare leadership for 13,500,000 Negro citizens.

John W. Murphy, Mayor of New Haven, brought greetings of the city and earnestly endorsed support of Negro colleges. Sixteen Yale students serves as ushers.

The singing of Roland Hayes closed the evening.

Negro Colleges Report Success In Fund Raising

Atlanta Constitution

A United Negro College Fund executive committee meeting was held Friday on the Atlanta University campus to receive a report on campaign progress and to discuss policy recommendations.

"On the basis of this year's reports," said W. J. Trent, of New York, executive secretary of the UNCF, "we will have more money than we had last year. Last year we collected $900,000."

Presidents of 13 of the 32 private Negro colleges associated with the 1945 campaign of the UNCF participated in Friday's meeting. 1-2-45

"We are greatly encouraged by the response of the American public in this second appeal for Negro colleges," said Trent. "Although we are still in the intense solicitation period in most of our cities, eight have already completed their campaigns."

"We can say that the colleges connected with the UNCF will be able to close this year without a deficit and that they will be able to open next year," Trent added.

Each of the presidents who met here have participated in field work assignments during the current drive.

The UNCF executive committee includes F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee; Florence M. Read, Spelman; Ralph P. Bridgman, Hampton; Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta; Robert P. Daniel, Shaw; Albert W. Dent, Dillard; W. A. Fountain, Morris Brown; Mordecai W. Johnson, Howard; David D. Jones, Bennett; Thomas E. Jones, Fisk; Benjamin E. Mays, Morehouse; E. C. McLeod, Wiley, and Walter L. Wright, Lincoln.

New Times

the Worker

The United Negro College Fund

by Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

SOME aspects of the widely-heralded United Negro College Fund will bear the closest scrutiny of the Negro population and their supporters among labor and white progressives.

6-10-45

The national advisory committee of the fund includes: Walter Hoving, of Lord & Taylor, Hoover Republican; Winthrop Aldrich, of the Chase National Bank, virulent opponent of Bretton Woods; Henry Luce, of Life, one of the most reactionary and aggressive American imperialists; Frank Gannett, notorious Republican reactionary; Tom Girdler and Cecil Gamble, reactionary financial angels of the Republican machine, and others who represent the die-hard opponents of progressive measures advocated by the late President Roosevelt. There are some connected with the fund who are not of this camp, but those apparently in the driver's seat are predominantly of the reactionary philosophy of Hoving, that is, those spokesmen for monopoly capital responsible for the Jimcrow system.

6-10-45

There is a danger that these big financiers are attempting to reestablish an alliance between the Negro people and the most reactionary sections of industrial power, which alliance brought Negroes zero. To be sure, they are not financing this campaign for nothing, nor for purely moral reasons, inasmuch as they have demonstrated no interest in other aspects of the Negro's fight for equal citizenship. On the contrary, they have been opposed to progressive, pro-labor measures which would advance the general welfare of the American people, including the Negro.

* * *

SOON hundreds of thousands of Negro soldiers will be returning and these reactionary industrialists will be prepared to greet them as "their best friends" worthy of their unconditional trust on the basis of donations to the southern Negro schools.

In the last few years, particularly since Pearl Harbor, the Negro people have made many gains of a political and economic character. These gains have been based upon their close alliance with the working class, organized labor and forward-looking sections of the population in support of the "common man" program of Roosevelt. The last years have witnessed a virtual end to the Negro's hitching his cause to the chariot of reactionary white philanthropy. The lessons of history have taught that the Negro's true and effective allies are, in the first place, organized labor.

6-10-45

* * *

THIS has been a bitter pill for the reactionary financial tycoons who, under all circumstances, wanted to prevent this alliance. They have never given up trying to break it, to drive a wedge between labor and the Negro. Their contributions through the Negro college fund can easily become a means of pressure, of bribery, of having Negro educational leaders in the South use their influence in and out of the colleges against the labor and progressive forces, instead of permitting free education. This fund was organized immediately prior to the '44 presidential campaign, and few if any of the Negro college presidents publicly supported President Roosevelt although WPA and NYA were very helpful to their schools—Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune was the outstanding exception. Having once been a student of a southern Negro college, I am personally aware of the pressures exerted upon these institutions by reactionary and patronizing white philanthropy.

While it is desirable to assist Negro educational facilities in the South, this cannot be done unless it is in the direction of the abolition of the Jimcrow, segregated southern educational system—the root of the educational evil. Moreover, young Negroes today—especially the returning veterans—will rightfully insist that they shall have educational equality and integration into all schools in the country, not alone into the Negro colleges in the South.

6-10-45

In this connection, there's much to be done in the north, east and west as well as in the south. Financial aid, of course, is necessary. Full support, for example, should be given to the federal aid to education bill now in the House Education Committee. But democratization and expansion of educational facilities of the country can be accomplished only through the welding of greater unity of Negro and white—with organized labor in the first place, which historically started the fight for free education, and which must conduct an independent struggle against the powerful centers of political and economic reaction.

Probably Roosevelt's Last Act in Behalf of Negroes

Peoples Voice 4-21-45

[The following letter from our late President, addressed from the White House on April 5, to Thomas E. Morgan, chairman of the campaign of the United Negro College Fund, is probably his last direct action in behalf of Negroes in the United States.]

"My dear Mr. Morgan:

"It is good to hear that accredited private colleges for Negroes in the United States are working together in order that they may be better prepared to do the important tasks in education which lie before them. It is good to know also that you — as a Southerner aware of the necessity for the education of all our people, regardless of race — are providing leadership in this cooperation.

4-21-45

"As you know, I have been familiar with the work of many of these colleges. They made important contributions to our war effort in training young Negroes for specific skills and in helping them to acquire the qualities of leadership the race and the nation need now—and will need in the future.

"In such an enterprise, I am sure you can count upon the best wishes of all Americans who are interested in the better education of our young people.

Very sincerely yours,
"(signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
INQUIRER
Circ. D. 477,754 - S. 1,320,796

JUN 3 - 1945

In the meantime, Negro leaders sought to intensify ~~that~~ racial group's activities in the raising of subscriptions to the United Negro College Fund, which supports 33 institutions. The fund has set $1,150,000 as its 1945 goal, with the drive now being pushed actively in 41 cities throughout the country. The campaign was launched by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., whose family has been instrumental in the furthering of Negro education with substantial contributions made through the General Education Board.

HEADED BY PATTERSON

The drive in the Philadelphia area, which is headed by Graham Patterson, publisher, and Dr. Walter F. Jerrick, president of the Pyramid Club, has set $75,000 as its goal, with approximately $15,000 to be raised by Negro workers. The 1944 Philadelphia quota of $55,000 was oversubscribed, despite the fact that the national goal of approximately $1,000,000 was not reached.

In emphasizing the "utter necessity that both Negroes and white persons" support the drive, Dr. Jerrick told workers participating in a special planning meeting that if the College Fund reached its 1945 quota, it was possible that "for the first time in the history of Negro education, these 33 institutions will face the post-war period entirely debt-free." Lincoln University, founded under Presbyterian auspices and located near Oxford, Pa., is the only wholly private school in this area benefitting from the national drive.

5000 GRADUATES EXPECTED

Negro graduates from these schools are expected to total more than 5000 this year, despite the effect of war upon those schools whose students have been restricted to men. Upward of 45,000 students are in Negro colleges in the South, according to statistics made public by College Fund officials, with the number expected to reach new highs as Negro soldiers seek educational advantages provided in Congressional legislation.

Leaders of the movement have been emphasizing that contribution will not be used to create new buildings, but will be used to "keep operative present plants and to meet increased teaching costs caused by the war."

The national organization, according to its officials, also expects to "constantly broaden the base" of contributions so as to "make for a wider and more diversified spirit of giving" in the future efforts. These leaders have pointed out, in this regord, that the present bulk of contributions "come from industrial concerns and foundations."

EXERCISES AT LINCOLN

The placing of emphasis upon what its leaders call "the long range investment in Negro education" will highlight the Lincoln University commencement period which begins at the Chester county institution today. Headed by Dr. Walter L. Wright, for more than 50 years a member of the university's faculty, the school will award six honorary degrees.

Justice Francis E. Rivers, of the City Court of New York, will deliver the annual commencement address and will be honored by the university as a part of exercises next Tuesday afternoon. A former assistant district atttorney in New York, Justice Rivers was appointed to the bench by Governor Thomas E. Dewey in 1943, and later was elected to a full 10-year term.

Protest Draws Attention

N.Y. Times

Or failing that high pinnacle of success, what would the majority of book reviewers say about such a personal record? Would they hail it with enthusiasm as a document of great social significance, or would they describe it in a few kind mild words as another "success story" and let it go at that?

5-13-45

And still another way of stating the problem is to ask where shall we look for "the truth" about the Negro—in the violent pages of social protest and hot indignation, or in the routine account of Negro life as it is actually being lived by the Negro people? Thus it will be interesting to see how much attention and what kind of attention the socially-advanced periodicals will give to the United Negro College Fund campaign. The goal is something over a million and a half dollars. The beneficiaries are thirty-two accredited private Negro colleges.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
SUN
Circ. D. 277,172

JUN 5 - 1945

Says Russia Holds Moral Leadership

Buffalo, June 5 (A. P.).—Russia took the moral leadership of the world away from the United States at the San Francisco conference, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, said here last night at a United Negro College fund rally.

"In the next generation Russia will be the greatest spiritual competitor that this nation or western civilization ever had," he predicted. "At the world security conference, Russia was the only nation which spoke of social, religious and economic freedom regardless of race, creed, color or sex."

25n-1945

Georgia

LOST: 'HER WONDER CHILD'

The Atlanta Constitution Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Woman Wins Honor for Child Aid

9-27-45

By KATHERINE BARNWELL.

A simple, humble, middle-aged Georgia Negro woman has been honored over a coast-to-coast radio network for her work in behalf of unfortunate children of her race.

Sarah Murphy, of Rockmart, founder, head and school teacher of the Sarah Devenura Murphy Home, yesterday was declared a "Good Neighbor" by Tom Breneman, personable emcee of the popular morning broadcast, "Breakfast in Hollywood."

But Sarah was not at all surprised or elated when she learned that she was to be acclaimed thus over 147 radio stations of the American Broadcasting Company. Only a faint smile crossed her face as she sat in the WAGA studio here and heard Breneman award her a beautiful Arm-Roy orchid to be sent by air express.

SHE LISTENS

She listened impassively as the letter describing her efforts and accomplishments, written by Mrs. Rufus L. Campbell, of Rockmart, was read over the air.

Nor was she excited over the possibility that she might be winner of a $1,000 war bond as the nation's "No. 1 Good Neighbor." All "good neighbors" named on the program are eligible for the bond, which will be awarded by a board of judges, made up of nationally-known personalities, at a ceremony early in 1946.

Sarah will take no credit herself for her work. For Sarah believes in miracles.

"I only feel humble," said the Negro school teacher. "It is the Lord's work. He wanted me to get this reward and so I got it. When I heard it was to be given, I felt so humble that I fell down on my knees and cried and prayed.

FELT IT COMING

"I had a premonition that the reward was coming. Not long ago, I was sitting in my schoolroom and a voice came to me and told me that it was coming. This was only one of my religious experiences and miracles which have come to me."

Sarah Murphy began her home for underprivileged children back in 1919. Children from all over north Georgia have been taken into the home, just off the highway between Rockmart and Cedartown. The daughter of an ex-slave, she went to that community as a school teacher.

"I was called one night to the home of a dying woman," she said. "She had six small children. There was no one to take care of them, so I took them home with me. My husband, a worker in a cement plant, and I cared for them."

HOME "JUST GROWED"

Three years later, she took in three more, and then more and more—until now she has 48. The home, like Topsy, "just growed." The children range in age from a few days to 20 years.

When she first began taking the underprivileged youngsters, Sarah had no children of her own. However, a "wonder child" was born to her a few years later. Her daughter died at the age of 10. It was in memory of this child, Sarah Devenura Murphy, that the home was named.

"My child was a very wonderful child," Sarah related, "but I knew from the time that she was a few days old that I would never raise her up. During her entire life I had visions about her, and she had visions, too.

SHE SAW THE ANGELS

"One night, she saw angels flying over her head. She said that they stood awhile by the side of her bed and then went out of the loft.

"Another time, I saw a man with a long beard, who looked like Moses, and two women watching over her. I was told that the man was the reaper of death.

"I used to kneel every morning and pray for my child. Once she told me that as I was kneeling, the angels came in and flew all around my head.

"My daughter lived and died just like in a fairy story. But she didn't really die. The spirit of the Lord came in and took her one night.

"And I'm continuing the home in her memory—caring for other people's children, who otherwise would have no one to take care of them."

OWNS LAND

The home is comprised of two frame dwellings and a smaller building used as sleeping quarters for the boys. Surrounding the houses are two acres of land which the boys farm under the instruction of Sarah's husband, Marion Murphy. They also have been share-farming on surrounding land, but this year Sarah purchased 60 more acres of her own, which they will cultivate.

The girls are taught housework and laundering. Every child is given a definite task to perform, the older ones looking after those younger. They all learn not to waste a single thing.

Each year, the girls can hundreds of cans of produce, raised by the boys. They make old garments into wearable clothes and show considerable talent for weaving rugs and making quilts, Sarah says.

STILL TEACHES

Just across the road is the county school where Sarah still teaches. One of the first six children taken in by Sarah assists her in the school. Facilities are poor, but the children take great pride in their learning.

Religious training, too, plays an important part in the daily lives of the Negro youngsters. Each Sunday they march to a near-by church for Sunday school.

"'I have never asked for a cent of help," Sarah said. "I felt that Christ would find me and help me. You know, I didn't sign up to do this work for man, I signed up for God."

In recent years, Sarah's work has received the attention of charitable organizations in surrounding communities. She has been aided by various churches, the Community Chest, and the towns of Rockmart and Cedartown. However, she still lacks adequate facilities for her home and school.

NEEDS TRACTOR

Right now, she needs a tractor—and she has confidence that she will get it somehow. She dreams of a modern industrial school in the place of the ramshackle structures now used. She wants all her children to learn to become "good citizens and blessings to the world."

Those who already have left the home have made good records. Three of the boys she raised are now in the service. One was in the European theater for more than three years, and one is still in the South Pacific.

9-27-45

No, Sarah feels no pride or elation over her accomplishments—or over the fact that yesterday she received nation-wide recognition. She is merely thankful that she has had the opportunity to help others, and she plans to continue to devote her life to unfortunate Negro children "as long as the Lord permits."

25n-1945

New York

Daily Worker, New York, N.Y.

Admit Evils at Riverdale Orphanage, Plan Relief

By EUGENE GORDON

7-12-45

Executives of the Riverdale Children's Association admitted Monday night that conditions for its 165 orphaned children, mainly Negro, at Riverdale, N. Y., are bad almost beyond belief.

The invited audience, filling the Grand St. Boys Club library, 106 W. 55th St., was told the situation would be remedied at once. Henry R. Murphy, formerly a missionary in the Far East and now executive director of the association, made the main report.

The meeting was called to answer charges made public by Walter Offutt, formerly religious education director, and Mrs. Malvin Proctor, of Yonkers, formerly chairman of the Children's Committee. Mr. Offut admittedly was fired and Mrs. Proctor dismissed because they took their charges to the press.

Twelve of the 165 children at Riverdale are white. The rest are Negro. Both Mr. Offutt and Mrs. Proctor are Negroes.

Offutt's charges against the city-supported private institution were taken to the press, he declared, only when he found it impossible to get Murphy and other members of the orphanage administration to act. Mrs. Proctor, supporting Offutt's charges and adding some of her own, said she also went to the press only when she saw it was needless to continue her appeal to the institution executives.

SWORN AFFIDAVIT

Offutt, in a sworn affidavit dated July 11, 1945, charged that: (1) "living conditions for the 'cottage parents' and children are almost beyond belief in their drabness, uncomfortableness, unattractiveness, and, yes, dirtiness"; (2) "In the girls' cottage, particularly where I expected to find things a little beter, the dirt, filth and unsanitary conditions are almost unspeakable"; (3) "lack of discipline throughout the institution . . . is appalling in its completeness"; (4) "There is practically no equipment for the children to use in a recreational program" and "on rainy days the only activity for them is to crowd into the main building, where they roam around restlessly, sadly in need of a program to absorb their attention."

Mr. Murphy and other members of the executive, answering these and Mrs. Proctor's charges, evaded them by pleading that the institution lacked sufficient staff and finances. Nobody denied the charge by Mrs. Proctor that the more than $300,000 a year received by the institution makes unnecessary its "penny-pinching and niggardliness . . . when it comes to spending money for the direct comfort and benefit of the children."

Mrs. Proctor's principal indictment of the orphanage administration was reluctantly admitted by Mr. Murphy when she declared, amidst gasps of amazement, that the institution had hired teen-age girls to serve tubercular patients at Yonkers, "House of Rest," despite the fact that the city's Department of Health had spoken against it. Murphy and other members of the executive sat silent.

Mr. Murphy was asked point-blank by a member of the audience whether the children were still employed as attendantes at the hospital. He answered that they had all been removed. He was again silent, however, when Mrs. Proctor rose and contradicted him.

Mrs. A. C. Pedotti, chairman of the institution's Committee on Plant, outlined an improvement program she said would be got under way immediately. The orphanage, she added, needed $600,000 annually.

25o-1945

Ark., La., Okla., Tenn.

Arkansas Bill Assures Girls Reform School

Pittsburgh Courier

3-17-45

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—After unceasing efforts on part of the Arkansas Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, legislation has finally been engineered through the State Legislature establishing aid for the Boys' Reform School and the establishment of a similar school for girls.

The bill recently enacted into law was put through the legislature by Senator Roy Milum. Both the schools are located at Wrightsville on adjacent tracts of land amounting to a hundred or more acres.

Work for the establishment of the boys' school was undertaken more than thirty years ago by Mrs. M. H. Spight, Mrs. Annie T. Strickland and Mrs. Mayme Josenberger, Fort Smith, officers of the federated clubs of which Mrs. Strickland was president at that time. 3-17-45

SECURED 80 ACRES

The women first secured eighty acres of land in Jefferson County. Twenty acres of this tract were donated by a Mrs. Lindsy from whom the remaining sixty were purchased. This land was repeatedly offered to the State for the establishment of a joint school for boys and girls but was refused on the grounds of no funds were available for the project.

The boys' school finally was set up through monies supplied by the Federated Clubs. This having become a reality, a girls' industrial committee set to work for their project. 3-17-45

The committee was composed of Mesdames Josenberger, chairman; D. J. Dubisson, P. B. James, Annie G. Gillam, T. W. Burk, State president. Petitions were presented to the State Legislature each year. This year the committee enlisted the aid of social agencies, ministers and an interracial committee together with the State Teachers' Association and successfully won State approval and financial aid.

GIRLS' SCHOOL ASSURED

Under the provisions of the bill the girls' school will be built and operated on a tract of fifty acres adjoining the boys' school. A Negro personnel will function under supervision of the board of the boys' institution and the superintendent.

It is the opinion of social agencies and groups that cooperated with the State Federation for establishment of both schools that the State has at long last finally taken steps which will go far toward relieving the problem of juvenile delinquency among Negro youth in Arkansas.

Draws Salary As Head Of Mythical Negro Institution

Louisiana Weekly

New Orleans, La.

1-13-45

(By The Associated Negro Press)

New Orleans, La., Jan. 10.—Another Louisiana political scandal broke in the daily papers last week involving a proposed Negro institution. It was alleged that Leonard Morgan Joffrion, white, of Donaldsonville, La., has been paid a salary of $275 per month since December 29, 1942, as superintendent and supervisor of the non-existent state correctional institute for colored youths in East Baton Rouge Parish. 1-13-45

Checking the state records, the daily papers alleged Joffrion was appointed by Claude Harrison, the former director of the department of institutions, and has been receiving the named salary for the past two years. It was further claimed that Joffrion had approved supplemental gasoline mileage ration certificates for more than 25,000 miles of travel for the purpose of carrying on his work as essential. Further reports disclose nearly 2,000 miles in his own car and additional travel expenses in state-owned autos. 1-13-45

W. E. Parker, director of personnel for state civil service, said he had been investigating Joffrion's status for some time. The proposed school has been discussed among civic and political leaders for several years. Just recently the matter was brought to Mr. Parker's attention that the site, an 850-acre tract, where the structure is to be built, but did not have a piece of material ordered.

Officials say that it was never intended for a white person to head the institution. To date no selection of Negro personnel has been made.

Significance Seen in Decision to Send Prominent Nashville Man to Take Over Superintendency of School

Globe + Independent — Nashville, Tenn.

While leaders in religious and social uplift organizations were putting on an intensive campaign intended to get the reform school for colored boys removed from the backwoods near Pikeville, Tenn., and with Gov. Prentice Cooper being given stirring praise by many people, the stark truth remains that the Governor closed out his six year career on Tuesday of this week without giving the public any report whatever on what was revealed about the double murder and the subsequent lynching of 17-year old Robert Scales, an inmate of the institution. 1-19-45

The failure of Gov. Cooper to make public what was reported to him by the members of the state highway patrol who made a thorough investigation of the tragedy, has multiplied the rumors concerning the affair. Certainly, the whole Negro race has been carrying the stigma of the brutal murders because ever so much effort was made in newspapers to play up the "Negro angle" to the crime, since Robert Scales, the boy who was lynched, was of the Negro race. There was no effort made to saddle on the white race the fact that the horrible lynching of Scales was 'Anglo-Saxon criminality."

While the world at large has the feeling that young Scales was one of the most vicious murders in the history of the nation, and American newspaper reporting has seen to it that the public was duly "educated" with regard to the bestiality of Negroes, the fact remains that the same public has not been given one shred of credible evidence that Scales actually murdered the wife and daughter of the superintendent of the Pikeville reform school. The failure of Gov. Cooper to make public the report of his investigators has only increased the belief among fair-minded people that the truth and the whole truth about Pikeville has not been told. 1-19-45

It is rumored that there have been "leaks" in the closely-guarded report made to Gov. Cooper, and what got out by grapevine methods has been carried throughout Middle Tennessee. The summary of the rumors is that Scales did not kill the superintendent's wife and daughter but the murder was committed by others, and that Scales was lynched because he may have been able to tell who were the actual murderers of the two women. While there is plausability to the reports that it was a simple case of a reformitory inmate committing murder and rape or attempted rape, since such things have been done by criminals of both races, the feeling persists that if this were true, it would have been so easy to establish the guilt of Scales after he had been lynched as well as before.

Not even the newspapers have been able to explain why there were so many instruments of death at the scene of the murder and how the 17-year old boy would use a hammer, a knife and other death-dealing weapons to commit two murders when either one of the instruments would have been enough. Scales was no abnormal, vicious boy, it is held, and this fact is established by his having been made a trusty a few weeks after he was sent to the institution.

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It is pointed out, also, that the tell-tale evidence of finger prints on the instruments of death would have shown Scales the user of them. The institution was under the protection of state-employed guards supposedly smart enough to gather evidence and ferret out crime however, there appears to be a disposition to hide the fact that there actually were guards on the premises of the reform school.

Many persons wonder why, with an ample supply of guards, these men appear not to have been around when the mob came on the premises in broad daylight, lynched Scales and, reportedly went into the building, intimidating the other colored boys and threatening them with dire consequences if they committed any crimes. 1-19-45

It already has been shown that the assistant superintendent was a helpless individual, unable to do more than plead with the mob and ask the gentlemen composing it not to kill Scales. But it is not shown where he made any effort to call on his well-heeled guards to prevent the lynching. The story about the Pikeville affair is full of holes discernable by any number of fair-minded reporters of local daily papers, who would like to go to the bottom of the affair and give the public an intelligent review of what happened and why. But they are understandably, kept from unearthing what is considered to be information that would spoil a fiction story that the code calls for in such cases. 1-19-45

With the public being kept in the dark about the tragedy, it is only natural that many persons are recalling the "Scottsboro Case" where testimony of two women hoboes charging that they had been raped by nine young Negroes o na freight train, secured prompt conviction and the electric chair for all nine of the young fellows. Later one of the young women repudiated the whole story, when "outsiders" went to Alabama, conducted legal trial and proved that there was not a word of truth in the charges against the boys. However, having gone so far in giving to the world the bizarre story, Alabama authorities pardoned some of the "Scottsboro boys" but are still keeping some in prison—a mere face-saving device intended to prove that every charge of rape made against Negroes is an actual fact. 1-19-45

In his closing speech as governor Tuesday, Gov. Cooper pointed with pride to what he had accomplished in law enforcement. He may have had in mind how well he had gone to the bottom of the Pikeville tragedy. He has received nationwide acclaim for the promptness he showed in launching an investigation of both the lynching and the murder. But up to the time he relinquished the governorship, he either had not made a public report of what the investigation disclosed or, if so, same was made to agencies whihc have deliberately suppressed the findings.

Quite suggestive, sowever, is the fact that Gov. Cooper failed to install the assistant superintendent of the institution as the superintendent. He sent Mr. Hart of Nashville to have temporary charge of the school, it is revealed.

Arkansas To Get First Girls' Reform School

Chicago Defender

3-10-45

#22

FORT SMITH, Ark.—After more than 30 years of campaigning by the Arkansas Federation of Colored Women's Clubs and other civic groups, the state will soon have a reform school for girls.

Under the provisions of a recent law passed by the legislature, the institution will be built on 50 acres of land adjoining the boys' school at Wrightsville and maintained by Negro personnel under the supervision of the superintendent of the brother school.

Let's Turn The Search Light On Boley

Black Dispatch — Oklahoma

Charges made by Mrs. Mable Bassett, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, that delinquent boys in the State Training School at Boley are being farmed out to day-labor in Okfuskee should be instantly and adequately probed by the State Board of Affairs. Evidence should be sought showing when and where they worked, how much was paid for this service and who got the money. Nothing short of an uncompromising and thorough study of what has been happening at Boley is going to satisfy citizens whose immature children are held by the state at the Boley Institution.

There is no need of Oklahoma citizens shedding crocodile tears regarding peonage in Mississippi and Florida, if we are going to condone it in Oklahoma, and practice forms of semi-slavery in the name of the state. 1-27-45

It will be recalled the Black Dispatch unearth this type and character of practice at the D.B. & O. Institute in 1937, when the same management now at Boley had charge of the helpless orphans at Taff. During that investigation witnesses testified that orphan girls were being farmed out to white families in Muskogee county, and all over the state. Some one profited out of such arrangement, if it were no other person than the whites who held these children in semi-peonage. We feel that a thorough probe of such conditions will show that there were others who profited out of such an arrangement.

Testimony during that investigation was taken which showed that one little girl, farmed out to a dissolute white man in Muskogee County had been raped, and still another had been taken out of the state in unvoluntary servitude, and through the assistance of the county judge of Seminole County, the Black Dispatch was able to force the return of this little girl to Oklahoma. 1-27-45

The Black Dispatch has always opposed any system by which the state, or those employed by the state, dodge responsibility for the up-keep and training of unfortunate Negro boys and girls incarcerated at the D.B. & O. Institute; the State institutions for incoribible girls and the state training school for boys. T. P. Scott, who formerly was superintendent at the Boley institution, is responsible for the statement, a former warden at the state prison, told him sixty per cent of the Negro inmates at McAlester prison were at some time previous, inmates at the Boys Training School at Boley.

This is a horrible record for a Training school. That sort of record shows that the Boley Institution is not preforming its proper function. The school is supposed to rehabilitate youths; to teach them trades and give them a proper outlook at life and citizenship. We can think of no more important task for the Women's Federation during 1945 than the revamping of the Training School program to the end that the boys who leave that institution are armed with trades and skills sending them out as useful citizens in life. 1-27-45

At the McAlester prison inmates are taught all of the crafts and skills. We know one Negro prisoner who is manufacturing leather goods such as purses, memorandum books and ladies bags, and making a fine profit out of them. The prison publishes a newspaper and other trades are taught to any prisoner, irrespective of color, if he desires to adadvance in modern skills.

Horror Prison At Pikeville Without Legal Sanction, Say

Nashville Globe Tenn.

1-26-45

Ministers and West Tennessee Association Evade Mention of Rumors that Scales Boy Was Not Guilty of Double Murder

Committees from the Colored Interdenominational Ministers Alliance and the Southern Association for the Advancement of Colored People, located at Jackson, Tenn., petitioned the Tennessee General Assembly this week to remove the reformitory for colored boys from Pikeville to a more centrally located part of the state. In doing so the committees charged that the Pikeville institution has never been authorized by law and all the money that has been spent at Pikeville in the past 26 years has been wasted. 1-26-45

It is further contended that in the recent action taken under the administration of Gov. Prentice Cooper to construct new buildings at the institution the purpose was to "set down a stake" to prevent the legislature from removing the inmates from Pikeville and to keep them there for purely speculative purposes. A nationally-known social agency has made a caustic report condemning the institution and so has Nat Caldwell, a staff correspondent of the NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN, it is pointed out in the committee's statement.

The records show that there have been no graduates from this alleged school. The committee states the boys are far worse after leaving Pikeville than before they went there, thus thwarting every vital purpose of the school. The wasteful cost to take boys to the "school" also to carry supplies to the institution is shown. 1-26-45

It is pointed out that the Cooper administration made appropriations to continue the operation of the harsh institution at Pikeville over the protest of various white and colored groups of taxpayers of Tennessee.

The committee stated that it would be dangerous to appoint colored personnel for the school in its present location and that owing to the recent double murder and lynching, conditions were such as to endanger the lives of the inmates of the institution. 1-26-45

The committee did not go into the most widely discussed phase of the November tragedy at the institution, where the wife and daughter of the superintendent were brutally murdered and Robert Scales, a 16-year old trusty was lynched on the grounds of the school and apparently there were no guards around around to thwart the lynching. No proof was ever given, as far as the public knows, to show that Robert Scales, the lynched boy, was the murderer of the two white women. 1-26-45

Gov. Cooper made a bold gesture of an intention to investigate both the murder and the lynchings and sent members of the highway patrol to make the investigation, although he was prodded incessantly to make public the findings of his investigators, Gov. Cooper failed to do so and went out of office without doing so. This has caused the wide circulation of rumors which place the murders on other persons and say that Scales was lynched because he knew too much about the whole sordid affair. Scales, it appears, was first lynched by "parties unknown" and his conviction before the bar of public opinion consisted of nothing more important than wild newspaper stories, which contained contradictions in every other paragraph. When rumors began to fly and appeared to give the newspapers a chance to uncover a different story to the one they first printed they dropped the whole Pikeville tragedy as though it were a hot potato.

Some say there is no more truth to the tale that Robert Scales murdered the two women at Pikeville than there was to the other widely published newspaper tale, charging the nine "Scottsboro Boys' 'with raping two women on a freight train. The Scottsboro story was later proved absolutely false by the confession of one of the young women who was forced to confess she had been attacked. Ruby Bates confessed that neither she nor Victoria Price had been touched by a single one of the boys. Her confession, however, made her so unpopular in Alabama that she had to leave there for good. 1-26-45

It is not known what action the legislature or Gov. Jim Nance McCord will take to go to the bottom of the Pikeville tragedy or with regard to moving the school from its God-forsaken habitation. But both the governor and the legislature have been made fully aware of the harsh, un-Christian, and uncivilized set-up at Pikeville which supposedly was to be a school to train young boys, who had broken the law, into useful citizens.

The two committees which filed the Petition with the legislature are as follows:

Minister Alliance: Revs. S. S. Morris, Jr.; J. L. Logan, C. M. Johnson, A. E. Andrews, A. L. Porter, J. T. Patton and T. W. Gaines.

Southern Association: J. H. Moten, P. L. Hardin, W. E. Arties, Peter Williams and Mack Bailey.

250-1945 Georgia

MORGAN BLAKE

City Slicker Awed by County's Vast Farm

ONE SURE method for being utterly incapacitated for afternoon mental labors is to have luncheon at the Colored Industrial School with Superintendent E. J. Waits. After dining there last week on a sumptuous repast consisting of fried chicken, ham, potatoes, beans, peas, tomatoes, corn, raw onions, sweet milk, buttermilk, waterlon and apple roll I returned to the office, sat down at the typewriter and attempted to write something about the visit. It was impossible. Drowsiness overpowered me after the first line. My eyes closed, my head dropped and consciousness left me. I roused and tried again. But it was no use. I gave up for the day and went home. The rest of this column was written the next morning.

E. J. WAITS

Our party, including Ed Almand, county commissioner, and Randy Gann arrived two hours before luncheon, which was most fortunate, as it gave us time not only to thoroughly inspect the Industrial School, but to go on a long tour with Mr. Waits over the county's vast farm before the tremendous and sleep-producing consumption of food began.

Greatest Crop in History

The county has 800 acres in cultivation under Mr. Waits, who has been superintendent of the Industrial School for 19 years. Mr. Almand is chairman of alms and juvenile, health and sanitation for the commission and this school and farm are included in his department. This year's crop will be the greatest in history, according to Mr. Waits, and it certainly was a revelation to a city slicker like me to see this amazing farm, the hogs and the horses, mules and cows. The products of this farm feed some 1,600 persons daily, at the Industrial School, the Bellwood Warehouse, River Camp Dairy Farm, and Stonewall, South and Ben Hill camps.

In 1944 the value of the products of the farm totaled $88,330.73. This year it should be $100,000. Last year the farm produced 11,360 bushels of corn, this year it will be nearly 13,000.

Institution Boys Do the Farming

The Negro boys in the Industrial School—those who are physically able to labor—are the workers on the farm under the direction of experts. They are hearty, rugged young men, whose living conditions, regular hours, and blood and muscle-building food have made them fit and healthy. The younger boys and those unable to labor in the fields work around the school and dormitories.

They all have the advantage of school and religious instruction and most of them are 10 times better off than they were at home. Needless to say, they are heavy eaters and they get plenty. At each meal each boy has a large tin cup of fresh milk, meat twice a day, a delicious gravy made out of milk, which, put on grits, makes a wonderful combination. And there are plenty of vegetables, and syrup in abundance. They go to bed at 7:30 and arise at 6 o'clock. The larger boys have one dormitory and the smaller ones another. They have playgrounds and moving picture shows.

The place is scrupulously clean and there are no odors anywhere. Mr. Waits has a fine staff of assistants. L. T. Johnson is the schoolteacher. Homer Aldredge is the stock expert. Others are Gilbert Coryell, who has been there 19 years; J. M. Coryell, W. B. Pepper, J. J. Waits, and others. The boys get good medical care, and they have a hospital room in the building. Rev. Bill Allison, the county chaplain, often speaks to the boys and each Sunday religious services are held under the auspices of some Negro church.

At present there are some 140 boys in the school, which is considerably lower than before the war. While the deliquency among white boys and girls has increased during the war, juvenile misdeeds among the Negroes has decreased, mainly due to the improved economic condition of Negroes.

A Champion Farmer

Superintendent Waits seems to have lost none of his vigor during the 19 years he has been in charge of this institution. He is up at daybreak, and scarcely a day passes but he goes over the entire farm. He is a wonderful farmer, as the amazing production annually testifies. Mr. Waits is kindly and lovable, in addition to being efficient.

Mr. Almand, the commissioner in charge of this institution, is the veteran of the County Commission with long years of service in all departments of county administration. No man knows more about the county's business and its institutions than he.

State Negro School Gets Improvements

NASHVILLE, June 2 (AP)—Plant improvements and administrative reforms are being made at the Pikeville State Training and Agricultural School for Negro Boys, Gov. Jim McCord said yesterday as he made public reports of two committees which recently visited the institutions.

In a letter to Bishp E. P. Dandridge of the Episcopal Diocese of Tennessee, leader of a May 4 investigating committee summoned by McCord, today the governor said that negotitaions for TVA power at the institution are under way and living conditions for inmates are being thoroughly improved.

A copy of the letter was supplied to Judge Camille Kelley of Memphis who also visited the school last month.

"New beds . . . and bedding material have been received in sufficient number for each boy to have his own bed," McCord's letter said, "and standard treatment for venereal infection will be inaugurated immediately . . . plans are under way for the erection and construction of a laundry building . . . by the last of this month a modern water and filtration plant will be completed at a cost of approximately $60,000."

The Dandridge group report said that on May 4 "the boys were dressed in overall suits and shoes, with no underclothes or socks, though the day was rainy and so cold that the visitors found woolen suits and overcoats necessary. The acting superintendent said that underclothes and socks are given to the boys in winter."

Judge Camille Kelley's statement pictured the inmates as "well fed and hearty. They were fairly well clothed, but they seemed to need shoes. They were free from fear or oppression, were obedient and respectful . . . the attitude of the administration toward the boys seemed cooperative."

Governor's Report Lists Minor Changes Made At Pikeville

Nashville Globe,
Nashville Tennessee
11-23-45

Gov. Jim Nance McCord went to the daily papers this week with a mild defense of the way the Pikeville Reform School for Negro boys is being conducted under his administration, the evident purpose of which was to allay criticism and probably to electioneer a little, in advance of the time when the Pikeville institution becomes a burning issue in the 1946 campaign for governor.

But commentators on what the governor enumerated as reforms instituted under his regime very generally accused him of applying a coat of whitewash to the horror prison, and were saying that it was ex parte testimony, and very generally a contradiction of the findings of impartial investigators of the situation at Pikeville. 11-23-45

The essentials of what Gov. McCord said in his report on Pikeville were carried in the NASHVILLE BANNER of Monday of this week and quoted the governor as saying the following

The State Training and Agricultural School for Colored Boys at Pikeville has been a source of much concern to people throughout the state and when he came into office conditions were deplorable."

However, a new dormitory has been occupied and new bedding has been installed, treatment of venereal diseases begun, more than $4,000 spent on clothing for inmates since last July, giving them three changes of clothing regular medical examinations begun, a competent superintendent obtained, playground equipment istalled, movies are shown once a week and a library and reading room will be installed."

The BANNER story states that the governor said in this report that a water treatment and filtration plant has been completed and that employe houses are under construction and that a laundry building is being planned. Religious services are held twice a week, the governor stated.

What the governor says his administration has done and what it is going to do was being read in connection with what impartial observers saw at Pikeville only a few days ago and which was the subject of an editorial printed recently in the powerful News Sentinel of Knoxville, a Scrips Howard newspaper. 11-23-45

That editorial stated that there is no medical examination of the inmates to determine diseases, which indicates that maybe medical examinations as reported by Gov. McCord on Monday of this week, were begun since the News Sentinel editorial was published. The editorial said there was no residential medical care and Gov. McCord's report did not deny this, leaving the impression that maybe a doctor from Pikeville, which is twelve miles away from the school, comes out to look the boys over periodically.

The editorial stated that the boys do not have any underclothing but Gov. McCord says they have been given $4,000 worth of clothing since last July, without saying whether the three changes the boys now have includes underclothes. The editorial charged that the boys are forced to sleep naked on unassigned filthy cots, while the governor states that new bedding has been installed, which is something that may have been done since the editorial was published 11-23-45

The News Sentinel editorial stated that the boys' day is from 6 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock at night. Gov. McCord, apparently, has not denied this. The editorial charged that the young inmates have no time for recreation, that after eating their meals they are forced to work in coal mines or on the institution's farm. There is no vocational or rehabilitation program, the editorial charged. The editorial charged that no effort had been planned to make these boys into useful citizens. Gov. McCord gave no proof that this charge is false. The governor's report, while charging that conditions were deplorable when he became governor was apparently willing to take credit for the new dormitory for the boys, which, however, was an inheritance from the administration of Gov. Prentice Cooper. Even after Gov. McCord had enumerated his report that conditions were any less deplorable than they were at the end of the Cooper administration. 11-23-45

One reason for the McCord report dealing with his reforms, apparently, was the realization that the whole state is up in arms over his failure to remove the school from Pikeville as most enlightened citizens of the state have advocated. The governor, however, seems to have been guided up to now by a report on the institution submitted by Judge Kelly of Memphis, which after acknowledging that the living conditions at the school were horrid, nevertheless saw some virtue in the school being located far back in the woods, thus making it difficult for any of the boys to escape. The Memphian's report seemed to have carried more weight with the governor than the stirring one made by the committee of investigators headed by the noted Bishop E. P. Dandridge. It is recalled that Bishop Dandridge's committee, after pointing out all of the horrible living conditions of the school, made several observations and recommendationns to the governor, among which were the following:

1. The institution be moved to a location nearer to the center of Negro population, pointing out that the boys come from places far removed from the school and are never visited by their kinfolks.

2. Since nearly all of the boys come from cities, and return to cities when released, the school offers little chance for them to learn trades which will be of use to them. (The boys are forced to work as farm hands and coal miners.)

3. Adequate medical inspection and care are extremely difficult in the present place. 11-23-45

4. An adequate elementary school requires competent Negro teachers and that it is next to impossible to secure and hold such a saff at the present location of the school. (Gov. McCord said nothing about a school either for vocational or literary training for the boys, it appears from reading what was in the newspapers.)

5. The school's location is too remote from Negro communities of the state for any assistance to be given by outside Negroes in any program of religious services and instructions.

6. The remoteness of the school makes it difficult for frequent inspection by the state department of institutions therefore neglect and inefficiency have a golden opportunity.

7. The region in which the institution is located is inhabited almost exclusively by white mountaineers, who, whatever their virtues (and excellencies are, of all people, least interested in the development of Negroes and least sympathetic with them. This is not said in criticism of the white mountaineer, but is simple facing of facts.

8. It is difficult enough to keep competent administrative personnel for such an institution uder the most favorable circumstances. This difficulty is multiplied by the present location. 11-23-45

Bishop Dasdridge's committee recommended that plans be made for the removal of the institution to another commutity, saying that, whereas it would have been much better to have located the school properly in the beginning, nevertheless past expenditures cannot possibly justify the continuance of a policy manifestly erroneous."

The report made by Gov. McCord this week apparently was silent on the murder of the former superintendent's wife and daughter and the lynching of 17 year old James Scales, who was charged with the double murder. Members of the highway patrol made a thorough investigation of the murder and lynching. All kinds of rumors have been heard as to what the report to the governor on the tragedies contains, but up to now, said report has remained a top secret both with former Gov. Prentice Cooper and Gov. Jim Nance McCord. 11-23-45

250 - 1945

Virginia

'Penthouse' School Teaches Negro Children Value of ABC's, Ten Commandments

Richmond Times - Va. 5-15-45

By Betty Sessler

In the "penthouse" school of the Juvenile Court building approximately 40 incorrigible Negro children in grades from 2-L to 7-L learn their ABC's and the Ten Commandments.

The wrongness of stealing is as much a part of the daily lessons at Miss Kate Cooke's school as geography and spelling; for her pupils are the truants and otherwise naughty children from every Negro school in the city.

The present enrollment in the crowded room, decorated with a picture of George Washington and a bowl of gold fish, is 33 regulars and 13 arrestees—inmates of the juvenile home who are of school age. But the number is a variable one. Some of the "regulars" begin in the 2-L grads and continue to junior high, when Miss Cooke sends them to Booker T. Washington School. The arrestee remain one, two or three weeks, pending trial. 5-15-45

Improved by Responsibility

A spelling lesson is going on in one corner of the room, with geography in another and reading in a third, but Miss Cooke assigns a pupil as "teacher" of each "grade." She finds that the children improve with responsibility.

Some of the children are tough ones, and Miss Cooke can be equally tough. There is no backtalk in her classes. She handles each individual with a firm but kind hand and has the satisfaction of knowing that, though the odds are against it, many of her pupils later follow an honest and successful life.

In speaking of the school, which is a part of the public school system, Superintendent Binford said: "Miss Cooke is a remarkable person. She has maintained satisfactory discipline and gotten the maximum work out of children who are most unpromising. And she gives them valuable training in character."

Judge J. Hoge Ricks, of the Juvenile Court, also praised Miss Cooke as having "the ability to handle each child with real affection." 5-15-45

Psychology Gets Results

A little psychology gets results for Miss Cooke. One tall boy stayed home from school yesterday. Miss Cooke says nothing to him all day, but remarks to the other children that he will be punished. The boy squirms and looks guilty. Miss Cocke continues her "torture" system until school is over and then trys to reason with him. Somehow the system works.

Miss Cooke teaches vocabulary along with her spelling and makes it a game. "In our neighborhood there is a large building with lots of sick people in it," she says. Eager hands are raised as boys and girls vie for the chance to write "hospital" on the blackboard.

Miss Cooke makes arriving at school on time attractive. Each morning she lists the names in order of arrival. The first who come are the first to leave in the afternoon as she dismisses by roll call. 5-15-45

Many of the children work after school. One boy gets up at 4 A. M. to do a job before coming to school. Miss Cooke doesn't blame him for being sleepy during the day. e Trys to take a nap in the afternoon, but is surrounded by a house full of noisy children.

20 Cents Earned

Boys who are good cleaners are given the chance to earn a little money by washing the blackboards and mopping the floors after school hours. Twenty cents goes to the boy who stays. "The money encourages him and he learns how to clean at the same time," is her psychology.

A native Richmonder, Miss Cooke began teaching at the school in 1925. She has been responsible for many a child geting an education. Always she has encouraged them to stay in school and those who leave often regret it.

One of her pupils stopped in the second grade. Years later she found that he wished to be a delivery boy. "You can't read the names on the packages," she taunted him as she warned that he should have stayed in school.

When some of her boys stole from a corner store, Miss Cooke made them pay back the money. When they jostled stands at the market to get fruit and vegetables, Miss Cooke was stern. No more complaints come from the Marshall Street hucksters now.

"I'm fond of my pupils. I'd hate to give them up. Knowing that you may be able to make something of somebody keeps you on your toes," Miss Cooke added.

The teacher blames the bad child on the parents. Mothers are warned that they will be fined $13.75 by Judge Ricks each time their children miss school. Some truancy is attributed to the scarcity of help and the availability of high-paying jobs, but Miss Cooke believes that in most cases the parents set a poor example.

The children are learning manners, too. "Good afternoon, Miss Cooke," each one says as he leaves school for the day.

25p-1945

Doctorate Degrees

Alston Awarded Doctorate Degree

Journal & Guide

5-19-45

NORFOLK — Melvin Alston, of 1510 O'Keefe street, Norfolk, Va., and a member of the faculty of the Booker T. Washington High School here, has been awarded the degree of Doctor of Education by the Advanced School of Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, according to an announcement this week by Dr. Milton C. Del Manzo, provost of the school.

Dr. Alston, who specialized in mathematics, received his undergraduate degree from Virginia State College at Petersburg, Va., in 1935 and his M. A. from Teachers College, Columbia University, in 1943. Norfolk, Va.

Gets Philosophy Degree at Nebraska

6-1-45

The CALL

At the annual spring com mencement of the University o Nebraska on May 21, William Wallace Stewart of Southern uni versity, Baton Rouge, La., wa awarded the degree of Doctor o Philosophy.

Dr. Stewart's major was take in the field of Secondary Educa tion and his minor in that o School Administration; his doc tor's dissertation was on "Activ ities and Training of Louisian Negro High School Teachers."

Kansas City, Mo.

6-1-45

DR. STEWART

Dr. Stewart received his co lege training at Morehouse co lege from which he was graduated in 1926. He received the master's degree from the University of Nebraska in 1931. In 1932 he was awarded a fellowship for advanced study at the University of Michigan where he spent one year.

Dr. Stewart holds memberships in Phi Delta Kappa, a national honorary fraternity in education, Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, the American Teachers' Association, and the Louisiana Colored Teachers Association.

At the present time, Dr. Stewart is visiting his son, Bill, in Sioux City, Iowa, before resuming his work at Southern university next week.

Of interest to Missourians is the fact that Dr. Stewart began his teaching career at Douglass high school, Columbia, where he taught English and coached for two years.

New York Amsterdam News

CRANFORD, N. J.—Mrs. Deborah Cannon Partridge, principal-supervisor of Laboratory Schools of Tuskegee Institute, and daughter of the late Rev. D. Wadsworth Cannon and Mrs. Gertrude Cannon Morris of South Union Ave., this city, recently received the doctor of education degree from Teacher's College, Columbia University, NYC. Mrs. Partridge's doctoral subject was "Plan for Re-designing the Curriculum of the Rural Laboratory Schools of Tuskegee." She has been on two-year leave on a fellowship from the General Education Board, and will return to Tuskegee as head of the Division of Education and associate professor of education in charge of graduate work. 6-30-45

PRESIDENT D. R. GLASS GIVEN DOCTORATE DEGREE

[illegible]

6-22-45

Birmingham. (ANP) — At the commencement of Miles college here last Wednesday, the honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon Dr. Dominion Robert Glass, president of Texas college, CME institution at Tyler, Tex.

President Glass claims Forsyth, Ga., as his birthplace. He was educated in the grammar school of Forsyth, in the Atlanta University High school and at Atlanta university where he received his A. B. in 1917. Subsequently Dr. Glass pursued graduate work at Harvard university where he maintained high scholastic records. Houston, Texas

The enrollment of Texas college has grown from 126 college students when he took charge in 1931 to 535 in the 1944-45 regular session, plus 370 in the 1945 summer session in addition to 267 students of college rank in the extension school, thus bringing the total enrollment to 1172. 6-22-45

In 1931 the financial budget of Texas college was $19,000 when President Glass took charge. At the 1945 session of the trustee board presided over by Bishop R.

Dr. L. H. Berry Gets Doctor of Science Honorary Degree

~~Journal & Guide~~

Norfolk, Va.

6-30-45

WILBERFORCE. Ohio.—(ANP)—At the annual June commencement exercises held on Thursday morning, Wilberforce University through its president, Dr. Charles Wesley, conferred upon Dr. Leonidas H. Berry of Chicago the honorary degree of doctor of science. He is the son of Rev. Dr. L. L. Berry, secretary of mission of the AME Church.

In conferring the degree, the president referred to the well-known Chicago physician and specialist in digestive deceases as a Wilberforce alumnus who has distinguished himself by outstanding contribution to the medical literature and standard text books in his special field, as well as by rendering services of the highest professional skill through private and hospital practice in his community.

On the previous evening, Dr. Berry had delivered the annual alumni address from the subject, "Africans and their American Descendants in the Art and Science of Medicine."

ON HOSPITAL STAFF

After graduation from the college of liberal arts at Wilberforce with the class of 1924, Dr. Berry later received the M. D. at Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago and the master of science in pathology in the graduate school of medicine of the University of Illinois.

He is senior attending physician at Provident Hospital, a member of Sigma Xi, honorary research society, a diplomate of the National Board of Medical Examiners and holds membership in several other local and national learned societies in the field of medicine.

U. of Penn. Gives Degrees to 14

Afro-American

7-7-45

The University of Pennsylvania awarded degrees to 14 colored students at its 189th commencement held last Thursday in Irvine Auditorium. Baltimore, Md.

Included in the degrees conferred were one doctor of education, one master of public health, two master of arts, seven master of science, two bachelor of science and one bachelor of arts.

William E. Henry, president of Bowie (Md.) State Teachers' College, received a doctor's degree. Dr. William H. Johnson, practicing physician of West Philadelphia, was awarded the master of public health degree.

Honor Student

Miss Roma Quinn of Wilmington, Del., who received the bachelor of science degree, was an honor student, associate editor of the women's college paper, and scholarship winner from the School of Education.

Others receiving degrees were: bachelor's degrees, Kenneth H r- ris and Mary Curry; master's e- grees, Bessie Anderson, Am a Chamberlain, Fanetta Morro , Sara Phillips, Jeanne Robbi s, Norville Smith, Clara Sutton, Madelyn Watson, and Beatrice Wormley.

Evelyn Lawlah Wins Doctorate

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

PALO ALTO, Calif.—Miss M. Evelyn Lawlah, first colored woman student elected to the Stanford University chapter (Upsilon) of Pi Lambda Theta, national honorary education fraternity for women, was informed this week that she had passed the oral and written examinations for the degree of doctor of education with the social studies curriculum as her field of concentration. 9-22-45

Earns Ph. D. Degree in Political Science

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—J. Erroll Miller was the recipient of the Ph.D. degree in political science at the recent convocation at the University of Pennsylvania. He is a native of Pittsburgh and assistant professor of government at Lincoln University of Missouri.

Earns Doctorate

Ph.D.

9-8-45

Chicago Ill. Defender

MISS T. RUTH BRETT

Charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Brett of Winton, N. C., who recently was awarded a doctor's degree in guidance from Teachers college, Columbia university. Miss Brett served as assistant dean of Spelman college for two years, dean of women, Dillard university, four years and dean of students, Bennett college, two years. She will assume her new duties this fall, as acting personal director, Tuskegee institute.

Atlanta university librarian gets Ph.D. from "U" of Chicago

Los Angeles Tribune

Los Angeles, Calif.

ATLANTA, Ga. — Mrs. Virginia Lacy Jones, acting director of Atlanta university's school of library service and wife of Dr. Edward A. Jones, chairman of the French department at Morehouse college, received her Ph.D. in library service from the University of Chicago this week. 10-1-45

Her doctoral thesis, "Problems of Negro Public High School Libraries in Selected Southern Cities," was a study of 20 secondary schools in 7 states, including North and South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

Doctorate to Ellen Diggs

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Miss Ellen Irene Diggs has just had the degree of doctor of philosophy and letters bestowed upon her by the University of Havana, Cuba. She is the first American colored woman to achieve this distinction and very few American whites have obtained it. 11-24-45

Dr. Diggs was born in Monmouth, Ill., and received her early education there, including one year at Monmouth College, and holds degrees of A.B. in sociology from the University of Minnesota and A.M. in sociology from Atlanta University.

At Spelman she has served as secretary to the president of Spelman College and for seven years as assistant to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois in the department of sociology of Atlanta University. At present she is research assistant to Dr. DuBois in the department of special research of the NAACP.

While at the University of Havana, Dr. Diggs was a Junior Roosevelt fellow of the Institute of International Education. Her dissertation is a study of the life and works of Fernando Ortiz, Cuba's man of letters and one of the Latin American anthropologists.

Race Relations Head Awarded Ph. D. By Chicago University

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Harry J. Walker, associate director of the Mayor's Committee on Race relations, was awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy in sociology by the University of Chicago at the convocation exercises Friday.

Walker, a resident here for the last 10 years, is a native of Pennsylvania. His wife, the former Martha Brooks, is a supervisor in the record department of the Chicago Intensive Treatment hospital.

Besides his activities with the Mayor's Committee on Race relations, he is assistant secretary of the local NAACP and the National Public Housing conference of Chicago, chairman of the management committee of Parkway Community center and a member of the Society for Social research of the University of Chicago and the American Sociological society.

He completed his undergraduate work at Oberlin college and received his M. A. degree from Fisk university. His duties on the Mayor's committee included work with the police in preventing the spread of racial tension and incidents.

3 New Colleges Join Honor Society at Hampton Meet

AFRO-AMERICAN Md.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Three institutions—Morris Brown College, Wiley College, and Wilberforce University—were accepted into membership by Alpha Kappa Mu, national intercollegiate honor society, in its seventh annual meeting at Hompton Institute last week end. 2-17-45

The new chapters bring to 27 the total membership of the society which was founded in 1937 to promote high standards of scholarship, character and citizenship in Class "A" colleges throughout the country.

Among the 50 delegates from 16 member colleges attending the two-day parley were three college presidents. Dr. Lawrence A. Davis of Arkansas State, W. H. Gray of Florida A. and M., who spoke at the annual banquet Thursday, and Felton G. Clark of Southern University, who delivered the keynote address Thursday night.

Phi Beta Kappa Representative

2-17-45

In resolutions passed at the closing session Friday morning, the delegates voted to affiliate with the National Association of Honorary Scholastic Societies, adopted a national song and recommended an annual Alpha Kappa Mu day to be observed by all chapters.

Main speaker at the closing session was Prof. William Hastings of Brown University, official representative of Phi Beta Kappa, pioneer honorary scholastic society in this country, who brought greetings to the delegates of Alpha Kappa Mu and outlined the aims and purposes of the elder organization.

Two Elected to Council

Dr. Stephen J. Wright, faculty adviser to Kappa Delta chapter at Hampton, and Miss Iva M. Reid of Suffolk, student president of the host chapter, were elected to the executive council, while Dean W. S. Maize of Fayetteville State was made a regional director and Miss Elaine Thomas of Tuskegee, historian. 2-17-45

Other Alpha Kappa Mu officials who will complete the second of their two years of service during 1945-46 are:

Dean George W. Gore of Tennessee State, founder and president; H. B. Young of Arkansas State, vice-president; Miss Dorinda Duncan of Tuskegee, secretary-treasurer; Miss Rosa Jenkins of A. and T. College, assistant;

President Gray, director of public relations; and Dean I. A. Derbigny of Tuskegee Institute, T. C. Cothran of Arkansas State College, and Dean T. E. McKinney of Johnson C. Smith University, members of the executive council. Next year's meeting will take place at Johnson C. Smith University February 14 and 15. 2-17-45

DELEGATES ATTENDING

Among the delegates attending the meeting were:

ARKANSAS STATE:—Tilman C. Cothran, Harold W. Vault, Rita Ann Doss, President Lawrence A. Davis.

XAVIER—Mary Ella Robertson, Leola Melton, J. G. Despinasse.

SOUTHERN — Delores O'Connor, President Felton G. Clark.

TUSKEGEE—Gwendolyn Chaires, Elaine F. Thomas, Dorinda Duncan, Dean I. A. Derbigny.

TENNESSEE A.&I.—Virgie B. Hale, Elaine Sherrill, Dean George W. Gore, Jr.

LEMOYNE—Christine E. Thomas.

MORRIS BROWN—Mae L. Harrison, R. O. Johnson.

JOHNSON C. SMITH—C. R. Blake, Joseph E. Thompson, Catherine E. Richardson, Dean T. E. McKinney.

FAYETTEVILLE STATE — Mary Grant, Marian Thorne, Isabelle Person, W. S. Maize.

ELIZABETH CITY STATE—Mabel Meekins.

A.&T.—Bessie Derr, Josie Edwards, Rosa Jenkins. 2-17-45

BENNETT—Roberta E. Favors.

SHAW—William D. Burton, Jr.

VIRGINIA UNION—Mary McPherson, Mary Young, Clara A. Lancaster, Edith Johnson, Mabel Wilkerson, Gloria Twisdale, Edith Battle.

HAMPTON—Iva M. Reid, Pearl B. Lively, Barbara Gleen, Della G. Bowen, Bronetta Scott, Della I. Cooper, O. Rudolph Aggrey, John Bland, Irene Postles, Mabel Johnson, Frankie Jacobs, Marjorie Jenkins, Isabelle Gibbons, Dr. Stephen J. Wright.

FLORIDA A.&M.—Ruth Lazarus, President W. H. Gray.

Alpha Kappa Mu Officials at Hampton Parley

AFRO-AMERICAN Balt. Md. 2-17-45

Above are shown officials of Alpha Kappa Mu, national intercollegiate honor society, which held its seventeenth annual meeting at Hampton Institute, February 8 and 9. Left to right, they are: Front, Dean I. A. Derbigny of Tuskegee Institute, head of the executive council; Miss Elaine Thomas of Tuskegee Institute, historian; Dean G. W. Gore of Tennessee State College, founder and president; Miss Dorinda Duncan of Tuskegee, secretary; rear, T. C. Cothran of Arkansas State, regional director; Rosa Jenkins of A. and T. College, assistant secretary, and Dean T. E. McKinney of Johnson C. Smith, regional director.

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3 Colleges Added To Honor Society

Philadelphia Tribune

2-24-45 P2.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Three institutions, Morris Brown College, Wiley College, and Wilberforce University, were accepted into membership by Alpha Kappa Mu, national intercollegiate honor society, in its seventh annual meeting at Hampton Institute last week-end (February 8-9). The new chapters bring to 27 the total membership of the society, which was founded in 1937 to promote high standards of scholarship, character, and citizenship in Class "A" colleges throughout the country. 2-24-45

About 50 delegates from 16 member colleges attended the two-day parley at Hampton, among them being three college presidents, Dr. Lawrence A. Davis of Arkansas State College, Dr. W. H. Gray of Florida A. & M. College, who spoke at the annual banquet Thursday, and Dr. Fleton G. Clark of Southern University, who delivered the keynote address

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Lincoln Univ. Professor Initiated In Sigma XI

New York Age

6-2-45

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Charles E. Dickinson, Jr., instructor in horticulture and landscape architecture at Lincoln University has been elected to associate membership in the Ohio State chapter of the society of Sigma Xi. He was initiated May 15.

Student At N. Y. U. Becomes A 'First'

Miss Ruth Marie Thomas, an associate professor in the Department of Secondary Education, Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, has been elected a member of the National honorary fraternity for Women, Pi Lambda Theta, Rho Chapter. It is believed that Miss Thomas is the first Negro woman to become a member of this graduate chapter at New York University.

Miss Thomas is a native New Yorker, being the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James C. Thomas. Miss Thomas is now carrying out an intercultural reading project for the young adolescent as part of her work for the Ed. D. degree in English education at New York University.

Pittsburgh Courier

PITT CO-ED HONORED—Scholarly Louise W. Johnson, 20-year-old University of Pittsburgh co-ed, has been elected president of the Pitt chapter of the Mortar Board, national honorary society, which excluded Negroes from its membership until last year. Two Negroes were first admitted at Ohio State. —Harris Photo.

16-3-45

3 Women, 7 Men Make Honor Roll

AFRO-AMERICAN

Balt., Md.

3 Ministers, 2 of Them White, Cited by AFRO

ARMY PILOT ON LIST

1-27-45

5 Other Leaders Earn Honorable Mention

WASHINGTON

Contributions toward improved race relations, health, security, the war effort and the general good of the community earned places on the Washington AFRO-AMERICAN's 1944 Honor Roll for three women and seven men.

Two of these whose unselfish efforts merited recognition are white—Bishop Angus Dun of the Washington Cathedral, and the Rev. F. W. McKeek of the Washington Federation of Churches.

A third minister among the honored group is the Rev. Earl Boone of Shiloh Baptist Church's Silent Mission.

The three women are Mrs. Ann Arnold Hedgeman of the National Council for establishment of a Permanent FEPC, Mrs. Vivian Baber Johnson of the New Faces Guild and Mrs. Marie B. Poston of the Equestriennes' Club.

The armed forces are represented by Capt. Lee Rayford of the 332nd Fighter Group, and the medical profession by Dr. Jesse A. Keene.

John P. Davis, legislative secretary to Rep. Vito Marcantonio, and Tomlinson Todd, president of the Institute on Race Relations, complete the list.

5 Get Honorable Mention

In addition to these, however, honorable mention goes to five whose records for community service could not be overlooked.

They are: 1-27-45

C. C. COLEY, the ultra-modest president of the Coley enterprises, who is one of the few Washingtonians to hold a life membership in the NAACP and provided a salary for a full-time community investigator.

MRS. ETTA SHERMAN, white, who has been carrying on a one-woman crusade to improve race relations among the common people, where such education is sorely needed. She has been busy helping to spread the fellowship organization in Washington, has become identified with all movements that lead toward better racial understanding, and recently helped to outfit a room in the rear of a poolroom with magazines and other reading material where homeless men can have a quiet evening in a homelike atmosphere.

CHARLES HOUSTON, attorney, whose recent victory in the railroad union cases made history, but was ineligible for selection among the first ten because he had been named on the AFRO honor roll previously. 1-27-45

MRS. THOMASINA JOHNSON, legislative representative of the A.K.A. Sorority's Non-Partisan Council, whose persistent fight to break down the color bar against colored women in the Navy culminated in a recent victory. She likewise was ineligible because of previous selection.

BENJAMIN CALDWELL, proprietor of the Club Bali and Crystal Caverns, who has never said no when asked to contribute his entertainers, his finances or the facilities of his establishments for the benefit of service men and wounded veterans or for other worthy causes.

Science honor society elects Negro research chemist

Los Angeles Tribune

6-15-45

CHICAGO — Formerly one of the few Negroes on a major university faculty, Dr. Percy L. Julian, now director of research and manager of the fine chemicals division of the Glidden Co., has been elected unanimously to full membership in Sigma Xi, national scientific honor society, by the Northwestern science faculty.

Dr. Julian, also a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Beta Kappa Chi honor societies, holds membership in the American Chemical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and numerous other scientific organizations.

He is the author of 30 scientific monograms which have been published in leading journals, and the holder of more than 50 U. S. patents, granted or pending.

With a staff of 36 chemists working under him, Dr. Julian's work is mainly with the soy bean. He is married to the former Anna R. Johnson, of Baltimore, also a Ph.D. and member of Phi Beta Kappa, and has two children.

First Member Of Honorary Society

Memphis World

PALTO ALTO, Calif.—(ANP) — —Miss M. Evelyn Lawlah, became the first Negro woman to be initiated into the Upsilon chapter of Pi Lambda Theta, a national educational honorary society, last week.

Miss Lawlah, a sister of Dr. John Lawlah, former head of Howard University's school of medicine, is assistant professor in the department of social sciences and instructor in education at Hampton institute. She is now on leave from Hampton while studying at Stanford university on a fellowship grant from the General Education board. 6-22-45

Miss Lawlah expects to receive the degree of doctor of education in the field of social studies curriculum. She is already a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority. She holds an AB from Talladega, A. M. from the University of Michigan and has studied summers at Northwestern university and Stanford University.

25p-1945

Ph. D. Honors

Virginia Rural Life Study Contained In College Book

Journal + Guide, Norfolk, Va.

THE Virginia State College Gazette for February, 1945, is devoted wholly to a reduced summary of a 400-page dissertation of Dr. Harry W. Roberts, professor of sociology at Virginia State College, on "The Life and Labor of Rural Virginia Negroes" which was presented to the faculty of the graduate school of Yale University in the fall of 1942 in candidacy for the degree of doctor of philosophy.

From the Gazette summary Dr. Roberts must have done a thorough job of collecting, compiling and interpreting factual data from a variety of sources. This is evident from the exhaustive bibliography, notes and references in the appendix to the report.

The reduced summary of Dr. Roberts' study is entitled "Disadvantaging Factors in the Life of Rural Virginia Negroes." In preparing for his study Dr. Roberts selected three types of areas representing Negro life problems in Virginia.

7-21-45

COMMUNITIES STUDIED

These included communities in Southampton and Nansemond counties where the Negro population is fifty percent or more of the total population, Pittsylvania county, a typical tobacco growing area similar to twelve such counties in the state, and Hanover county, a general farming section similar to about twenty counties in the state.

Virginia Negroes experienced a steady improvement in education, land holdings, and general progress from emancipation until about 1910. Particularly noticeable is the trend in farm ownership which Dr. Roberts brings out as a sort of barometer indicating the basic problems of rural Negroes.

"Each succeeding decade saw Negro land holdings steadily climb until 1910," Dr. Roberts reports, "when a peak of 1,381,233 acres was reached. Since 1910 Negro land ownership has steadily decreased until in 1940 it was 365,413 acres, or26.5 percent below the 1910 peak, as compared to an 18.1 percent decrease in white land holdings in the same period."

Dr. Roberts made a detailed study of such other vital problems of rural Negroes as housing, foods, and nutrition, clothing, health, recreation facilities, family life, church and religion, fraternal orders and insurance, education, political patterns, cultural patterns, and business.

LACK OF CONVENIENCES

The general lack of modern conveniences, labor saving machines and sanitary facilities, has increased the druggery of work in the homes as well as on the farms. These deficiencies have also militated against the general health of the Negro population. Another bad effect has been the adverse view of farm life and work found among young people in rural areas.

Dr. Roberts shows that disadvantages have tended to drive young people from rural communities. Of the 661,449 Negroes in the state in 1940, we learn that 420,574 or 63.6 were listed as rural; 261,498, or 39.5 percent, farm, and 159,076, or 24.0 percent as non-farm.

"The Negro rural population," Dr. Roberts reports, "is concentrated in the southern and eastern counties. There are relatively few Negroes in the counties west of the Blue Ridge. In 1940 Negroes outnumbered whites in 18 counties as compared to 21 counties in 1930, 36 in 1900, and 46 in 1880."

The decline in the Negro rural population in proportion to the whole population is due to the prevailing low wages in rural communities, long hours, unsatisfactory conditions of work and the lack of educational, recreational and health facilities for rural families. The result is that many rural Negroes, especially the young, have migrated to the cities, particularly to northern industrial centers where wages are higher and the general social and educational conditions are better.

DR. HARRY W. ROBERTS

RURAL CHURCH

Dr. Roberts found the rural church playing a leading role in the life and activities of the people. "Around 56 percent of the rural Negro population above ten years of age were reported as church members in the Virginia Rural Life Survey, Dr. Roberts says. Only 22 percent of the rural Negro population were reported as Sunday school members, as compared to 34 percent of the whites."

Dr. Roberts describes the role of Negro fraternal orders in the early business experience of Virginia Negroes, and credits them with laying the basis for Negro insurance and other businesses today. He also shows the relation of the church to these early business ventures.

7-21-45

Considerable space is devoted to the activities of rural organizations like the PTA's, 4-H clubs, NFA, the Negro Organization Society of Virginia and other organizations which now assist the basic institutions of the home, church and school to meet some of the needs of rural Negro families.

There are maps and tables explaining the trends in various factors in the life of rural Negroes. These tables and maps are further explained topically and adequately by the author. The net result is that the reader gets a composite picture of the life problems and situations of the Negro rural population of the state.

The complete study would make valuable reading for anyone interested in the general social and economic problems of Virginia rural Negroes. However, the greatly reduced summary of this scholarly work in the Virginia State College Gazette furnishes a mass of data on rural Negroes for the inquiring reader.

Two Ph.D.'s Conferred On Negroes At Iowa U.

Philadelphia, Penn. Tribune 8-18-45

IOWA CITY— At the summer convocation, Wednesday of last week, the University of Iowa established a new record when President Virgil H. Hancher conferred the degree of doctor of philosophy upon two Negroes — Nick Aaron Ford, former professor of English at Langston university, and Milton Gordon Hardiman, professor of romance languages at Lincoln university, Mo. It was the first time that two members of the race had received the highest degree from the university at one time.

Miss Brett Gets Doctorate Degree

Journal - Guide Norfolk, Va.

WINTON, N. C.—Miss T. Ruth Brett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Brett of Winton, received her doctor's degree in guidance from Teachers College, Columbia University on Aug. 10. She has been visiting her parents here before assuming duties as acting personnel director at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

While at Columbia, Dr. Brett was elected to two national honor and professional fraternities, Pi Lambda Theta and Kappa Delta Pi. She is an active member of the National Association of Deans of Women, the Southern Regional Council, and the National Student Council of the YWCA, and a fellow of the National Council on Religion in Higher Education.

9-8-45

Dr. Brett is also a member of the executive committee of the Association of Deans of Women and Advisors to Girls in Negro Colleges. Her dissertation, "A Student Personnel Program for the Negro College," is to be published.

Not only has Dr. Brett offered leadership in religious and educational conferences and maintained a high scholastic average in all of her studies, but she has had successful professional experience serving two years as assistant dean at Spelman College, four years at Dillard University as dean of women, and two years as dean of students at Bennett College.

She received her A. B. degree from Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., where she graduated with honors in 1945. She is the second woman graduate of Shaw to receive a doctor's degree.

9-8-45

Lincoln U. Professor Gets Ph. D. From Iowa

8-17-45

Call - Kansas City, Mo.

IOWA CITY — (ANP) — At the summer convocation, Wednesday, the University of Iowa established a new record when President Virgil M. Hancher conferred the degree of doctor of philosophy upon two Negroes – Nick Aaron Ford, former professor of English at Langston university and Milton Gordon Hardiman, professor of romance languages at Lincoln university, Mo. It was the first time that two members of the race had received the highest degree from the university at one time.

8-17-45

Both Dr. Ford and Dr. Hardiman received M. A. degrees from Iowa several years earlier, and according to Registrar Barnes they have maintained an unusually high scholastic record during all of their graduate study. Dr. Ford's dissertation was a "Study of Social Propaganda in Imaginative Literature by Negro Authors," while Dr. Hardiman made a "Study of the Epithet in the Works of Chautebriand."

Dr. Ford is the author of two books, advisory editor of Negro Story magazine, former editor of the Southwestern Journal, and a constant contributor to national magazines and journals.

Appointed at Howard

The Afro American Baltimore Maryland

10-6-45

DR. LEON E. WRIGHT, formerly of Boston, who has been named professor of New Testament in the School of Religion, Howard University. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate from Boston University, Dr. Wright received the Ph.D. degree from Harvard in June in the history and philosophy of religion.

Atlanta Teacher Awarded Doctor's Degree In Chicago

The Nashville Globe
Nashville, Tennessee
9-28-45

ATLANTA, Ga., September 17.—Special—Mrs. Virginia Lacy Jones, acting director of the Atlanta University School of Library Service, received the Ph. D. degree in library service from the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago on September 14. Her doctoral dissertation entitled "Problems of Negro Public High School Libraries in Selected Southern Cities," was a study of twenty secondary schools in seven states including North and South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky.

A native of Clarksburg, West Virginia, Mrs. Jones earned the B. S. in education and the B. S. in library science at Hampton Institute, and the degree of master of science in library service at the University of Illinois.

Her experience in the field of library service was obtained at Hampton Institute where she was an assistant in the library; at Louisville Municipal College, which she served successively as assistant librarian, acting librarian and librarian; and at Atlanta University where for two years she was catalog librarian.

Mrs. Jones is the wife of Dr. Edward A. Jones, chairman of the department of French at Morehouse College. She was appointed to the faculty of the Library School in 1941, and as acting director in 1945.

Gets Doctor's Degree At Havana

The Informer
Houston, Texas

NEW YORK — (ANP — Miss Ellen Irene Diggs has just had the degree of doctor of philosophy and letters (doctora en la faculted de filosofia y letras de la Universidad de la Habana) bestowed upon her by the University of Havana, Cuba. She is the first American colored woman to achieve this distinction and very few American whites have obtained it. 11-24-45

25p-1945

PH. D Honors

Michigander Gets PhD In Chemistry

Detroit Tribune

3-3-45

Announcement is made of the granting by the University of Michigan of a Ph.D. degree in chemistry to Henry Lewis VanDyke. A native of Vandalia, Mich., Dr. VanDyke is chairman of the Science department of Alabama State Teacher's college. He received his A.B. degree at Western Michigan State college in 1927 and his M. S. at the University of Michigan in 1934. Mich.

H. U. Instructor, Local Teacher Get Ph.D.'s

Afro-American

6-2-45 Balt, Md

WASHINGTON

Miss Elizabeth Carter, Howard University instructor, and Albert De Mond, Cardozo High School teacher, were awarded Ph.D. degrees in French and economics, respectively, at Catholic University on Wednesday.

Ph. D. from Bryn Mawr

Afro-American Baltimore, Md

MRS. MARY HUFF DIGGS of Washington, first colored woman to receive the doctor of philosophy degree from Bryn Mawr College, graduateed with a class of 152 from the college on June 5.

Chicago Def.

FIRST BRYN MAWR PH.D.

PHILALEDPHIA — (ANP) — Dr. Mary H. Diggs, a member of the Howard university faculty, became the first member of her race last week to be awarded a Ph.D degree at Bryn Mawr college. Ill.

Va. Educator Gets Doctorate Degree

a. 6-16-45

Afro-American

Balt, Md.

PETERSBURG, Va. — A. G. Macklin, counselor for colored high schools in Virginia, and assoicate professor of eduation at Virginia State College, was awarded the Ph.D. degree in secondary school supervision and administration last Friday at Ohio State University. Mr. Macklin received the A.B. degree in foreign languages and political sciences from Virginia Union University, and the M.A. degree from the University of Michigan, where he majored in supervision and administration of secondary schools.

A. G. Macklin

Formerly principal of Lucy Addison High Schol in Roanoke, Va., his native home, he was named high school counselor in 1939. He is a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, and Phi Delta Kappa Research Fraternity, and many professional associations.

Doctor of Culture

Time - 6-18-45

"After a performance . . . in an abandoned loft . . . Miss Dunham was summoned to the board room of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, which offers scholarships and fellowships for the study of Negro life. . . . When she stood before the professors and other astute ladies and gentlemen of the board, a committeeman asked politely what study she would like the fund to finance for her. 'It's a bit difficult to describe exactly,' she said. 'Do you mind if I show you?' Chicago, Ill.

"While the scholars gasped, Miss Dunham shed her jacket and skirt and stood revealed in her rehearsal costume. . . . She did a short tribal war dance. 'I want to go where they dance like that. I want to find out why, how it started, and what influence it had on the people.' Obviously impressed, the chairman . . . leaned forward, and, without taking a vote, asked, 'How about the West Indies?' "

These paragraphs appear in one of the most readable Ph.D. dissertations ever written. Its author is a Negro who, like his subject, torrid Negro dancer Katherine Dunham, went out to observe and find out about living culture at first hand. This week at Cleveland's Western Reserve University the book helped Author Leslie Collins, 28, win the nation's first Ph.D. in American culture.

Tired of having their students delve exclusively in the musty attics of the past, Western Reserve's graduate faculty began thinking of a program in contemporary U.S. culture several years ago, finally got it going last spring. Students may suggest any topic they like, do their own investigating. Leslie Collins spent two weeks each (mostly on the road) with Dancer Dunham, Paul Robeson and Marian Anderson. Another student, an English teacher, has finished a study of small-town life in Minerva, Ohio (pop. 2,937).

A third will make a similar study of Carlinville, Ill. A former church editor is investigating the religious life of Akron, Ohio. An ex-newspaper reporter is analyzing literature produced in the Cleveland area. Western Reserve hopes that its probings into indigenous U.S. life will eventually add up to a broad panorama of living American culture.

Cleveland Pres

LESLIE COLLINS

His thesis was readable.

Tuskegee Chaplain Earns Doctorate At Drew Univ.

Pittsburgh Courier - Pa.

6-16-45

MADISON, N. J.—(ANP)—Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of Tuskegee Institute, was awarded the Ph. D. degree in the annual commencement exercises at Drew University. His work was in the field of rural sociology and religion.

Dr. Richardson's academic record is one of the most remarkable in the history of the university. He maintained a straight "A" record in all studies, and his dissertation, an intensive study of Southern rural religion, is regarded as a contribution to the literature in that field.

While still serving as chaplain at Tuskegee, Dr. Richardson will be granted sufficient time to share in directing a southwide program for the training of Negro rural ministers. He has long been interested in the problems of the Negro rural church, and is today perhaps the leading authority in the country on that subject.

Dr. Richardson, a native of Jacksonville, Fla., is a graduate of Western Reserve University, and an honor graduate of the Harvard Divinity School. He is listed in "Who's Who Among Religious Leaders of America."

6-16-45

GETS PH.D.—Dr. H. V. Richardson chaplain of Tuskegee Institute, who was awarded the doctorate in the field of rural sociology and religion, at Drew University, Madison, N. J., last week.

WINS PH. D. AT HARVARD

Atlanta Daily - World

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — (ANP)— The degree of doctor of philosophy was bestowed upon Leon E. Wright in the field of history and philosophy of religion at commencement exercise Thursday at Harvard university. Ga. 7-6-45

Following this climax to a brilliant academic career Dr. Wright will be ordained at the St. Mark Congregational church, Roxbury. In the fall of this year he will assume the post of assistant professor of religion at Howard university.

Local Teacher Earns M.A. At Columbia U.

Philadelphia, Pa. Tribune

Miss Ruth A. Scott, counseling teacher at the John F. Reynolds Public School, and Regional director of the North Atlantic district of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, recently received the M. A. degree in student counseling administration at Columbia University.

Willeston Henry Lofton, of Washington, D. C., brother of the late Dr. Melvin K. Lofton, received the Ph.D. degree from the American University, at Washington, D. C., recently.

Dr. Lofton is the first Negro to receive this degree from the Catholic University. He is a member of the staff of Howard University. 6-28-45

Ohio State awards 2 Negroes Ph.D.'s

Los Angeles, Calif. Tribune

COLUMBUS—Among those receiving degrees at the June convocation of Ohio State university were two Negroes, Arnett Gillian Macklin and Booker T. W. White, both of whom received the degree Doctor of Philosophy. 6-25-45

Dr. Macklin, associate professor of Virginia State university, took his degree in education; Dr. White took his in agricultural chemistry. He is assistant professor of natural science at A. and M. Institute of Alabama. 6-25

Wright Gets Ph.D. Degree at Harvard

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The degree of doctor of philosophy will be bestowed upon Leon E. Wright in the field of history and philosophy of religion at commencement exercises Thursday at Harvard University. 6-30-45

Following this climax to a brilliant academic career, Dr. Wright will be ordained at St. Mark Congregational Church, Roxbury, and, next fall, will assume the post of assistant professor of religion at Howard University.

Dr. Wright received the bachelor of theological science degree with honors, the Master's degree, and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, also at Harvard, serving as assistant minister at St. Mark. He taught Latin at Morgan State College.

Two Get Ph.D. Degrees From Ohio State University.
Philadelphia Tribune 6-16-45 Pa.

By Barbee William Durham

Columbus, Ohio-(ANP)- Among those receiving degrees at the June convocation of Ohio State University were Arnet Gillian Macklin and Booker T. W. White, both of whom received the Doctor of philosophy.

Dr. Macklin holds an administrative position in the state educational system of Virginia and holds the rank of associate professor of education at Virginia State university.

Dr. White did his work for his Ph.D. in the field of agricultural chemistry, investigating certain constitutes of the Ohio buckeye. He is a graduate of West Virginia State and received his master's degree from Ohio State in 1937.

Tuskegee chaplain receives Ph. D. from Drew univ.

Los Angeles Calif. Tribune

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of Tuskegee Institute, received the degree of Ph. D. from Drew university, of Madison, N. J., for his work in the fields of rural sociology and religion, at its late May convocation, it was announced this week. 6-18-45

Dr. Richardson maintained a straight "A" average in his studies at the university to equal the all time academic record there. His dissertation, an intensive study of religion in rural southern areas, will soon be published in modified form.

While serving a chaplain of the Institute, Dr. Richardson will be granted occassional leave to help direct a program for the training of rural ministers in the South. He is considered the outstanding authority on the rural Negro church.

He is a native of Jacksonville, Fla., a graduate of Western Reserve university, and an honor graduate of Harvard Divinity school. He is also listed in "Who's Who Among Religious Leaders of America".

Wins Ph. D. At Harvard University

Weekly Review

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — (ANP) — The degree of doctor of philosophy of religion at commencement exercise Thursday at Harvard university. 7-7-45

Following this climax to a brilliant career, Dr. Wright will be ordained at the St. Mark Congregational Church, Roxbury. In the fall of this year he will assume the post of assistant professor of religion at Howard university.

B'ham Ala

Dr. Wright was graduated from Boston university where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and received the master of arts degree later from the same school. After a period during which he taught Latin at Morgan State College in Baltimore, he entered Harvard and received the bachelor of Theological science degree with honors. 7-7-45

While he was at Harvard, Dr. Wright served as assistant minister of the St. Mark Congregational Church. He is treasurer of Sigma chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

Wins Ph.D. At Harvard

7-3-45

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (ANP) — The degree of doctor of philosophy was bestowed upon Leon E. Wright in the field of history and philosophy of religion at commencement exercise Thursday at Harvard university. Chicago Def. Ill.

Johnson-Clifford Nuptials Held At Fisk University

Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Def.

NASHVILLE, — (ANP)—Miss Patricia Marie Johnson, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, married St. Maurice Cecil Clifford Jr., last week in the historic Fisk Memorial chapel.

The ceremony was performed by Thomas Elsa Jones, president of Fisk university, and the Rev. Thomas M. Brumfield. Mrs. Rachel Bassette Noel of Hampton, Va., was matron of honor. Pfc. John T.

Mrs. J. E. Johnson was entertained at the home of Mrs. Ethel

Phillips, Washington, D. C., was best man for the groom. Pfc. Phillips is a junior medical student at Meharry. 7-14-45

The bride, a graduate of the Immaculate Mother academy and Pearl high school here, graduated from Fisk last May, receiving departmental honors in sociology. She is a member of Rho Kappa Epsilon club, the Fisk university Decagynians and the Delta Sigma Theta sorority. For several years, she has spent her summers at Camp Atwater, East Brookfield, Mass., where she served as junior counsellor and more recently as senior counsellor. Her father, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, is one of the nation's noted sociologists. 7-14-45

Sgt. Clifford is a graduate of the Dunbar high school of Washington and Hamilton college and holds an M.A. degree from the University of Chicago. He is also a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He was one of two representatives of Negro and white college and university students to serve as unofficial observers at the San Francisco conference.

Ph. D. for Librarian

The Atlanta Constitution Atlanta Ga.

Virginia Lacy Jones, acting director of the Atlanta University School of Library Service, has received the Ph. D. degree in library service from the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago. Her doctoral dissertation entitled "Problems of Negro Public High School Libraries in Selected Southern Cities," was a study of twenty secondary schools in seven states including North and South Carolina, Virginia Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky. 9-23-45

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

GETS DOCTORATE — Roland C. McConnell received the Ph. D. degree in history from New York University in June. A product of the Washington public schools and Howard University, Mr. McConnell was formerly head of the social science department at Elizabeth City State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, N. C., and since his honorable discharge from the United States Army has been employed as archivist in the War Records Office of the National Archives. 7-28-45

While pursuing graduate work, Mr. McConnell was a General Education Board fellow. The subject of his dissertation was "The Negro in North Carolina Since Reconstruction." Mr. McConnell is a member of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History; the American Historical Association; and Alpha Kappa Delta, National honorary sociological fraternity.

Ph.D. in Biology

afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

MRS. GERALDINE P. WOOD who received the doctor of philosophy degree in biology, from Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass., recently. Mrs. Woods received the bachelor of science degree from Howard University. In June, 1942, and the master of arts degree from Radcliffe in June, 1943. She is one of the youngest recipient of such a high degree. Mrs. Woods is the daughter of Mrs. Susie Pittman of W. Palm Beach, Fla., and the wife of Lt. Robert I. Woods, Dental Corp., now stationed at Ft. Huachuca. Ariz. 7-21-45

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2 Awarded Ph.D. From U. of Iowa

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

IOWA CITY (ANP)—Two colored graduates were awarded the Ph.D. degree here Wednesday at the summer convocation of the University of Iowa. 8-18-45

Nick Aaron Ford, professor of English, Morgan State College and Milton C. Hardiman, professor of romance languages at Lincoln U., Mo., received the high degrees from President Virgil M. Hancher.

Both Drs. Ford and Hardiman received M.A. degrees from Iowa several years ago. Dr. Ford's dissertation was a "Study of Social Propaganda in Imaginative Literature by Negro Authors."

The Morgan professor is the author of two books, advisory editor of Negro Story Magazine, former editor of the Southwestern Journal, and a constant contributor to national magazines and journals.

4-28-45

Courier—Pittsburgh, Pa.

PHI BETA KAPPA—Charming Alma Collins, winter honor graduate of UCLA, who was one of eight students in her class to gain Phi Beta Kappa honors. She received a Bachelor of Arts degree in French, and is a member of Alpha Mu Gamma and Pi Delta Phi, language honoraries. She also was an awardee of the Will Rogers Memorial Scholarship. This fall she plans to pursue her Master's degree in romance languages at the University of Chicago.—George Cutler Photo.

Woman biologist elected to Phi Beta Kappa

Los Angeles Tribune Cal. 1-22-45

ATLANTA—Dr. Mary L. Reddick, a member of the biology department at Morehouse College and an exchange teacher in biology at Spelman College, has been notified of her election to Phi Beta Kappa, oldest American Greek letter organization. Dr. Reddick is a member-in-course of Iota Chapter, Massachusetts, Radcliffe College.

The honor was earned by Dr. Reddick while she was in residence at Radcliffe in recognition of her high scholarship. Twice a fellow of the General Education Board, she also holds membership in Sigma Xi, national honorary scientific society.

1-22-45

Dr. Reddick is a graduate of the Atlanta University elementary school, and the high school and college departments of Spelman College. In 1937, she received the degree of master of science from Atlanta University, and in 1943 the degree of master of arts from Radcliffe College. The Ph.D. was awarded to her in June, 1944, by Radcliffe College.

Wins High Honors At Smith College

Atlanta World 5-26-45

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—(ANP) – Recent election of Miss Evelyn Boyd, senior student at Smith college, to Phi Beta Kappa, America's highest scholastic society, and to Sigma Xi Honorary Scientific society, merely climaxed a school career that has been laden with signal honors.

A 1941 graduate of Dunbar high school, Washington, Miss Boyd was the recipient of a $400 annual scholastic award given by the national sorority of Phi Delta Kappa. The award was payable in $100 yearly installments based on scholastic college records.

5-26-45

In 1943-44 the young intellectual was initiated a member of the executive committee of the Telescropium club, she has studied under the honors plan at Smith; her name has appeared on the dean's list every year since she has attended the exclusive eastern school and Miss Boyd is a candidate for a degree, with honors. Her undergraduate thesis bears some such title as "System of Linear Inequalities."

According to Miss Secor, registrar at Smith, "Evelyn Boyd's record is excellent; she is an entirely dependable and conscientious student and one whom we are glad to have registered as a Smith student."

Miss Boyd is the daugther of Mrs Julia Boyd, Washington.

Annual Race Relations 'Honor Role' Lauds Fast, Powell, Willkie, Stanfers and Others

The Worker N.Y., N.Y. 2-11-45

The names of the 12 Negroes and the six white persons on the Honor Roll of Race Relations of 1944 have been announced by Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick of the New York Public Library.

Each year a nationwide poll is conducted by the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature of the New York Public Library to determine the twelve Negroes (individuals, organizations, or institutions), who have most distinguished themselves during the year, and the six white persons (individuals, organizations, or institutions), over the same period, who have done the most for the improvement of race relations "in terms of real democracy." This is a feature of Negro History Week, which begins today. No attempt is made to rank the names.

Dr. Reddick, who is curator of the Schomburg Collection, said in the course of the announcement that the efforts of those named "strengthen the foundations of national unity and lay a real basis for a cooperative world society."

WHITES 2-11-45

The Late Wendell L. Willkie, for his crusade for minority rights.

WMCA, for presenting each Sunday New World A-Coming, the most forthright radio dramatization of Negro life and race relations on the air today.

Sachs Quality Furniture Inc., for its extensive series of paid advertisements which have urged religious and racial unity among all Americans.

Howard Fast, for Freedom Road, the most original novel yet written of the Reconstruction period, showing the promise of democracy and cooperation between Negroes and whites in the South.

Esquire Magazine, for its jazz books which have stimulated a wide appreciation of the dominant role of the Negro musician in the development of this popular art form (jazz).

The American Federation of Labor, for including a Negro woman, Mrs. Maida Springer, in its good-will exchange of women labor leaders with England.

NEGROES 2-11-45

DR. LAWRENCE D. REDDICK

The 92nd Division of the U. S. 5th Army, Negro unit known as the "Fighting Buffaloes," largely led by Negro officers, for their record in the Italian campaign against the Nazis.

Thurgood Marshall, legal counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for winning the case of Dr. Lonnie E. Smith before the U. S. Supreme Court, outlawing the Texas White Primary.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College on his election—the first Negro—to the Vice Presidency of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

The American Negro Theatre, under the direction of Abraham Hill, for stimulating the little theatre movement by its productions Three Is A Family, Walk Hard and Anna Lucasta, the latter a Broadway hit starring Hilda Simms.

Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, president of the National Council of Negro Graduate Nurses, for her campaign for the integration of Negro nurses into the Army and Navy.

Dr. Rayford W. Logan, for his successful fight against opposition to the publication of What the Negro Wants—a symposium by 14 Negro leaders.

Joseph James, at the Marinship Corporation, for his successful fight which resulted in the California courts outlawing jimcrow auxiliary labor unions for Negroes.

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, for his election—the first Negro—as president of the Eastern Sociological Society.

The Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, for launching a tour and survey of West Africa.

Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., for his election—the first Negro—to Congress from Harlem.

John H. Johnson, founder and editor of the Negro Digest, for the most successful Negro magazine of the year.

Claude "Buddy" Young, halfback of the University of Illinois, for equalling the gridiron record of "Red" Grange—13 touchdowns in one season.

Dr. Mary Reddick Of Morehouse Now In Phi Beta Kappa

Atlanta World Atlanta, Ga. 1-14-45

Dr. Mary L. Reddick, a member of the biology department at Morehouse College and an exchange teacher in biology at Spelman College, has been notified of her election to Phi Beta Kappa, oldest American Greek letter organization. Dr. Reddick is a member-in-course of Iota Chapter, Miss., Radcliffe College.

This honor was earned by Dr. Reddick while she was in residence at Radcliffe in recognition of her high scholarship. Membership is based on academic records. Twice a fellow of the General Education Board, she also holds membership in Sigma Xi, national monorary scientific society.

A native of Atlanta, Dr. Reddick was warded the Ph. D. in June, 1944 by Radcliffe College.

Memorial To Student Set Up At Mich.

Memphis World Tenn. 3-16-45

ANN ARBOR, Mich. — (SNS) — A $1,200 loan fund to be made available to all women students in the University of Michigan's School of Medicine and to be named for Miss Florice Ann Holmes, Durham (N. C.) junior medical student who drowned attempting to rescue a companion in Huron River here last Summer, has been announced by Miss Alice Lloyd, dean of women. 3-16-45

Miss Holmes, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Charles L. Holmes, died last June 25 while attempting to rescue Thomas L. Jones, Winston-Salem (N. C.) candidate for the doctor's degree in education.

Shortly after the accident, a number of spontaneous contributions for a memorial were sent to the office of the dean of women. Contributions are still coming in and are still being accepted Dean Lloyd said, pointing out that present plans call for a perpetually growing memorial. 3-16-45

Miss Holmes' parent both received graduate degrees. Her father, Charles L. Holmes, is professor of Spanish at N. C. State College and her mother, Mrs. Florice Holmes, is dean of girls at Durham's Hillside High School. 3-16-45

Members of Miss Holmes' family, individual students, member of the medical school faculty and the Alpha Epsilon Iota, women medical sorority, have contributed to the fund to date.

Dr. Odum Gets Bernays Prize

P.M. N.Y., N.Y. 2-13-45

Dr. Howard W. Odum, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina, and president of the Southern Regional Council, was named the winner of the Edward L. Bernays Award for Outstanding Achievement in Negro-White Relations at a Hotel Commodore luncheon yesterday.

In the absence of Odum, detained by his wife's illness, a $1000 bond was accepted for him by Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary of the Dept. of Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, sponsors of the competition.

Dr. G. Bromley Oxnam, bishop of the New York Methodist area, announced Odum the winner for his "research, in writings, and by his leadership in movements to improve Negro-white relations."

Widow of Hero Gets The Carnegie Medal

N.Y. Amsterdam News

Pittsburgher Tried To Save Drowning Negro Girl; Died

3-3-45

PITTSBURGH, (ANP) — Mrs. Thomas C. McDuffie received the Carnegie bronze medal hero award plus a monthly allowance as an acknowledgment of her husband's outstanding heroism in attempting to rescue a drowning girl at Ansonia, Conn., on July 1, 1944. The award was made last week during the 41st annual meeting of the Carnegie Hero Fund commission here.

McDuffie, 35, died attempting to save Rosalie Carey, a 15-year-old colored girl, from drowning in a pond in Ansonia. Miss Carey had been wading but got beyond her depth. She floundered in water 10 feet deep—25 feet from the bank. McDuffie, a poor swimmer and fully clothed, swam five feet to her rescue. The girl put her arms around his neck, but after a prolonged struggle, both drowned.

Carver Memorial Event To Be Held At YMCA Sunday

St. Louis Argus — Mo. 1-5-45

Dr. Edward Ferguson, Jr. of Stowe Teachers College, will be the principal speaker at a Memorial Celebration in honor of the late Dr. George Washington Carver, to be held at the Pine Street YMCA Sunday, January 7, at 4:00 p. m.

This meeting is being sponsored by the St. Louis District of the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers.

Dr. Ferguson's subject will be "Dr. George Washington Carver, Scientist and Humanitarian."

Music will be furnished by the Sumner High School Choir, under the direction of Mr. Wirt D. Walton.

Tokens of appreciation will be made in honor of Mr. Charles H. Anderson, Father Heighaus, and Father Patrick J. Holloran for their fine work in making the facilities of St. Louis University open to Negroes. 1-5-45

Miss Julia Davis, State Director, will present the speaker, and Miss Pearl Schwartz, President of the M.S.A.N.T., will preside. This meeting will begin promptly at 4:00 p. m.

An exhibit featuring the achievements of Doctor Carver will be on display. This exhibit was prepared by Miss Mercedes Cunningham. Many schools will have their celebrations the second week in January. 1-5-45

Miss Mercedes Cunningham is organizing an exhibit that will feature the achievements of Dr. Carver. This exhibit will be on display at the Pine Street "Y". Following the program cookies made according to a recipe of Dr. Carver will be served along with tea to all guests.

ANOTHER FIRST

New York Age N.Y.C.

THE distinction of becoming the first Negro woman to serve on the faculty of the Department of Nursing Education at New York University went to Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle last week with announcement that she would begin her duties with the Spring semester. 2-17-45

Mrs. Riddle, at present a consultant on the staff of the National Nursing Council for War Service, is eminently qualified for her new position and has a long record of service in nursing and allied fields. She will be remembered by New Yorkers as an instructor of nursing at Harlem and Lincoln Hospitals School of Nursing from 1929 to 1931 and as a student at Columbia University from which she received the B.S. degree in 1930 and the M.A. degree in 1931.

2-17-45

In making the appointment, the heads of the department at New York University, had this to say about Mrs. Riddle: "We feel that the students at New York University will benefit immeasurably by the fine contribution you will make in helping them broaden their concept and understanding of community problems in public health nursing."

Mrs. Riddle is to be congratulated on her appointment and New York University is to be commended for availing themselves of her services.

Howard Uni. Prexy Speaks At Harvard; Hits Prejudice

New York Amsterdam News.

4-7-45

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (ANP)—Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, guest preacher at Appleton Chapel, Harvard University, stated this week "that the vast armies of men soon to return from the mud and foxholes of overseas combat will demand adequate incomes and assurance of continuous employment. The returning serviceman will regard this security not as a bonus but as a prerogative implied when conscription itself went into effect."

"No state has the right," Johnson continued, "to call men out of their civilian lives to an existence of privations and minimum pay without assuming the obligation to provide reasonable hope of security equally to its veterans. Negro, Catholic, and Jewish minorities will ask for job opportunities unmarred by discrimination."

4-7-45

On Anti-Bias Laws

Expressing confidence in the effectiveness of the anti-discrimination bills pending in many state legislatures and already passed in New York, President Johnson termed them "a very valuable index of growing insight on the part of American minority groups. Up to the present, these segments of the population have fought their battles independently of one another. For the first time," he asserted, "they are learning to focus on widespread common needs and to throw the entire weight of their social and political influence behind measures to further their common needs."

Alone, minority groups can hope for little, but, by combining to achieve their mutual goals, they can outnumber their adversaries and ultimately win their battle for recognition "as human beings."

4-7-45

"Anti-discrimination legislation will be successful," was Johnson's opinion. "When the laws of this type are enacted," he added, "they are a crystalization of already existent public sentiment, not sticks in the hands of unwilling policemen. With the public firmly behind the law and against offenders, its effectiveness is insured."

Large Audience Hears Final Negro Oratorical Contest At Parker

Birmingham News
Ala. 3-4-45

The oratorical contest conducted with Negro high schools of Jefferson County by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald ended its third year with the county finals at Parker High School, Birmingham, Friday night.

The largest audience ever to witness a News-Age-Herald oratorical contest was present. The large auditorium was filled to capacity long before the contest started and hundreds who came later could not be admitted.

A special section was reserved for white visitors.

Scholarships were awarded to the winners by Daniel Payne College, Miles College, Tuskegee Institute, State Teachers College, Montgomery; A. & M. College, Normal; Talladega College; Morehouse College, Atlanta, and Knoxville College, Knoxville. 3-4-45

* * *

CASH PRIZES WERE AWARDED TO EACH of the eight county finalists by The News-Age-Herald.

Charles Ellis Conner, Parker High, winner of first place, has first choice of scholarships and received a $25 cash prize. Mildred Tunstell, Hooper City High, has second choice of scholarships and received a $10 cash prize. The remaining eight county finalists have choice of scholarships in the order of their selection by the judges, and each received a $5 cash prize.

The schools are intensely interested in the contest for 1945-46 and some of their students will start doing research work in connection with that activity at an early date.

The basic subject for this contest is "Planning for the Postwar World."

Friday night's contest was presided over by E. Paul Jones, supervisor, Negro schools of Jefferson County.

Charles Ellis Conner had as his subject "Planning for Education in the Postwar World."

His oration follows:

DURING THE PAST THREE DECADES we have witnessed an era of international chaos. A single generation has lived through a period which saw Sarajevo, Verdun, the Marne and Versailles—Manchukuo, Weimar, Franco and Munich—the Third Reich, appeasement, isolationism and Sudetan—blitzkrieg, Quislings and defeatism—racism and starvation—the extermination of bodies and torture of souls—all the ordeals of the Apocalypse. 3-4-45

The good of the bad in society is either the product of education or the lack of adequate education all over the world.

Educational planning for the postwar world must then take its place along with our political, our economic and our security plans. For of what avail are our much vaunted monetary, aviation, Dumbarton Oaks and Big Three conferences if there is not the will to peace in the hearts of men? Shall we repeat the old mistakes of 1870—of 1919? Shall we write another "leader's peace" based upon the treacherous sands of an unprepared people?

No! In our strong new World Federation of Nations, which we must of necessity organize, there must be provided a definite department of international education. Its secretariat and members must be representative of all the peoples of the world.

The functions of this international department of education must be two-fold: First, it must carry out simultaneously in all countries a worldwide peace program; its second function must be to plan the forms of education the world must have.

This department must plan first that a practical and technical education be supplied not only in the devastated nations of Europe, but in the most remote countries of the world. The skills of the West must become the skills of the East. It must plan that China train her own young people to develop and industrialize that great nation: it must plan that India educate her illiterate millions: it must plan that even the wildest savages in the Malayas begin their long delayed education and become a part of man's advancing civilization. For as long as there is just one weakness in our worldwide educational system the great evils of imperialism, of exploitation and slavery will be rampant. 3-4-45

THIS INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT must next plan that cultural education based upon "world citizenship replace our present systems of national and racial propaganda. For, there can be no true peace between the United States and her Latin American neighbors when we each know so little of the other: there can be no peace between the Near East and Europeans as long as the Near East knows Europeans only as dishonest imperialists. Education based upon mutual understanding and tolerance of differences must replace evasions, bitterness and hypocrisy in our campaign for "world citizenship."

This department must plan thirdly for the reeducation of the youth in our Axis nations. Those unfortunate German and Nipponese generations, brought up under the empire of "education for death" must be re-taught. "Hitler's Children" must be reclaimed.

Finally, this department must see that religious education takes a lead all over the world. It must utilize all the religions of the world. What the world lacks is a hard, grim, driving will for peace. Without this driving will be based upon the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, no development in power politics, no military victories, and no diplomatic manipulations can give us peace.

If this is to be a "people's peace," then the peoples of the world must be truly educated. They must know the truth, for only the truth can make them free.

Spaulding Is Honored By Bible Society

Journal & Guide
3-3-45
Norfolk, Va.

DURHAM, N. C.—Dr. C. C. Spaulding, nationally known business leader, became the third Negro in history to be elected to a vice presidency in the American Bible Society recently.

DR. SPAULDING
3-3-45

Other Negroes who have been elected to vice presidencies in the organization include the late Booker T. Washington, founder of the Tuskegee Institute, and pioneer educator, and his successor at the Alabama institution, the late Major R. R. Moton.

Dr. Spaulding's duties, it is understood here, iwll deal with the broader program and policy of the organization and will not be limited to affairs related to Negroes.

The American Bible Society was founded in 1816 with the announced purpose "to encourage a wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment." It is non-denominational and has a lay board of managers.

Negro members of the present board of managers working with the society's William Ingraham Haven Memorial Agency among colored people include Dr. Channing H. Tobias, national YMCA executive and Judge Francis Rivers of the New York courts. 3-3-45

Dr. Spaulding's election to the vice presidency is considered as a signal recognition of his position as a leading American lay leader.

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97 NEGROES ASK SCHOLARSHIP AID

B'ham, Ala. Age-Herald

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 9—(AP)—Applications have been received from 97 Alabama Eengroes for regional education scholarships set up under a 1945 Legislative act, State School Supt. E. B. Norton said yesterday. 12-10-45

Ten applications already have been approved, Dr. Norton disclosed in an interview, and 26 others are ready for revie wby an advisory committee. The remaining 63 still are being checked.

Average grant for those given final okeh is $265.

The scholarships were made available through a $25,000 an0nual appropiration voted by the Legislature to provide out-of-state graduate, technical or professional education to Alabama residents in courses of instruction not offered in the state.

Dr. Norton said the State Board of Education agreed to use the initial funds to meet needs of Negroes for training not available at Tuskegee Institute, the State Teachers College at Montgomery or Alabama A. & M. at Normal, Ala.

Alabama.

This was done, he explained, because of "our desire to open up opportunities for Negroes which we have not heretofore ben abl to afford." 12-10-45

Rquests for study in law and medicine, neither of which is available to Negroes in Alabama, topped the list of courses designed, Dr. Norton said. Others were social work, high school administration, dentistry, engineering, pharmacy, business administration, nutrition and library science.

25p-1945 Scholarship and Other Achievements

1944 Race Relations Honor Roll

DR. RAYFORD W. LOGAN

MRS. MABEL K. STAUPERS

WENDELL L. WILLKIE

DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS

CLAUDE "BUDDY" YOUNG

25

DR. E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER

CONGRESSMAN A. C. POWELL

THURGOOD MARSHALL

Twelve Negroes, Six Whites Honored For Promoting Better Race Relations

New York Amsterdam News 2-17-45

On Sunday, February 11, the names of twelve Negroes and six white persons on the Honor Roll of Race Relations of 1944 were announced by Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick of The New York Public Library.

Each year a nationwide poll is conducted by the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature of The New York Public Library to determine the twelve Negroes (individuals, organizations, or institutions), who **have most distinguished themselves** during the year, and the six white persons, individuals, organizations, or institutions), over the same period, who **have done the most for the improvement of race relations "in terms of real democracy."** This is a feature of Negro History Week, which begins Sunday, February 11. **No attempt is made to rank the names.**

Dr. Reddick, Curator of the Schomburg Collection, said in the course of the announcement that the efforts of those named "strengthen the foundations of national unity and lay a real basis for a co-operative world society."

Whites Honored

THE LATE WENDELL L. WILLKIE, for his crusade for minority rights.

WMCA for presenting each Sunday "New World A-Coming," the most forthright radio dramatization of Negro life and race relations on the air today. 2-11-45

SACHS QUALITY FURNITURE, INC., for its extensive series of paid advertisements which have urged religious and racial unity among all Americans.

HOWARD FAST, for Freedom Road, the most original novel yet written of the Reconstruction period, showing the promise of democracy and co-operation between Negroes and whites in the South.

ESQUIRE MAGAZINE, for its jazz books which have stimulated a wide appreciation of the dominant role of the Negro musician in the development of this popular art form (jazz).

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, for including a Negro woman, Mrs. Maida Springer, in its good-will exchange of women labor leaders with England.

Negroes Honored

THE 92ND DIVISION OF THE U. S. 5TH ARMY, Negro unit known as the "Fighting Buffaloes," largely led by Negro officers, for their record in the Italian campaign against the Nazis.

THURGOOD MARSHALL, legal counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), for winning the case of Dr. Lonnie E. Smith before the U. S. Supreme Court, outlawing the Texas White Primary.

DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS, President of Morehouse College, for his election--the first Negro—to the Vice-Presidency of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

THE AMERICAN NEGRO THEATRE, under the direction of Abraham Hill, **Amsterdam-News** Theatre Editor, for stimulating the little theatre movement by its productions "Three Is a Family," "Walk Hard" and "Anna Lucasta," the latter a Broadway hit starring Hilda Simms.

MRS. MABEL K. STAUPERS, President of the National Council of Negro Graduate Nurses, for her campaign for the integration of Negro nurses into the Army and Navy. 2-17-45

DR. RAYFORD W. LOGAN, for his successful fight against opposition to the pubilcation of **What the Negro Wants**—a symposium by 14 Negro leaders.

JOSEPH JAMES, at the Marinship Corporation, for his successful fight which resulted in the California Courts outlawing Jim Crow auxiliary labor unions for Negroes.

DR. E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER, for his election—the first Negro—as President of the Eastern Sociological Society.

THE NEGRO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION, for launching a tour and survey of West Africa. 2-17-45

REV. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR., for his election—the first Negro—to Congress from Harlem.

JOHN H. JOHNSON, founder and editor of the **Negro Digest**, for the most successful Negro magazine of the year.

CLAUDE "BUDDY" YOUNG, half-back of the University of Illinois, for equalling the gridiron record of "Red" Grange—13 touchdowns in one season.

Estelle Riddle Added To N. Y. U. Nursing Staff

Houston-Texas Informer 2-17-46

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—Appointment of Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle to the faculty of the department of nursing education at New York U. has just been announced.

Mrs. Riddle is one of the outstanding educators in the country and this latest advance is in recognition of her contributions to the field of education.

In making the appointment, the heads of the department at New York U. said "We feel that the students will benefit immeasurably by the fine contribution you will make in helping them broaden their concept and understanding of community problems in public health nursing."

The department of nursing at New York U. is one of the largest in the United States. At present consultant on the staff of the National Nursing Council for War Service, Mrs. Riddle holds a master's degree from Columbia University, was formerly superintendent of nurses of the 950-bed Homer Phillips hospital, St. Louis, social explorer for the Julius Rosenwald fund and supervisor of adult education, board of education, Akron, O. Her new duties begin with the spring semester.

2-17-45

DR. SHEPARD WINS LEADERSHIP POLL

St. Louis Argus 3-23-45 Mo.

DURHAM, N. C.—Dr. James Shepard, president of North Carolina college, received 782,500 votes in the Carolina Times' 1st annual "Who Is Our National Leader?" poll to win the contest over 23 nationally known candidates suggested by Carolina Times readers.

Other rankings were, Dr. C. C. Spaulding, president of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Co. and the Mechanics and Farmers' bank, 646,000; A. Philip Randolph, president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, 544,500; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, 602,000 and Frank Crosswaithe, New York labor man 502,500.

Mrs. Estelle Riddle Member Faculty New York University

N.Y. Amsterdam News 2-17-45

Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle has become the first Negro woman to be appointed to the faculty in the department of nursing education at New York University.

Mrs. Riddle is one of the most outstanding educators in the country and this latest advance is in recognition of her very fine contributions to the field of education.

In making the appointment, the heads of the department at New York University had this to say about Mrs. Riddle: "We feel that the students at New York University will benefit immeasurably by the fine contribution you will make in helping them broaden their concept and understanding of community problems in public health nursing."

The department of nursing education at New York University is one of the largest in the United States. At present, a Consultant on the staff of the National Nursing Council for War Service, Mrs. Riddle is eminently qualified for her new position. She holds a Master's degree from Columbia University, was formerly Superintendent of Nurses of the 950-bed Homer Phillips Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., Social Explorer for the Julius Rosenwald Fund and Supervisor of Adult Education, Board of Education, Akron, Ohio.

Her new duties begin with the Spring semester.

MRS. ESTELLE MASSEY RIDDLE

Council Honors First Lady As "Woman of Year 1944"

Washington Tribune 2-17-45

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was nominated the "Woman of the Year" by the National Council of Negro Women and 12 to 15 additional women named on its 1944 "Roll of Honor" were guests of the council at a reception, Sunday, in the national headquarters, 1318 Vermont Avenue, N.W.

Among those honored was Lillian Smith, author of "Strange Fruit" and editor of "South Today," who was here over the week-end, her first visit since the publication of her best-seller novel.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the council, said the group stood as a symbol of the accomplishments of women throughout the nation in the war year of 1944. 2-17-45

3 Couldn't Appear

The three candidates unable to attend were: Lena Horne, singer; Dorothy Thompson, columnist, and Pauline R. Coggs, executive secretary of the Washington Urban League. All had submitted justifiable excuses.

Mrs. Roosevelt was nominated "Woman of the Year" because "her varied activities in the field of human relations, her courage, her energy, and her deep concern for national and international unity have given inspiration to women all over the world."

Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas, (D., Calif.) one of the guests, received a special introduction. Two Chinese women from the Chinese embassy were also present. The reception also was marked by exhibition of a bust of Mrs. Bethune sculptured by Selma Burke. 2-17-45

The Receiving Line

In the receiving line were: Anne A. Hedgeman, executive secretary of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC; Lillian Smith, editor of "Strange Fruit"; Mary S. Ingraham, president of the YWCA National Board; Mabel K. Staupers, executive secretary of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses;

Alice T. McLean, founder-president of the American Women's Voluntary Service; Daisy Lampkins, field secretary of the NAACP; Katherine Shryver, executive secretary of the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax; Dorothy J. Bellanca, international vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. 2-17-45

Lovonia H. Brown, founder and lieutenant general of the Women's Army for National Defense; Thomasina Johnson, legislative representative of AKA Non-Partisan Council, and Jeanetta W. Brown, executive secretary of the National Council of Negro Women.

Carnegie Hero Award Given To Penna. Widow

Philadelphia Tribune

2-3-45

PITTSBURGH—(ANP) — Mrs. Thomas C. McDuffie received the Carnegie bronze medal hero award plus a monthly [illegible] acknowledgement of her husband's outstanding heroism in attempting to rescue a drowning girl at Ansonia, Conn., July 1, 1944. The award was made last week during the 41st annual meeting of the Carnegie Hero Fund commission here.

McDuffie, 35, died attempting to save Rosalie Carey, a 15-year-old colored girl, from drowning in a pond in Ansonia.

Illinois Legislature Invites Roscoe Simmons!

The Union Cinn., Ohio

2-8

Springfield, Ill.—The General Assembly of Illinois has conferred its greatest honor upon Roscoe Conkling Simmons.

By Joint Resolution, adopted by a unanimous vote in both House and Senate, Mr. Simmons has been invited to deliver an address on Abraham Lincoln in the hall of the House of Representatives Tuesday morning, February 13, the 136th anniversary of Lincoln's birth. 2-8-45

"We need", said a member of the House, "our greatest speaker to speak to us on our greatest man in a time like this."

This is the first time by joint resolution that the legislature has ever invited anybody to deliver a Lincoln address. Heretofore, the celebration, held in Lincoln's city, has been the great civic affair, but this year it becimes official. 2-8-45

DISTINGUISHED AFFAIR

The Illinois celebration is always a distinguished affair, noted personage from all sections of the land coming in to pay tribute to the Emancipator.

Led by Representative Charles Jenkins party lines were forgotten. "If Lincoln had done nothing more than produce Roscoe Simmons," said Representative Lawlor of Sangamon, "he would be entitled to be called Emancipator."

Ted Yates Gets Tolerance Award

Call Kansas City Mo.

NEW YORK. —(ANP)— Adam hats has announced that Ted Yates, editor-in-chief of the Independent Press service and New York correspondent for the Afro-American newspapers, has been awarded the Adam Hat "Tolerance" award for his achievement in promoting interracial good will through the Negro press in the United States. 3-23-45

The presentation will be made by Mrs. Geraldyne Dismond Holland, noted social worker, on Saturday, March 24, from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m., over Station WHN. Talented artists of radio, stage and screen and prominent civic leaders will participate in this two-hour show.

NegroStudent Is Speaker

Savannah Tribune

FOR ALL MID-WEST COLLEGES

CHICAGO, (ANP)—A 21 year old Negro student won the right to represent all midwest colleges in the national finals of the James Monroe and the Monroe Doctrine Oratorical contest in New York. 4-26-45

That honor goes to John Henry Jackson, a senior at Milwaukee State Teachers college, who was awarded first place honors in the college division the midwest zone, of the oratorical contest here last Wednesday.

His success Wednesday, however will bring him war bond awards and a trip to the national finals in New York and a chance to win an additional $1,000 in war bonds plus a free trip to Mexico. 4-26-45

Jackson's mate from the midwest zone will be 17 year old William G. Ehler, white, a La Salle High School student, who won the high school division of the contest.

Truman Promotes William C. George

AFRO-AMERICAN 5-19-45

WASHINTON

President Truman last Thursday nominated William C. George of 1319 Q St., N.W., to be a Foreign Service Officer, unclassified, vice consul of career, and secretary in the diplomatic service. This appointment represents a promotion for him. He is at present vice-consul in Monrovia, Liberia.

5-19-45

Mr. George

Matt Henson Gets Award

Pittsburgh Courier

6-2-45

BOSTON, Mass. — Matthew A. Henson, the only other man besides Admiral Robert E. Peary to reach the North Pole during the Peary Polar Expedition of 1908-09, will receive the Peary Polar Expedition Medal voted six members of the exploration party by an act of the last Congress. Two of the white members received the awards Friday in ceremonies held at the Boston Army base.

First on State Board

AFRO-AMERICAN

see Politics

5-19-45

DR. HOWARD D. GREGG, president of Delaware State College, Dover, who recently became the first colored member of the Delaware State Board of Education. His appointment is the result of a bill passed by the State Legislature and approved by Governor Walter W. Bacon, which makes the head of the college a member of the board.

Dr. Clement Named

Journal & Guide

ATLANTA, Ga. — (ANP) — Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta university has been named as vice president of the American Council on Education, one of the top organization in that field, with offices in Washington. Dr. George F. Zook, former U. S. Commissioner of education is president.

6-16-45

Golbus Fund

Two Scholarships For Citizenship

CHICAGO—The S/Sgt. Robert B. Golbus Memorial Scholarship Fund, which will provide two annual scholarships for achievement in good citizenship to university students without regard to race, creed or color, has been established by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Golbus of Chicago in memory of their son, S/Sgt. Robert B. Golbus, through the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations.

The Golbus Memorial Scholarship Fund will make available two scholarships of $400 each to students at Northwestern University or at such other university as the fund's trustees may designate. The trustees will be composed of a representative of the Golbus family, a representative of the university, and Dr. A. L. Sachar, national director of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations.

A. and T. Graduate Wins Prize for Interracial Essay

6-9-45

Afro-American

GREENSBORO, N.C. — "The colored man is not a problem nor is he a liability," declared Miss Ohrea Bagwell, graduate of A. and T. College, in a prize-winning essay, "The Colored Man's Plea for Understanding," sponsored by the local chapter of the State Interracial Commission.

Miss Bagwell, who received her B.S. degree at commencement exercises at the college on May 29, was awarded first prize of $25 by C. A. Hines, board of trustees and Interracial Commission chairman.

Robert Holt, a junior at the college, won third prize in the contest in which all colleges in Guilford County participated.

Declaring that "the colored man is facing the greatest crisis in his history," Miss Bagwell said:

The colored man fights unreservedly for democracy. Will America be wise enough to abolish all such institutions that are barriers to the colored man's freedom and civilization such as segregation, jim crowism, disfranchisement and lynching? We shall seek it, making no excuses.

"Improved human relationships are essential within our nation, and will exercise a great effect on the post-war, readjustment which nations and races all over the world will be called upon to make."

College Graduates Win Interracial Prizes

Afro-American 6-9-1945

C. A. Hines, right, chairman of the N.C. Interracial Commission, is shown presenting a $25 check to Miss Ohrea Bagwell, graduate of A. and T. College, who won first prize in a recent interracial essay contest in which all colleges in Guilford County, N.C., participated. Others seen are Robert Holt, junior at the college, second from left, who was awarded third prize; and Prof. R. E. Martin, head of the social science department.

Dorothy Mayhor Gets Bennett Degree

N.Y. Amsterdam News

6-9-45

6-9-45

GREETINGS FROM PRESIDENT DAVID D. JONES of Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., go to Miss Dorothy Maynor fololwing the commencement exercises last week when the brilliant soprano was awarded the honorary Doctor of Music degree. Eighty-three graduates from seventeen states received degrees at the exericses. Dr. Harold C. Case of Scranton, Pa., was the commencement speaker. The singer's citation described her as: "Possessor of a voice of rarest beauty, inspirer of thousands, ambassador of your people to the hearts of the world, devoted daughter, loyal wife, and inspiring artist."—(Morisey Photo).

Dr. Charles S. Johnson Cited By Chicago U.

Amsterdam News

6-16-45

Awarded In Recognition 'Of Public Service To Community, Nation, Humanity'

CHICAGO—Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director of the department of social sciences at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., is one of 33 distinguished alumni of the University of Chicago awarded citations of merit at the alumni assembly Saturday on the Midway.

The citations, established during the university's 50th anniversary celebration in 1941, are given in recognition of public service to the community, the nation, and humanity. Since their establishment four years ago, citations have been awarded to 218 university alumni. This June nine women and 24 men will receive citations.

Mr. Johnson, of 1611 Meharry Boulevard, was graduated from the University of Chicago in 1918 with a bachelor of philosophy degree.

Dr. Johnson's Record

Nationally recognized as a sociologist and consultant in race relations, Dr. Johnson is president of the Southern Sociological Society this year. In addition to his duties as chairman of the department of social sciences at Fisk, he is director for race relations of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and the American Missionary Association division of the board of home missions of the Congregational and Christian Churches, and a consultant to the mayor's committee on race relations in Chicago.

In 1930 he received the William B. Harmon gold medal for distinguished achievement among Negroes in science.

He was a member of the League of Nations Commission to investigate slavery and forced labor in Liberia in 1930, a member of the executive and planning committee of the 1940 White House Conference on children in a democracy, and a member of the President's commission on farm tenancy.

Dr. Johnson has written seven books among which are "Shadow of the Plantation," "Growing Up in the Black Belt," and "The Negro in American Civilization." He received a doctor of literature degree from Virginia Union University in 1928.

Among the 33 distinguished alumni from the University of Chicago to receive the citations are: Frederick R. Kuh, London correspondent for the Chicago Sun; Tomas Confessor, secretary of the interior and mayor of Manila, who hid out in the Panay mountains during the Japanese occupation of the Philippines; Mrs. Emily Taft Douglas, Congresswoman from Illinois; Charles S. Johnson, internationally famous Negro educator and sociologist at Fisk University; and Chief Justice Norris C. Bakke of the Colorado Supreme Court.

Professor Chivers Gets Award From Letter Magazine

Atlanta

Daily World

6-22-45

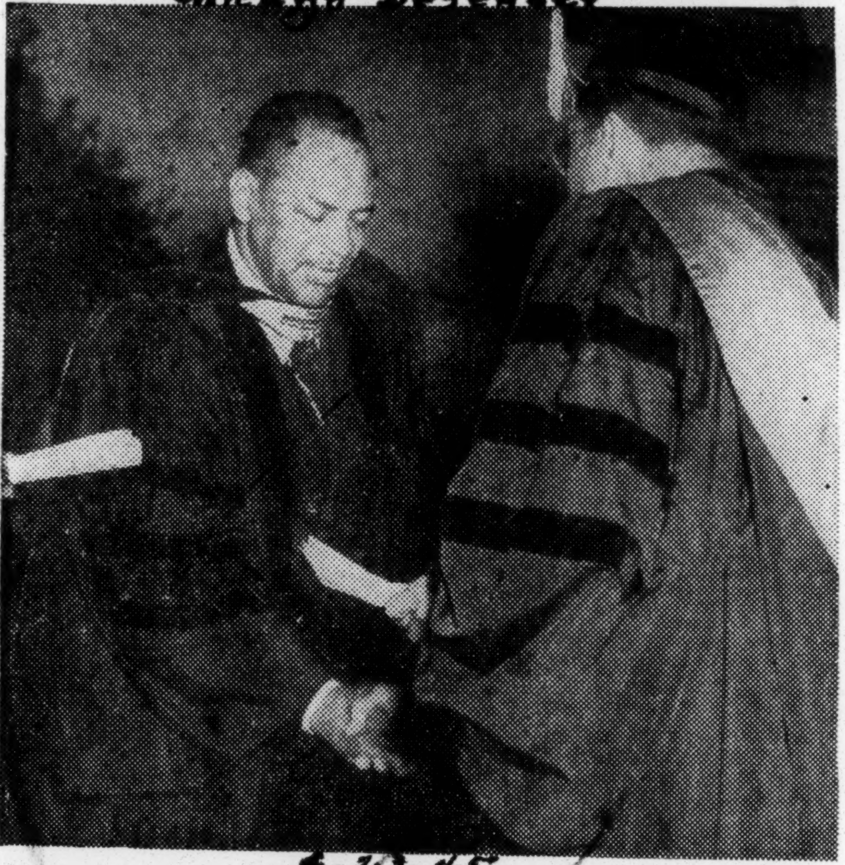
IN the current issue of Phylon (the Atlanta University Review of Race and Culture,) is an announcement of an award of $100 by Letter Magazine to Walter R. Chivers, professor of sociology at Morehouse College, for his article, "Teaching Social Anthropogy in a

Ada P. McCormick, editor of Letter, in announcing the award, stated that the article presented new knowledge "that will feed instead of injure the recipient—a problem to all teachers, publishers and public leaders. Walter R. Chivers in this article deals with exceptional skill and honesty and common sense with this problem in a particular field. We think the article bears the marks of a great teacher, and if all teachers had his concern there would not be the suicides that take place every so often by young men appalled and bewildered by intellectula complexities." 6-23-45

Mr. Chivers, currently on the faculty of the Atlanta University Summer School, returns to his post at Morehouse in September after spending two years on leave as guest professor at Hampton Institute and Dillard University.

DAWSON GETS DEGREE

Chicago Defender



6-23-45

During Wilberforce university's 82nd annual commencement exercises at which he was the principal speaker, Illinois Congressman William L. Dawson was honored by the Ohio institution with the honorary doctor of laws degree. The Illinois legislator and Democratic leader is shown receiving the degree from Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Wilberforce.

Scholarships Reward 'Skegee Dietetics Dept.

Chicago Defender

6-23-45

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—National recognition for the work that Tuskegee Institute has done in commercial dietetics was given this week by the American Hotel Association, the Georgia Hotel Association, the American Hotel Association and Pabst Sales corporation in the form of several scholarships to be awarded to deserving students.

The winners of these scholarships for the academic year, 1945-1946, were announced by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute. The recipients are:

THE AMERICAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIPS, awarded to: Myrtle Howard, junior, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Velma Brown, senior, Tuskegee, Ala.; Mary B. Twiggs, junior, West Palm Beach, Fla.; Bertha Benson, senior, Wetumpka, Ala.; Willie M. Spann, senior, Gainesville, Fla.; Hazel Teague, junior, Laurel, Miss.; Carrie Towers, junior, Birmingham, Ala., and Evia Jackson, sophomore, Greenwood, Miss.

GEORGIA HOTEL ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIPS, awarded to: Alvin D. Stroud, senior, Macon, Ga., and Geneva White, junior, Birmingham, Ala. 6-23-45

AMERICAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION and PABST SALES CORPORATION SCHOLARHIP, awarded to Dorothy Jett, junior, Providence, R. I.

Morehouse Honors Hayes

Memphis World

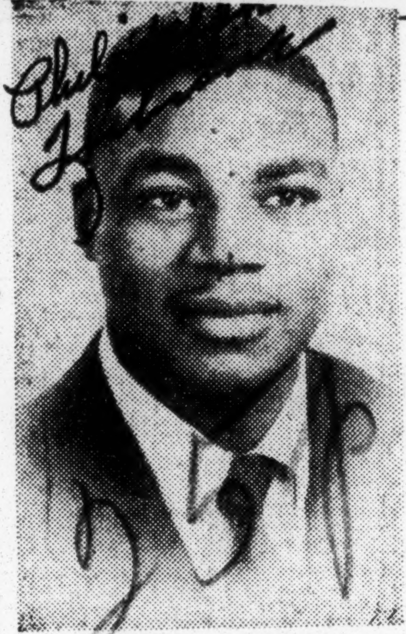
In conferring the Doctor of Laws degree upon Roland Hayes at its recent commencement exercises, Morehouse College honored herself. The brilliant citation to Mr. Hayes, delivered by President Mays, speaks itself:

6-12-45

"It's a long, long journey from the red hills of Gordon County, Georgia to the Palace of King George the Fifth. It's a long way from the Iron Foundry of Chattanooga, Tennessee to the mansion of the Queen Mother of Spain. It's a long way from the son of a slave mother to a position of world renown in song. But, you have made the journey and you made it with quiet dignity, unaffected manner, and sane humility. 'Born into a world where few if any Negro, had ever gone higher than the ministrel show,' and in a section of the country where obstacle after obstacle was laid in your path, you have demonstrated again that human nature is unpredictable and that it cannot be catalogued. Like Jesus who sprang from the carpenter's bench, to the rank of God; like Spinoza who rose from the Jewish Ghetto to a place of eminence in philosophy; like Shakespeare who came from a mother who could not write her name to the position of the greatest of the poets; like Lincoln who rose from a Kentucky rail splitter to one of the six great men of history; and like Ramsey MacDonald who rose from a two-room cabin in Scotland to the rank of one of England's greatest premiers, you have risen above the narrow confines of race or nationality and above every crippling restriction and have made a contribution to humanity and to the world—thus supporting the conviction of the poet: 'Fleecy locks and black complexion cannot forfeit nature's claim—skin may differ but affection dwells in black and white the same.' And were I so tall as to reach the pole or grasp the ocean at a span, I must be measured by my soul, the mind is the standard of the man.'

6-12-45

"It is such as you that Morehouse College delights to honor. And we honor you today not because you need it but because you deserve it and because you represent in your person what we would like for every Morehouse man to represent. We are happy, therefore, to be the first Georgia institution to honor you in this way. Upon the recommendation of the faculty of Morehouse College, by vote of the members of the Board of Trustees, and by virtue of the power vested in me by them, I have the happy privilege and the signal honor to confer upon you the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws with all the rights, privileges, and responsibilities appertaining thereto."


Phila Tribune

LENWOOD ROBINSON
outstanding young artist of the Benjamin Franklin High school, who has received praise for his portrait of C. H. Williams, principal of the school, will be given an art scholarship from that school to any art institute of his choice.

In the last art exhibit held at Gimbel Brothers, Robinson's painting, "The Priest" was awarded a gold key and sent to the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh for display.

Journal + Guide

6-23-45

FISK TRUSTEE—Carter W. Wesley, president, publisher, and general manager of the Informer Publishing Company, Houston, Texas, who was elected to the board of trustees of Fisk University at its annual meetin gon April 27, for 1945-48. Mr. Wesley holds the B.A. degree from Fisk University and the doctor of jurisprudence degree from Northwestern University school of law.

New Laurels

Chicago Def

MRS. ELAINE THOMAS
Member of Tuskegee institute's 1945 graduating class, whose Rosenwald scholarship has been renewed to attend the summer session at Black Mountain college in North Carolina where Negro students are being admitted for the first time. An exceptionally high average on the same scholarship during the 1944 summer session at Northwestern university led to Mrs. Thomas' admittance to the North Carolina institution. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Freeman of Tuskegee.

Gwen Brooks Cops Negro Story Prize

Chicago Defender

2-3-45 Ill.

Gwendolyn Brooks, young Chicago poet, has been named winner of Negro Story's poetry prize, it was announced last week by the editors of the magazine.

The prize, two war bonds, was offered through the courtesy of the regional office, Chicago district CIO United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, and procured through the efforts of Ishmael P Flory, civic leader and CIO organizer.

Revision of the Invocation, the winning poem, will be published in the May-June issue of Negro Story, its first anniversary issue.

Delighted because it is the first prize she has received from "her own people," the author praised the magazine for its inspiration to young writers.

Scholarship Winner

Afro-American

4-7-45

JAMES QUANDER,
economist in the rent division of the national Office of Price Administration, Washington, who has been awarded a scholarship by the Lake Forest College (Illinois), to study at its summer school for office workers. A graduate student at Howard University, Mr. Quander is also a member of the educational committee of the OPA branch of the United Federal Workers of America, CIO.

Mrs. Thomas to Attend Black Mountain College

Afro-American

7-7-45

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—Mrs. Elaine Freeman Thomas of Providence, R.I., will attend the summer session of Black Mountain College, Black Mountain, North Carolina, opening July 2. Colored students are being admittted to the college for the first time. Roland Hayes, internationally known in the field of music, is to be on the faculty.

Bennett Prexy Elected to College Association Board

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.—Dr. David Jones, president of Bennett College, was elected a member of the board of directors of the Association of American Colleges during its annual convention here last week.

The election of Dr. Jones marked the first time in the association's thirty-one-year history that a colored person had been so honored. On the nominating committee was Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University.

No Hotel Discrimination

The association, which includes in its membership some 1700 colleges and universities, held its two-day session at the Claridge Hotel. A number of the colored delegates lived there and some were housed at the Madison Hotel.

It has been the policy of the association to hold its convention only in places where there will be no question of discrimination in housing or entertainment.

Dr. Jones, for the past two or three years, has served as a member of the association's liberal arts education committe, and it is believed that his work on this committee had considerable bearing on his election.

Others Present

Among other college heads who attended the sessions were:

Dr. H. L. McCrorey of Smith University; Miss Florence Reed, white, of Spelman; Dr. E. L. McLeod of Wiley; Dr. Richard I. McKinney of Storer; Dr. James E. Shepard of North Carolina State College; Dr. Mordecai Johnson of Howard; Dr. Lafayette M. Harris of Philander Smith, and Dr. James P. Brawley of Clark College.

The association adopted by a vote of 210 to 35 a resolution recommending that Congress postpone action on peacetime compulsory military training until after the war.

Speaking on post-war college program, Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines of the Veterans' Administration stressed the need for more adult education, individual guidance and emphasis on citizenship to balance that placed on technical education.

Howard W. Odum Wins Edward L. Bernays Award For Outstanding Achievement In Negro-White Relations

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Alabama

Announcement of the Edward L. Bernays Award for Outstanding Achievement in Negro-White Relations to Dr. Howard Washington Odum of the University of North Carolina was made today by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

The award, a $1,000 United States Savings Bond, Series E, and an engrossed scroll was donated by Edward L. Bernays, of New York Counsel on Public Relations, through the Department of Race Relations of the Council, George E. Haynes, Executive Secretary. Presentation will be made in public ceremonies on February 12 at the Broadway Tabernacle, 56th Street and Broadway, New York City.

Five nationally known race relations experts were judges in selecting Dr. Odum: Dean William H. Hastie, Howard University School of Law, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, President, State Teachers College, Cheney, Pa.; Virginius Danbey, Editor Richmond TIMES-DISPATCH; Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, author, Arlington, Vt.; and Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, Professor Emeritus Columbia University. 1-27-45

Dr. Odum was chosen from among 55 candidates because of his accomplishments in improving Negro-White relations in the South and for outstanding public service as an author, professor in southern universities, and leader in organized movements.

His book's articles date back to 1909 and include not only research into the social and economic conditions surrounding Negroes in this country and their relations to whites, but also students in Negro literary and muscial fields. His latest book, "Race and Rumors of Race, a Challenge to American Crisis," published in 1943, fosters better understanding of the causes of racial tensions within the United States.

Dr. Odum was born in Bethlehem, Walton, Co., Georgia, in 1884; is a graduate of Emory College, Atlanta, Ga., and received PH.D. degrees from Clark in 1906 and Columbia University in 1910, and L.L.D. degrees from Emory and Harvard Universities. He has held professorships at Emory and the University of Georgia; and since 1920 has been Kenan Professor for Research in Social Science at the University of North Carolina. He has been chairman of the North Carolina Inter-racial Commission and also the Southern Interracial Commission, and at present is President of the Southern Regional Council, a recent outgrowth of the Commission. Known throughout the country for his many works in social research, Dr. Odum is a member of several literary and sociological societies. 1-27-45

Quoting from a statement of the judges Dr. Haynes said:—

"The judges were greatly impressed by both the number and variety of worthy candidates presented by sponsors from many parts of the country. The examination of the records revealed a heartening kind of courageous pioneering along a wide and difficult social frontier. The initiative of Negro citizens is pronounced and manifold. The majority of these pioneers, however, are white citizens who, without apology or fear of personal status, are determined to do what they can to right the most pronounced wrong now weakening our American civilization. It is pioneering that clearly denies the pessimism of those who would despair of our democracy. And notably in the South there is emerging a liberal white womanhood, uttering a ringing protest against the stark evils of sheer race prejudice and supporting the protest by effective organization.

"The judges feel from their scrutiny of the records of these candidates that our democracy will progressively find its true spokesmen, its practical workers and its convincing leaders. All these are coming forward in art, in literature, in education, in religion, in government and in all walks of labor and industry.

"So much extraordinary accomplishment has been presented to the judges by outstanding candidates from both racial groups that it has not seemed possible or advisable for them to attempt without prejudice the naming of those who are distinctly worthy of honorable mention. 1-27-45

In awarding this signal honor to Howard Odum, the judges recognize in him highly distinguished service in that part of the nation where the problems of race and of a functioning democracy are most complex, and where the social imagination, moral and intellectual integrity, the efficient and self-sacrificing effort which he has exhibited, constitute for our democratic hopes a sure foundation."

Mr. Bernays, donor of the award, is a pioneer in public relations and author of PROPAGANDA, CHRYSTALLIZING PUBLIC OPINION, SPEAK UP FOR DEMOCARCY, and the forthcoming YOUR PLACE AT THE PEACE TABLE. He has given a number of awards to further democracy in this country.

Defense League Honors Schuyler

Pittsburgh Courier
6-9-45

NEW YORK—George S. Schuyler, New York editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, was among the fourteen leaders named by the national executive board of the Workers' Defense League to its 1945 honor roll. Those honored by the league board, which included labor, business, civic and social leaders, were selected for notable service to labor's rights during the past year.

Other outstanding leaders honored included Assemblyman Irving M. Ives, majority leader of the New York State Assembly; Wilfred H. Kerr, chairman of the Lynn Committee to Abolish Segregation in the Armed Forces; Victor Reuther assistant director of National War Policies Division, United Auto Workers, CIO, Detroit, and Samuel Wolchok, president of United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees, CIO, New York City.

Mr. Schuyler was selected by the board for having performed the most effective work of any newspaperman against the labor draft. The Workers' Defense League is a non-partisan agency for defense of labor's rights.

New York Radio Head Gets Award

Pittsburgh Courier
6-9-45

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Nathan Straus, president of Radio Station WMCA, New York City, is the man who did most in radio to further democracy in America during the last year, according to final judges in the Edward L. Bernays Radio Award, sponsored by the Institute for Education by Radio of Ohio State University.

The winner of the $1,000 award was honored as the creator of a radio series entitled "New World A-Coming," which deals with the struggles of the American Negro for recognition economically, socially and culturally.

Sophomore to Manage University Magazine

6-2-45
AFRO-AMERICAN

GRANVILLE, O. — (ANP) — Robert G. Anderson, Jr., Denison University sophomore and only colored student among 700 enrolled here, has been appointed business manager of Portfolio, the university's quarterly literary magazine, for the ensuing year.

South Carolina Student Wins Art Scolarship

New York Age
6-2-45

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. — Miss Martha McNeill, a student of the Booker Washington High School in Columbia, S. C., has been awarded first place in Hampton Institute's annual art scholarship competition for high school students. Dr. Viktor Lowenfeld, head of the art department at the college, announced today. Mis McNeil will receive a 200-dollar scholarship to study at Hampton next year. 6-2-45

Second place in the high school competition went to Nathan A. Brockington, Jr., of Armstrong High School in Washington, D. C., who will also receive a 200-dollar scholarship to study at Hampton Institute.

St. Louis Writer Wins First $2,500 Book Firm Award

Chicago Defender

ST. LOUIS—The first George Washington Carver memorial award of $2,500 was won this week by Fannie Cook of St. Louis.

The Carver award, established in honor of the late scientist, is given for books dealing with the American Negro. 6-16-45

Although the new award book is yet untitled, it reportedly tells the story of a midwestern Negro family's transition from the depression to improved economic status.

Dr. Schieffelin Awarded Race Relations Plaque

afro AMERICAN

By RICHAR DIER

NEW YORK — The Racial Understanding Award was presented Sunday to Dr. William J. Shierfelin, white, chairman of the Tuskegee board of trustees, by the Council of Fair Play, at a concert in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, attended by 1000 persons.

Dr. Walter Damrosch, noted composer and conductor, in making the award, said the recipient "for fifty years has been in the vanguard of a noble army which constantly befriended the colored race."

4-21-45

As first recipient of this award which is a bronze plaque designed by Jo Davidson, sculptor, Dr. Schieffelin will be accorded the privilege to distribute funds to be raised, to agencies doing effective work in human relations and racial understanding.

Liberal for 50 Years

Dr. Damrosch said that "as long back as 1894, Dr. Schieffelin was engaging prominent speakers to promote better understanding for all races. We are proud to pay our respects to such a citizen."

In accepting the award, Dr. Schieffelin recalled the "despair" of the 3,500 people, mostly colored, who overcrowded the church at Tuskegee, Ala., at funeral rties for Booker T. Washington.

He said they looked ac if they had lost their "Moses," but when the chaplain began, "Praise to God for Victory," and went on to explain what Washington had done, and why his work should be continued, their attitude changed.

Democracy Up to Us

He compared this incident with that of President Roosevelt, declaring that the people must do the same now.

"We ourselves, have got to be true example of democracy, so that peoples of all colors all over the world will have the same opportunities. In America, the majority want it so. We want fair play and equal opportunities for all. In the South, the polltaxers are shrinking.

4-21-45

Commends Books

"Some people say you can't legislate against prejudice, but you can against discrimination. We, gathered here, are an example of those who are free from racial prejudice.

"Books like 'Black Boy' and 'Strange Fruit' make tremendous impressions. 'Black Boy' is a powerful book which shows the truth of what a colored boy has to go through, and the conditions down South that we must do away with."

Kenneth Spencer, Carol Brice, and other performers were featured. Called back for an encore, Spencer read Walt Whitman's "O Captain, My Captain" in honor of the late President Roosevelt.

4-21-45

Other Participants

A mixed group of boys and girls from Camp Wo-Chi-Ca, N.J., sang and danced folk numbers. Newbold Morris, president of the city council, and chairman of the Council for Fair Play, also spoke.

Dr. John H. Johnson of St. Martin Episcopal Church led the group in prayer in tribute to the late President Roosevelt.

The AFRO learned later that agencies which will share in the award include the National Urban League, the United Negro College Fund, and the FEPC.

6-8-45

The CALL

SCHOLARSHIP WINNER. — Miss Ann Elizabeth Thomas, senior at Lincoln high school, Kansas City, Mo., who is a winner of a four-year scholarship given by the Pepsi-Cola company. The award was made on the basis of a nationwide competitive examination given high school seniors. She was one of 117 winners throughout the country. She may attend any college of her choice, with all expenses paid by Pepsi-Cola for four years. Miss Thomas is the daughter of Earl D. Thomas, principal of the R T. Coles Vocational and Junior high school.

Negro History Course At U. of Minnesota

KANSAS CITY CALL

Robert Johnson Is Instructor

3-2-45

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The first Negro history course ever to be offered at the University of Minnesota or any other college in the Midwest opened here this month with Robert B. Johnson as the instructor.

Johnson is studying toward a doctor's degree in economic history at Minnesota U. The idea for the new course was born soon after Johnson was guest lecturer in Minneapolis and St. Paul for an extension course "Racial and Cultural Minorities" given by Mrs. Helen P. Mudgett, assistant professor of history.

Students were enthusiastic in their praise for the guest's presentation of historical aspects of the Negro questions and expressed interest in hearing him again.

The course in Negro American history will consist of eight lectures from 6:20 to 8 p.m. each Tuesday. The young instructor is studying at Minnesota U. on a Rockefeller scholarship while on leave from a teaching post at Union university, Richmond, Va. He lives at 531 St. Anthony Ave., with his wife and two-year-old son, Robert Jr. He holds the master's degree in history from the University of Michigan.

Johnson is optimistic about the course. "Social patterns and customs," he says, "grow out of what people think history is. If incorrect ideas of history could be remedied."

Relaxation for Johnson consists of doing a little extra studying in zoology which at one time he considered making his major in college. His wife, a mathematics major and graduate of Union university, also is a student at the University of Minnesota, working toward an M. A. degree in psychology.

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7 Get Degrees at Catholic Univ.

afro-american

WASHINGTON

Seven colored students were among 650 graduates who received degrees at Catholic University at the fiifty-sixth annual commencement on last Friday.

6-9-45

Doctor of philosophy degrees were conferred on Miss Marion E. Carter, Howard University instructor; Albert L. Demond, Cardozo High School teacher, and Bernard H. Nelson, former teacher at Clark College in Atlanta.

2 Receive Master's Degrees

6-9-45

Others receiving degrees were James E. Brown, master of laws; Gilbert A. Diggs, master of arts; Miss Dolly B. Davis, bachelor of science in library administration, and Miss Elizabeth V. Stewart, bachelor of science in nursing education.

Miss Stewart is the second colored nurse to finish Catholic University and the first to graduate in supervision in nursing education.

6-9-45

Subjects of the doctoral dissertations were Mr. DeMond, "The Economic Development of the American Negro, 1865-1900"; Mr. Nelson, "The Fourteenth Amendment and the Negro Since 1920," and Miss Carter, "The Role of the Symbol in French Romantic Poetry."

Miss Rebecca M. Johnson First Vice Principal in Springfield

afro-american

6-16-45

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. —The Springfield school committee approved the appointment this week of Miss Rebecca M. Johnson as assistant principal of the Washington school—the highest position a colored teacher has ever attained in this city. In recommending the selection of the former junior high school instructor, Dr. John Oranrud, superintendent of schools, said that Miss Johnson was "one of the most brilliant teachers in the system."

The new assistant principal is a native of Springfield and received her schooling at Technical High School and Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. Later, she did advanced study at Northwestern University, Springfield College, and Boston University.

Her subsequent history included several years of teaching at Booker T. Washington High School in Columbia, S.C., and a period as educational director for women under the NYA in Orangeburg and in Charleston, S.C. At one time she also taught in the summer school for teachers in the latter city.

Dr. Johnson Gets Chicago U. Award

AFRO-AMERICAN

6-16-45

CHICAGO — Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director of social sciences at Fisk University in Nashville is one of 33 distinguished alumni of the University of Chicago awarded citations of merit, of the department Saturday, at the Alumni assembly.

The citations, established during the University's fiftieth anniversary celebration in 1941, are given in recogntion of public service to the community, the nation, and humanity, and 218 university alumni have been so honored.

This June, nine women and 24 men received. Dr. Johnson graduated from the University of Chicago in 1918 with a bachelor of philosophy degree, and is nationally recognized as a sociologist and consultant in race relations.

Dr. Johnson

Kenneth Spencer First Singer to Get Rosenwald Fellowship

afro AMERICAN

NEW YORK—Kenneth Spencer, bass, who once understudied for Paul Robeson in "John Henry," was recently granted a $2,200 fellowship from the Julius Rosenwald Fund "to study voice and languages with private teachers in New York City."

6-16-45

He is the first singer ever to receive one of the Rosenwald fellowships, whose grants this year to forty-six individuals from the $20,000,000 fund amount to $88,500.

AFRO-AMERICAN

Mr. Spencer, well-known in the movies and in the musical life of his city, won an Eastman School Fellowship, and was graduated from the Rochester Institution in 1938.

6-16-45

He made his debut as a singer here at Town Hall in 1941, and has been seen in two films, "Cabin in the Sky," and "Bataan." He has appeared with symphony orchestras, sung at Cafe Society, headed a USO-CAMP Shows' unit overseas, and is now singing in Detroit in "Show Boat."

Machinist Ends 40 Years of Navy Service, Gets Citation

AFRO-AMERICAN Md.

WASHINGTON

3-3-45

Voluntarily retired after forty years of service as a first class machinist in various U.S. Navy Yards, William A. Atkinson, 65, of 901 E Street, Southwest, has been recently awarded the "Certificate of Meritorious Civilian Service" and emblem by Rear Admiral F. L. Reichmuth.

So far as can be learned, the award, made by the commandant of the Washington Navy Yard marks the first time that a colored employee has been so honored.

WILLIAM A. ATKINSON

Mr. Atkinson, a native Washingtonian, was the first colored apprentice to be assigned to the local Navy Yard when he was but 15 years old.

The appointment was made by Herbert Hilliard, secretary of the Navy, during Cleveland's second administration and in whose office Mr. Atkinson's father, the late Edward Atkinson, served for sixteen years as a private messenger. 3-3-45

Former District Commissioner

The senior Mr. Atkinson is said to have been the first colored official appointed to a post in the District Government, having acted as the commissioner of the old Fifth District at a time when the city had suffrage.

A further piece of local history surrounds Mr. Atkinson in that his father-in-law, John F. N. Wilkinson, was the first and only colored assistant librarian in the U.S. Supreme Court, having served in that capacity for fifty-five years or from 1857 until his death in 1912 at the age of 81.

Supreme Court records list him as having been absent from his duties but one day during this t

3-3-45

Served at Various Yards

During his tenure with the government, Mr. Atkinson has worked at different times in the Washington Navy Yard, Brooklyn, Boston and Portsmouth, N.H., Navy Yards. Transferred back to Washington in 1928, he has made his home here continuously since that time.

Comfortably domiciled at his Southwest home with his wife Rosetta, Mr. Atkinson told the AFRO on Tuesday that he plans to spend the rest of his days taking life easy. 3-3-45

A member of the International Association of Machinists, he emphasized the importance of vocational training for colored people pointing out that it provides them with a skill that gives them an independent means of earning a living.

Negro on Smith Faculty

Daily Worker N.Y.-2-27-45

Mrs. Adelaide Cromwell Hill was named instructor in sociology at **SMITH COLLEGE,** Northampton, and is the first Negro on the faculty. Mrs. Hill is an alumna, cum laude, of the Smith class of 1940. She taught at Hunter College. . . . An original copy of the **BILL OF RIGHTS** was presented to the Library of Congress.

5-22-45

The MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE rejected an order to ask Gov. Tobin to remove Julius E. Warren, State Education Commissioner, for participating in a conference sponsored by the Massachusetts Council of American-Soviet Friendship. The Representative declared: "The Russians have showed us a few things about FIGHTING. It is barely possible they can teach us something about EDUCATION." . . . ADMIRAL WILLIAM H. STANDLEY, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union, declared postwar collaboration with the USSR would provide a tremendous outlet for our consumer goods. Standley, addressing a dinner of the Military Order of the World Wars, in the New York Yacht Club, declared Premier Stalin "is overwhelmingly and sincerely committed to participation in the world organization outlined at Dumbarton Oaks."

Paying tribute to the memory of **HANK FORBES,** former district organizer of the Communist Party in Western Pennsylvania, who was killed in action on the Anzio beachhead one year ago, the Western Pennsylvania District of the CPA declared: 'We dedicate ourselves anew to tireless sacrifices for speedy victory over the Fascist enemy and the organization of a lasting peace." . . .

A delegation of Charleston CIO and AFL representatives, as well as housewives, called on STATE SENATOR O. T. WALLACE OF SOUTH CAROLINA in his Charleston law offices to congratulate him on his stand against the polltax, and to enlist his support against a proposal of the "Preparedness for Peace" Commission to establish 25 and 35 cents wage minimums in intrastate and mercantile industries.

Tuskegee Trustee Gets Racial Harmony Award

Birmingham News Ala.

NEW YORK—(AP)—The Council for Fair Play award for "outstanding service toward racial harmony" has been awarded to William Jay Schieffelin, president of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. The award was given by the council for the first time.

4-16-45

Dr. Walter Damrosch, composer and conductor, presenting the award Sunday, said that "for 50 years he (Schieffelin) was in the vanguard of that noble army which constantly befriended the colored race."

Schieffelin, in his acceptance, said this country should exemplify democracy by allowing "every citizen, no matter what his color, the same opportunity to vote and the same opportunity for living."

Chicago Defender

Get Catholic Awards

Chicago Ill.

NEW YORK — The most Reverend Bernard J. Shiel, Roman Catholic Auxiliary Bishop of Chicago, and Phillip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organization, will receive the first awards of the Committee of Catholics for Human Rights, known as the "Monsignor John A. Ryan award," given for "distinguished service in furthering human rights and inter-racial amity," Wednesday, Nov. 28, at a dinner here.

11-29-45

1st Colored Judge Invited by U.S. Circuit Judges

AFRO-AMERICAN 5-26-45

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP) — The first colored man so invited, Judge Herman E. Moore of the Virgin Islands District Court will address judges of the Third U.S. Circuit Court here on June 29.

Firestone Co. President Given Star Of Liberia

Philadelphia Tribune Pa.

2-10-45

NEW YORK—For invaluable service to the Republic of Liberia, Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., president of The Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, has been awarded the degree of Commander of the Order of the Star of Africa, Walter F. Walker, Consul General of the Republic announced recently.

The citation, conferred by President W. V. S. Tubman of Liberia acting in his capacity as Grand Master of the Order, is the highest presented by the Republic.

President Tubmon notified Mr. Firestone that the award was being made as "an indication of my personal esteem and gratitude of the government and people of the Republic of Liberia for the invaluable assistance rendered in the economic and social development of the Republic by the establishment and progressive expansion of your company in Liberia."

2-10-45

The Firestone rubber plantations were started in Liberia in 1925 when the late Harvey, S. Firestone, founder of the Firestone Company, began his crusade for Americans to produce their own rubber."

Higher scholarship in Negro leadership called for

Los Angeles Tribune

2-17-45

HAMPTON—Speaking at the public session of the 7th annual meeting of Alpha Kappa Mu, intercollegiate honorary scholastic society, here at Hampton Institute last week, President Felton G. Clark, of Southern university, called for a new, "Periclean" kind of leadership among Negroes and said the Negro's leadership must be grounded in the highest concepts of scholarship.

The educator described intellectual curiosity, reasoned objectivity, imagination, free discussion, idealism, and a high sense of social responsibility as the attributes of the scholar, and challenged the representatives of the honor society to seek a basis for status in what he termed "true aristocracy, that of the mind, and the search for eternal human values."

Citing the social, economic, and cultural plight of the Negro, Dr. Clark paid tribute to past outstanding figures of the race, but declared that the present generation must "sire a future" through an "aristocracy of brains, a Periclean leadership that does not cut the knots that bind us, but unties them."

2-19-45

"I do not see," he declared, "why the best research in our institutions cannot be devoted to the solution of our own problems and to the exploration of Negro life and culture in this country and Africa."

Twenty-seven Class "A" Negro colleges are members of Alpha Kappa Mu, which held its 7th annual meeting at Hampton.

Howard President Given Honor of Merit by Haiti

AFRO-AMERICAN Balt., Md.

By M. ALSTON

WASHINGTON

An Honor of Merit from the Haitian Republic was conferred upon Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, by Ambassador Andre Liautaud at a reception given in the former's honor at the Haitian Embassy on Thursday evening.

Lauding Dr. Johnson as a friend of Haiti who never lost faith in the ability of his countrymen, Ambassador Liautaud, speaking in French, said in part:

2-24-45

Friends Not Forgotten

"Those who remained faithful we have not forgotten. You, along with them, tried to understand the nature of our difficulties and have not, as some are inclined to do everywhere, inferred, that the difficulties are due to our race, and temperament.

"During your long career as an educator you have always given yourself wholeheartedly in matters pertaining to our country and have aided in wise counsel, especially on deliacte problems. That is why I present to you on behalf of the Republic of Haiti and its President the Honor of Merit."

In accepting the award, Dr. Johnson said: "I consider it a great honor to receive this award from President Lescot. I have always had a deep affection for his Excellency and the people of Haiti. I am not only happy this evening for myself but for the people I represent."

Guests at Ceremony

2-24-45

Those witnessing the presentation were:

Mrs. Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Hauch, of the Division of Caribbean and Central America Affairs; Dr. and Mrs. James Nabrit, of Howard University; Mr. and Mrs. Allen Aulsizer, of the Agriculture Department, formerly stationed in Haiti; Mr. and Mrs. John Cabot, of the State Department; Nelson Rockefeller, Jr., assistant secretary of State;

Dr. S. McKee Rosen, administrative analyst, in the Division of Administrative Management of the Budget Office; Dr. Henry Barker, of the Co-ordinator's office; Dr. Alain Locke, Howard University;

Elie Garcia, first secretary of the Haitian Embassy; Col. Rocje B. Laroche, military attache, and Jean Artaud, commercial attache; and Dr. Pedro DeAlba, assistant director of the Pan-American Union.

Esquire's Award Concert Great Event of Year on West Coast

Kansas City Call Mo. 2-2-45

LOS ANGELES. — (ANP) — Long to be remembered will be Esquire's All-American Jazz concert staged at the Philharmonic Auditorium Wednesday. Echoes of the terrific applause that started when the curtain first disclosed Duke Ellington's band seated on the stage may still be ringing throughout its lofty rafters.

The affair wound up the great contest staged by Esquire magazine selecting the Philharmonic for presentation of Esquire's awards for the best band and the best soloists of the year. The awards were duly made to Willie Smith and Coleman Hawkins, saxophonists; to Anita O'Day and Billie Holiday, vocalists, to Art Tatum, blind pianist; to Al Casey and Sid Catlett, the men with the guitar and drums. 2-2-45

Awards were made by screen stars Judy Garland, Lena Horne, Lionel Barrymore, and by Composer Jerome Kern. Danny Kaye acted as master of ceremonies.

Fulfilling an important and unique service the proceeds went to the Volunteer Army Canteen Service. This group will use them —and their amount must have run close to five figures—to pay telephone calls from wounded servicemen to their homes. Calls will be put through for patients directly after their arrival at Birmingham, hospital, from overseas.

The surprise appearance of glamorous Lena Horne brought a special wave of terrific and prolonged applause. But what the audience did not know was that just three hours previous some woman of the Victory committee was frantically phoning the Esquire officials an objection to Miss Horne's participation. But it developed that with M.G.M. aquiescence Miss Horne had asked permission to present one of the awards to one of the special friends in the band The complainant's grounds for objection was not revealed other than she protested that there was supposed to be only three screen stars in the program. 2-2-45

The three-way jam session with Louis Armstrong, at New Orleans, Benny Goodman in New York and Ellington here was another excellently unique feature. The program starting with six numbers by the band.—Duke opened with "Blutopis," "It Don't Mean A Thing," "Frustration," "Blue Cellophane," "Suddenly It Jumped," "Perfume Suite," "Esquire Jump" by the band, "Tea For Two" by Willie Smith, Anita O'Day with "Wish You Were Waiting For Me," "Midriff" by the band, "The Man I Love," by Art Tatum," "Mood To Be Wooed" by Johnny Hodges "I Cover the Waterfront" by Billie Holiday, "Frantic Fantasy" by the band, 'I Can't Believe That You're In Love With Me," by Anita O'Day.

NYC Painter Gets Guggenheim Aid

Afro-American 4-28-45

NEW YORK—One of fourteen artists similarly honored, Ellis Wilson, a New York City painter, has been awarded a fellowship by the Guggenheim Memorial Foundation to continue his painting of colored persons at work in war industries.

4-28-45

Awarded the fellowship for the second time, Mr. Wilson is one of five civilian artists given the grant for 1945-46. The other nine artists now contributing to the war effort will receive theirs after the war.

Altogether 96 fellowships and $230,000 were granted by the foundation, which was established in 1925 in memory of the young son of Senator and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim. There was only the one colored recipient.

Lena Horne, Bette Davis Named for IFRG Awards

AFRO-AMERICAN 5-26-45

HOLLYWOOD — Lena Horne, Bette Davis, Norman Corwin, Eddie (Rochester) Anderson, Bob Burns and Orson Welles are among the nominees for IFRG trophies to given at this year's International Motion Picture and Radio Unity Award at the Shrine Auditorium, May 24. 5-26-45

Staged by the Interracial Film and Radio Guide, Inc., the affair will be a tribute to "those who have made outstanding contributions to interracial harmony and understanding through the mediums of the radio and film industries during 1944-'45."

The top award will be the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Trophy which will go to the film studio which has done the most outstanding work in the matter of emphasizing international good will via the screen. Foreign film companies will come in for consideration.

Other nominees for honors in the screen division are: Mantan Moreland, Ben Carter, James Pandro S. Berman, for the production of the MGM film "Dragon Seed;" Eddie Green, Cantinflas, Mexican comedy stars, and others.

In the radio section, leading nominees are Nathan Straus, president of WMCA, New York; Bob Burns, Al Jarvis, the Carioteers, Bing Crosby, Earl Robinson and NBC producers of "The Army Hour."

5-26-45

The main speaker will be Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune. Edward G. Robinson and Alan Mobray will serve as masters of ceremonies.

ROSENWALD PRIZE ELATES NEGRO GIRL

New York (N.Y.) Times

$1,200 Art Fellowship Will Enable Her to Carry On With Study and Home Duties

8-22-45

Armed with her prize-winning commercial art sketches, Miss Frances L. Chandler returned yesterday to the Children's Aid Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, where she had her first start.

This 23-year-old Negro girl from 520 Quincy Street, in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, has won a $1,200 Julius Rosenwald Foundation fellowship enabling her to start a day course at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn next month. "It would never have happened without the help of Roland Stratford and his staff in the society's counseling and employment department," she said.

Miss Chandler referred not so much to the society's three consecutive scholarships totaling $225 that made it possible for her to study evenings at Pratt while caring for three younger brothers and a sister, a task assumed at 16, but to the encouragement received "when I felt low." Once before a scholarship given by Mayor La Guardia for two years at the Leonardo da Vinci art school had to be dropped midway because Frances had to nurse her invalid mother who died two years ago.

Her mother encouraged her drawing when the girl was 7. While attending the Girls High School at Nostrand Avenue and Halsey Street in Brooklyn, where she ultimately became "class artist," Frances received the following note from her biology teacher: "Margin sketches excellent; examination paper poor. Better drop biology; study art."

The society has helped her overcome obstacles, she said, even consulting with the Department of Welfare to ease her family burdens so she can study at Pratt during the day. When studying evenings, she had her brothers and sister pose for her.

When the letter came from the Rosenwald fund, Francis was too scared to open it, so sister Lillian, 16, read it aloud. Shrieks of delight brought neighbors in. Frances said she was so hoarse for weeks she couldn't telephone the Children's Aid Society's counselors or its Harlem Girls Club to break the news. 8-22-45

"If only mother could know," Frances said. "But I'll try to be a credit to her, my family and my race."

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wo Given High Agricultural Posts

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Formerly directors of agriculture at Prairie View and Georgia State Colleges, respectively, Dr. Ernest M. Norris and F. Marcellus Staley have been appointed to high posts in the Department of Agriculture, according to recent announcements. 8-11-45

As assistant to the personnel director, T. Roy Reid, Dr. Norris, will be concerned with problems involving racial factors and will help formulate and put into effect plans for developing the department's racial understanding and program.

In addition, he will work closely with colored agricultural colleges in helping them develop plans for preparing students to take advantage of employment opportunities in agriculture.

Doctorate From Cornell

A native of Texas, Dr. Norris received his education at Tuskegee Institute, Prairie View College and Cornell University, receiving his doctorate in agriculture and rural education from the latter in 1934.

In addition to serving as director of the graduate studies at Prairie View, he has also handled rural educational and agricultural problems in Alabama, Kentucky and Texas.

To Recruit 50,000 Workers

Mr. Staley, who was named an assistant in the Farm Labor Program of Extension Service, will assist with the recruiting and placement of 50,000 colored farm workers in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina and Virginia, from headquarters in Americus, Ga.

In announcing his appointment, Director M. L. Wilson pointed out that Mr. Staley, while serving as county agent in Sumter County, Ga., assisted in recruiting enough workers to harvest a 55,000 acre peanut crop and an equal acreage of cotton.

Educated at Morehouse, Ohio State and Cornell, Mr. Staley has also held positions at Tuskegee, A. & T. College, and Bennett College, where he was dean of instruction, and at South Carolina State College.

25p-1945 Scholarship and Other distinctions

School Teacher Uses Urban League Post As Interracial Demonstration

Chicago Defender ILL.

3-3-45

By RAMONA LOWE
(Defender New York Bureau)

NEW YORK — At a small town interracial meeting recently a white protestant minister said to a Negro school teacher, "I have never met a more distinguished representative of your race."

He was speaking of Dr. Alphonse Heningburg, educational director of the National Urban League. The school teacher agreed with the minister. It's the sort of hypnotic effect Dr. Heningburg seems to have on his numerous speaking tours.

He is a native of Whistler, Ala. He graduated from Tuskegee and went from there to Grinnell college in Iowa. He was among the first group of students to win a Rosenwald Fellowship. At that time the awards were for 4 years. He taught for a year in North Carolina and then returned to Tuskegee to teach French and Spanish. Later he became director of the school's academic department. While there he went abroad to study at the University of Paris. He received his Ph.D from New York university. 3-3-45

Teaches at N.Y.U.

For six years he was assistant to the president at North Carolina College for Negroes. In 1930 he went to Haiti as interpreter for the Hoover Educational Commission. For one summer he taught at the George School in Pennsylvania.

He was not allowed to leave his teaching career altogether after he came to work for the Urban League in 1943. He was called upon to take the class in Racial Contributions to American Civilization at New York university. The course was started as an experiment with Dr. James Weldon Johnson, then professor of Creative Literature at Fisk, in the chair. It was so successful that it became a permanent part of the School of Education curriculum and Dr. Johnson directed it until the time of his death. 3-3-45

DR. ALPHONSE HENINGBURG
3-3-45

Dr. Heningburg succeeded Dr. Dan Dodson, white, who after three years was granted a leave of absence to serve on the Mayor's Committee on Unity. Dr. Heningburg described the course as noting the contributions of Negroes to the total cultural life of the country.

"The plan is," Dr. Heninburg said "to discover the nature of the contributions, then to study the difficulties faced by Negroes in making the contribution and finally to discover what responsibilities educational institutions may have in making it easier for Negroes to expand their contributions in these areas." 3-3-45

There were 45 students in the class the first semester. Eight of them were Negro. Among the guest lecturers invited to speak to the students by Dr. Heningburg were Hale Woodruff, artist; Edward Lawson, Regional Director of the FEPC; Dr. Lawrence Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection; Ludlow Werner, editor of the New York Age; Ralph Ellison, writer, and Muriel Rahn, singer.

The second semester covers the contributions made by other racial and national groups such as the Chinese, Latin Americans, Jews, French and Germans. Authorities in their respective fields will present the materials on each.

Dr. Heningburg is especially proud of the interracial set-up in the Urban League. "Right in our office," he said, "we have an Irish-Catholic, a Jew and six or seven colored and we get along beautifully."

Star of "Anna Lucasta" Wins Magazine Achievement Award

AFRO-AMERICAN

1-6-45

NEW YORK — Miss Hilda Simms, star of "Anna Lucasta," is one of the ten outstanding young women cited for high achievement in 1944 by Mademoiselle magazine, Mrs. Betsy Talbot Blackwell, editor-in-chief, announced this week.

The winners were chosen from a field that ranged all the way from Betsey Barton, white, author of "And Now to Live Again," to Lady, heroic Marine war dog who died in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Beauty, Genius Applauded

Miss Simms was given an award because, according to Mademoiselle, "she is taking as many curtain calls on Broadway as she did a few months ago uptown in the American Negro Theatre. As star of the play 'Anna Lucasta,' and supported by the same cast, she has standing-room-only houses applauding for the lush and moody quality of her beauty as well as for the sensitive and elemental kind of drama that she lends to her portrayal of the heroine of the play."

Nine White Winners

Other winners, all white, who aside from receiving the merit award, received war bonds, were:

Betsey Barton, author; Eleanor Steber, opera singer; Jean Stafford, author of "Boston Adventure"; Mary Gretch, whose suggestion has saved some 35,000 man-hours annually in the production of war materials;

Ruth Clifton, who at 19 is the nation's youngest authority on juvenile delinquency; Kathleen Dial, first lieutenant in the Army Nurse Corps, who disregarded her own serious injuries to direct the removal of her eighteen mental patients from a hospital plane that crashed in New Guinea last June;

1-6-45

Lauren Bacall, former model and now movie star; Nicola, a member of the French Forces of the Interior, who led an American patrol to a Nazi machine-gun nest on D-Day; and Lady, the only female member of the First War Dog Tactical Unit operating in the Southwest Pacific, who died last fall in the service of her country.

Wins $100 for Suggestion

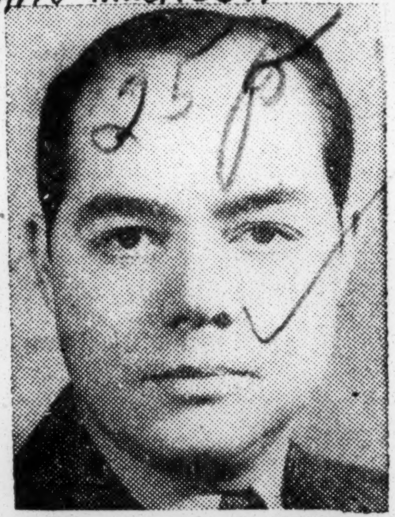
Phil. Tribune, Pa. 1-6-45

25p

Brigadier General Guy D. Rowe, Commanding General of the Jeffersonville (Indiana) Quartermaster Depot, congratulates Flournor English, of 539 west Kentucky street, Louisville, Ky., an employee of the depot, as he hands him a check for $100. awarded to him for submitting a meritorious suggestion that resulted in a speed-up in loading freight cars. The recommendation, it is estimated, saved close to $10,000 in man hours in a four-month period —U. S. Army Photo from BPR.

Gets Ph.D. at NYU

Afro-American



25p

DR. ALFRED F. NIXON, biology teacher at Dunbar High School, Washington, who received the doctorate in science education from New York University recently. He has studied extensively in his field at the University of Chicago and at Cornell University. An earlier announcement of the award was accompanied in some editions of the AFRO by a picture of another Alfred Nixon. The AFRO regrets the error.

1-6-45

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16 Women Picked As 1944 Leaders

pm

PM's Bureau 1-5-45

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Here's the list of 16 of the country's outstanding women from the point of view of contributions to interracial unity as selected by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women:

The "woman of the year," Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, leader in fight for Fair Employment Practice Committee; Mrs. Mary Ingraham, New York, YWCA's national board president; Mrs. Mabel Staupers, secretary of the National Assn. of Colored Graduate Nurses; Mrs. Alice T. McLean, New York, of the American Women's Voluntary Service; Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, field secretary of the NAACP; Mrs. Katherine Shryver of the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, and Dorothy Thompson, columnist.

Lilian Smith, author; Mrs. Bettye Murphy, Baltimore, Negro War correspondent; Mrs. Lavonia H. Brown, Chicago, of the Women's Army for National Defense; Lena Horne, Hollywood, singer; Mrs. Dorothy Bellanca, vice president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Mrs. Thomasina W. Johnson, of the National Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs; Mrs. Pauline Redmond Coggs, secretary of the Washington Urban League, and Mrs. Jeanetta Welch Brown, secretary, National Council of Negro Women.

Earns His Ph.D.

D.C. Washington Tribune

Alfred F. Nixon, biology teacher at Dunbar High School, recently received the doctorate in science education from New York University. He has studied extensively in his field at the University of Chicago and at Cornell University.

1-13-45

Still's Overture Wins $1,000 Bond

Baltimore, Md. AFRO-AMERICAN

LOS ANGELES — A jubilee overture by William Grant Still, composer, who walked out on the 20th Century-Fox all colored production, "Stormy Weather," following a disagreement with its music director, this week won him a $1,000 war bond. 1-6-45

Mr. Still entered the competition with thirty-eight other composers to write an overture for the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra which is observing its fiftieth anniversary.

Daily World – Atlanta, Ga.
4-19-45

GETS ESQUIRE AWARD— The above photo shows ace trumpet king Cootie Williams receiving the ESQUIRE Award (plus $500, in War Bonds which the camerman didn't get into the picture) from Leonard Feathers, popular widely read Esquire magazine jazz editor. The "Growl Trumpet" king set a new all-time high for band encores incidently, when he recently appeared at the N. Y. Paramount Theatre and manager has Weitman the house manager, has booked Cootie and his great musical aggregation for an early return date.

Dr. Schiettelin Awarded Race Relations Plaque

AFRO-AMERICAN
4-21-45

By RICHAR DIER

NEW YORK — The Racial Understanding Award was presented Sunday to Dr. William J. Shieffelin, white, chairman of the Tuskegee board of trustees, by the Council of Fair Play, at a concert in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, attended by 1000 persons.

Dr. Walter Damrosch, noted composer and conductor, in making the award, said the recipient "for fifty years has been in the vanguard of a noble army which constantly befriended the colored race."

As first recipient of this award which is a bronze plaque designed by Jo Davidson, sculptor, Dr. Schieffelin will be accorded the privilege to distribute funds to be raised, to agencies doing effective work in human relations and racial understanding.

Liberal for 50 Years

Dr. Damrosch said that "as long back as 1894, Dr. Schieffelin was engaging prominent speakers to promote better understanding for all races. We are proud to pay our respects to such a citizen."

In accepting the award, Dr. Schieffelin recalled the "despair" of the 3,500 people, mostly colored, who overcrowded the church at Tuskegee, Ala., at funeral rties for Booker T. Washington.

He said they looked ac if they had lost their "Moses," but when the chaplain began, "Praise to God for Victory," and went on to explain what Washington had done, and why his work should be continued, their attitude changed.

Democracy Up to Us

He compared this incident with that of President Roosevelt, declaring that the people must do the same now.

4-21-45

"We ourselves, have got to be the example of democracy, so that peoples of all colors all over the world will have the same opportunities. In America, the majority want it so. We want fair play and equal opportunities for all. In the South, the poll-taxers are shrinking.

Commends Books

"Some people say you can't legislate against prejudice, but you can against discrimination. We, gathered here, are an example of those who are free from racial prejudice.

"Books like 'Black Boy' and 'Strange Fruit' make tremendous impressions. 'Black Boy' is a powerful book which shows the truth of what a colored boy has to go through, and the conditions down South that we must do away with."

4-21-45

Kenneth Spencer, Carol Brice and other performers were featured. Called back for an encore, Spencer read Walt Whitman's "O Captain, My Captain" in honor of the late President Roosevelt.

Other Participants

A mixed group of boys and girls from Camp Wo-Chi-Ca, N.J., sang and danced folk numbers. Newbold Morris, president of the city council, and chairman of the Council for Fair Play, also spoke.

Dr. John H. Johnson of St. Martin Episcopal Church led the group in prayer in tribute to the late President Roosevelt.

The AFRO learned later that agencies which will share in the award include the National Urban League, the United Negro College Fund, and the FEPC.

Wounded GI Fought in Four Allied Armies

CHARLESTON, S.C.—Pfc. Fate Stanton of Alabama, 38, a convalescent at Stark General Hospital, has fought with four Allied armies on the Western Front: General Hodges's First; General Patton's Third; General Patch's Seventh, and the French First Armies.

One year after induction, July, 1943, the former cannoneer of the 999th Field Artillery Battalion, was sitting in a Seine River valley in France. He was wounded while loading 200-pound shells into an eight-inch howitzer.

St. Vincent Man Gets Crown Attorney's Job

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

ST. VINCENT, B. W. I.—(ANP) P. C. Lewis, magistrate of Dominic, has been named crown attorney here succeeding Mr. Date, who has accept a post as egal draughtsman in Jamaica.

1-6-45

This is the first time in fifty years that a native of St. Vincent has been appointed crown attorney. The last to hold office was C. Ormond Hazel, K. C., and a distinguished jurist.

Va. State Professor Gets Ph.D. in Zoology

Afro-American
1-13-45

Petersburgh, Va.—Percy Baker, associate professor of biology at Virginia State College, received the Ph.D. degree in zoology at the fall convocation of the University of Michigan.

Balt., Md.

Dr. Baker is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh. At the University of Michigan he was a member of the Phi Sigma Biological Society and the Sigma Xi Scientific Society.

AFRO-Amer.

Negro Physician Named To Staff Of Chicago Hospital

Atlanta World
4-27-45

CHICAGO— (SNS)— Breaking all medical [illegible] ts and crashing all qu[illegible] race, Dr. N. O. Call[illegible] West Taylor St., ha[illegible] inted to the staff [illegible] ersity of Illinois Ho[illegible] re in Chicago, at th[illegible] school with the rank [illegible] physician. He is i[illegible] of the ward of rese[illegible] dicine where patients a[illegible] tted for the purpose of [illegible] ve study in diagnosis and treatment.

Dr. Calloway has spent many years in preparation for such work Besides the M. D. degree, he holds the Ph. D. in chemistry and bacteriology and spent two years in research and teaching of pharmocology. He was formerly a staff members of the Department of Pharmocology at the University of Chicago, a position which he resigned because of the University of Chicago's "Jim Crow" policies.

COLLEGE ASSOCIATION ELECTS NEGRO TO EXECUTIVE BOARD

1-20-45
Pittsburgh Courier

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.—For the first time in the thirty-one years of its history the Association of American Colleges at its meeting here last week, elected a Negro to its executive board. The group named Dr. David Jones, president of Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.

Teaches Anthropology At Univ. of Chicago

1-20-45
Pittsburgh Courier

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Dr. Mark Hanna Watkins is teaching linguistics and phonetics in the department of anthropology at the University of Chicago this quarter. Dr. Watkins, who came to the university to do some advanced work in his field while on a year's leave from Fisk University, where he teaches sociology and anthropology, was pressed into service after he arrived.

STETTINIUS HONORS CLERK

N.Y. Times

Negro Messenger, 72, Praised at His Retirement

4-20-45

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 19—High officials of the State Department joined today in honoring an old and trusted servant of the Government, Louis Myers, 72-year-old Negro head messenger and clerk, who has served under nine Secretaries of State.

Secretary Stettinius, presenting Mr. Myers with a bronze standard as a memeorial of service on his retirement, said that he had a right to feel pride in his career of devoted service and "we in the department are proud of him."

Replying to the Secretary, Mr. Myers thanked him and the department's gift, and added:

"When you go to California next week, may the blessings of God be with you and the other delegates."

After the ceremony Mr. Myers returned to his desk outside Secretary's office, receiving distinguished visitors on his last day of work.

Dr. G. L. Imes In New Post

1-20-45 Pa.
Pittsburgh Courier

PHILADELPHIA —(ANP—Dr. G. Lake Imes, former secretary of Tuskegee Institute, has been appointed representative of the Boards of Christian Education and National Missions of the Presbyterian Church, USA, for work among Negro churches of the North and West.

He will take the leadership in a program to develop existing churches, to widen their work in urban areas, to plan programs and methods of evangelistic emphasis, and to keep before synods and presbyteries, as occasion offers, the opportunities and responsibilities of the whole Church toward its Negro constituency.

Dr. Imes will function through the offices of Dr. William Ralph Hall, director of field service of the board of Christian education and Dr. J. A. Long, secretary for city and industrial work of the Board of National missions.

Tuskegee teacher seeks Ph.D. at Columbia university

Los Angeles Trib.

NEW YORK — Mrs. Lucile Womack Brown, instructor in foods and nutrition at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., is engaged in summer study at Columbia Teachers College's School of Institutional Management, the Institute said today. Already an M.A., in her field, Mrs. Brown is working toward her Ph. D. degree.

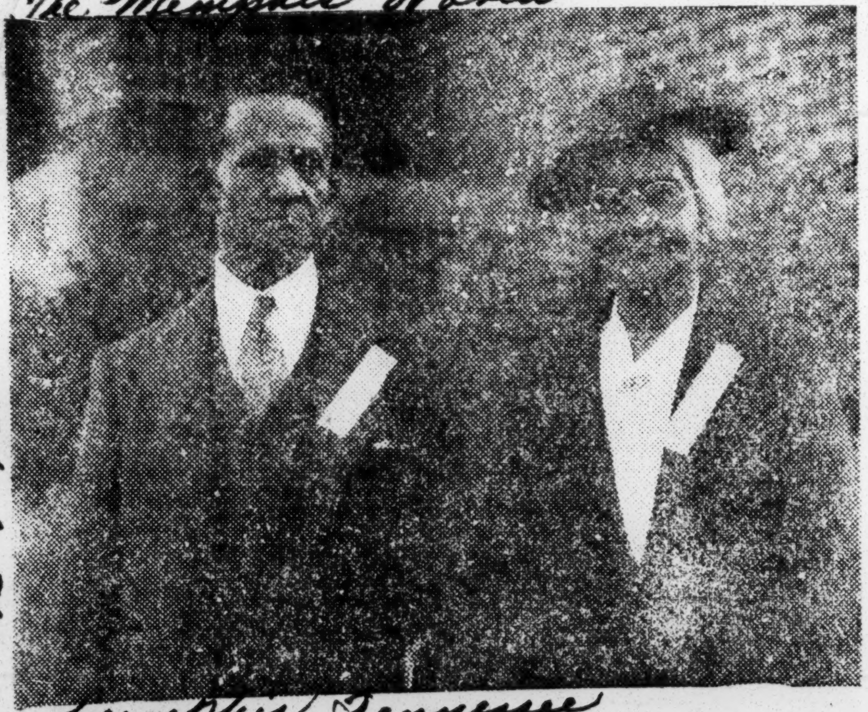
8-13-45 (Cal.)

The Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

ON JOB 27 YEARS—James McIntosh, 63, Washington, D. C., receives a citation from former Chief of Staff, General of the Army George C. Marshall, commending him for his "integrity, fidelity and efficiency" as messenger in the office of the Chief of Staff since 1918 and chief messenger since June 1942. A painting of General of the Armies John J. Pershing, under whom Mr. McIntosh also served, appears above. In September, 1935, Mr. McIntosh received similar citations from D. D. Eisenhower, major, infantry, senior aide to the Chief of Staff. 12-15-45

The Memphis World

12-9-45



Memphis, Tennessee

GIVE AFRICAN STUDENT SCHOLARSHIP—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Jordan, above, thrifty but generous farm people of Ridgeway, N. C., will pay the entire cost of a complete college education for a student from Africa at Shaw University. The Jordan scholarship, amounting to $900, the first offered to Shaw University for African youth will be supplemented by a work scholarship given by the University. The African student soon will be brought to this country by Dr. W. C. Somerville, executive secretary of the Lott Carey Foreign Mission convention, who has gone to the continent for that purpose.

12-7-45

Nation's Best T.B. Essay Writer

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Christine J. Dillard, Va. State College student, is shown receiving gold medal and $100 cash from Miss Leslie Foster, right, executive secretary of the Va. Tuberculosis Association. Mrs. Dillard's essay won first prize in national contest which was open to all college students. 11-18-45

Negro Soldiers Rescue Four Children From Fire

The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Alabama

ANNISTON, Ala., Nov. 27—Four small white children were rescued from burning to death in their flaming home here last night by two Negro soldiers, T-5 Joe D. Benson, 29, of Water Valley, Miss., and Pvt. Booker T. Tibblett, 21, of Greenwood, Miss., who happened to see the fire as they were returning to Ft. McClellan.

Benson banged on the door and aroused one of the sleepers, Doris Haywood, who smashed out a glass in the front door and then went into a bedroom and returned with a sleeping baby which she handed through the opening to Benson. She went back for still another small child and handed it out, and then Benson smashed in the door and went in search of other occupants. 11-27-45

Parents of the children, Mrs. Hazel Haywood and T-Sgt. and Mrs. J. D. Johnson, were away from home at the time of the fire which destroyed their four-room home.

City employes and friends handed the soldiers a purse of $100 and commended their heroic efforts to their officers at Ft. McClellan.

Rep. Douglas Names Negro Youth To West Point Academy

The Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

12-15-45

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—(SNS)—David K. Carlisle, 18, was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, by Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas (Democrat, California), Thursday.

Mrs. Douglas explained that Carlisle was selected because he made the highest grade in the Country in the West Point entrance examination. 12-15-45

believe in equality for everyone," he said. "He was an honor student in his high school here in Los Angeles, studied for two years at California Institute of Technology and has been taking a special course in English literature."

Hats Off!

Bud Townes, 54, a veteran Negro miner, first met disaster underground when he was entombed in the Kettle Island Mine in 1929. He came out alive. When the first explosion last Wednesday in the straight Creek mine at Pineville blocked escape, he knew what to do. He took command of the eight men with them and directed erection of a barricade across the opening of a side room. Before their refuge was sealed against the fire, he crawled out and wrote directions to rescuers on a slate. He made his men lie down to conserve oxygen and took charge of food and water supplies. He got his men out of the mine safely, although two later died of exhaustion. To Bud Townes:

Hats off!

Tillotson

President's Biography To Appear In "Who's Who"

The Informer
Houston, Texas

AUSTIN — William H. Jones, president of Tillotson college, has been notified by the editors of "Who's Who In America" that his name has been selected as one of the Americans of national prominence. This biographical data will be included in the twenty-fourth biennial edition, which will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the publication. 12-8-45

President Jones served as dean of the college for 14 years under the administration of Dr. Mary E. Branch. He is the author of several books, articles and sociological treaties. A few years ago he issued a voluminious work entitled "Tillotson College" from 1930-1940. His career as an educator has covered 21 years during which time he served as a professor in West Virginia State college, Howard university, and Virginia Theological seminary and college.

President Jones was graduated from Washburn college, the University of Chicago, and Chicago theological seminary. He is now a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the Chicago university. He is a Congregationalist and a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

Tillotson is one of the three class "A" Negro colleges in the state of Texas.

Carver High Claims Middle Ga. Crown

Atlanta Daily World

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., — (SNS) —The George Washington Carver High School eleven is nearing the end of a successful grid season and on the basis of its fine record claims the Middle Georgia Inter-Scholastic football crown.

Ga.

The Carver High machine will end the season, Friday, December 7, against the Carrollton Hi School gridders, at Carrollton. 12-5-45

Head Coach C. C. Phelps and his assistant, Principal M. A. Clark developed a well balanced team that romped over Thomaston High, Fort Valley High and Hudson High. The only defeat was administered by Radcliffe High School, of Columbus, Georgia.

Among the outstanding players on the team are: Jimmy Lee McBride, center; John Mullins, tackle; James Wilbon, halfback; and the Nelson Brothers, James and William.

The Call

Kansas City, Mo.

PH.D. IN CUBA. — Miss Ellen Irene Diggs has just had the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Letters (doctra en la facultad de filosofia y letras de la Universidad de la Habana) bestowed upon her by the University of Havana, Cuba. She is the first American colored women to achieve this distinction and very few American whites have obtained it. Dr. Diggs was borned in Monmouth, Illinois and received her early education there including one year at Monmouth college and holds degrees of A. B. in sociology from the University of Minnesota and A. M. in sociology from Atlanta university. She has served as secretary to the president of Spelman college and for seven years as assistant to Dr. W.E.B. DuBois in the Department of Sociology of Atlanta university. At present she is Research Assistant to Dr. DuBois in the Department of Special Research of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. While at the University of Havana, Dr. Diggs was a Junior Roosevelt Fellow of the Institute of International Education. Her dissertation is a study of the life and works of Fernando Ortiz, Cuba's man of letters and one of the leading Latin American anthropologists. 12-7-45

Negro Miner Is Hero of Rescue

12-31-45 Daily Worker

PINEVILLE, Ky., Dec. 30.—Bud Townes, 56-year-old Negro played a leading part in saving the lives of the eight survivors of last Wednesday's mine explosion at the Kentucky Straight Creek Coal Company's No. 1 Mine. Townes is in the Pineville Hospital along with seven other miners who were rescued last night. N.Y., N.Y.

Townes is still too weak to talk. Several of the others are in serious condition, one of them under an oxygen tent. "They got to us just in time," said Charles Lingar, 31-year-old father of six children and the strongest of the rescued men. He told about "Bud" Townes. "He was one of those who advised after the explosion not to try and make a break for it, but to go back and find a place with air. He had been in the 1929 Kettle Island explosion so he had experience, and didn't get rattled. He was the one who chalked the message, "nine miners in here 11 a.m. Thursday" and drew the arrows that showed the rescue crew where to find us, then when our water gave out he risked his life with Tom McQueen to crawl out and bring back two pails of water, an engine crew had left before the explosion. He was a real Christian and his faith helped to keep our spirits up. I think as much of that black man as I do of anybody."

25p

Porter at Airport Saves 2 Army Pilots

The Afro-American
Baltimore, MD.

BIRMINGHAM. (ANP) — James O. Bennett, porter for 13 years at the Birmingham airport, was credited Nov. 22 with saving the lives of two white pilots who were in a crash landing of an Army B-26 medium bomber. 12-9-44

Bennett risked his own life to pull the men from a burning plane in Village Creek. The names of the injured white pilots were not made public.

Porter Rescues Two White Pilots

Journal-Guide
Norfolk, Va.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(ANP) —James O. Bennett, porter at the Birmingham Airport, was credited Nov. 22 with saving the lives of two white pilots who were in a crash landing of an Army B-26 medium bomber.

25p

12-15-43

Bennett risked his own life to pull the men from a burning plane in Village Greek. Names of the injured white pilots were not make public.

Trapped Men First Sought Ways to Escape, Then They Prayed and Finally Lay Down to Die

Courier-Journal

From Late Editions of Yesterday's Courier-Journal.

Pineville, Ky., Dec. 29 (U.P.)—A three-day death watch, punctuated with prayers and songs, was described here today by one of the eight survivors of the Kentucky Straight Creek Coal-mine explosion.

W. M. Branstutter, father of seven children, who was a quarter of a mile from where he believes the blast occurred, detailed the tortuous entombment from a hospital bed.

"The first I knew of an accident was when something seemed to push my ears together inside my head," Branstutter said. "There were two men with me, McKinley Leath and Charlie Lingar. We all knew there had been an explosion, although none of us had ever been in one before. 12-31-45

"Joe Hatfield, a motorman, came running to us through our trap door. His coupler, Huey Miller, was with him. The other four in that section of the mine came too. They were Evan Philpot, Tom McQueen, Bud Towns and Albert Bennett.

Gas Blocked Only Route Out

"Me and Joe Hatfield volunteered to look around to see if there was any way to get out. But everywhere we went the top had fallen in and we couldn't get through except out the way the railroad tracks, and the gas there drove us back. All those slate falls didn't happen in the explosion. The top had been down a long time and had closed up all the escapes. Louisville, Ky.

"When we saw there was no way out we began to feel that it was all over for us. Bud Towns, the only Negro with us, is religious and he began to pray out loud, and sing. He would pray, then sing, then pray again, and he kept it up nearly all the time."

Joe Hatfield, occupying another bed, broke in. "We all prayed," he said. "And we prayed a whole lot, although most of our prayers were silent ones."

"We began to plan what we should do," Branstutter continued. "Bud Towns and Tom McQueen went and got Hatfield's and Miller's dinner buckets so we could have that much more food and water . . . Then we all laid behind our trap door.

"The air was good for awhile. Then they must have reversed the fan on us, for bad air began to blow in and we just knew that we would not live long. 12-31-45

Tried to Save Batteries

"We all carried electric head lights, but we turned them all out but one so we could save our batteries as long as possible.

"We could feel the end closing up on us and there was an odor like hot coal. It burned our throats and lungs and some of us took headaches.

"We all got terribly cold about Thursday. So we lay down together on the gob, all scroodged up. Tom McQueen seemed to be getting weaker than any of us and I stayed by him to try to keep him warm.

"We would take little naps and then Bud would sing and pray. Then we would just lay quiet and wait. The last thing I remember was when I wrote 4 o'clock on a plank. (It was Friday morning.) Then I lay down in the dark by Tom to die."

Branstutter and his companions were reached by rescue crews yesterday afternoon and were taken to the hospital. That is, all but one. Albert Bennett, 65, died a short time after the men were freed.

25p

25p

25p-1945 Scholarship and Other Distinctions

$1200 Art Scholarship Elates Brooklyn Girl

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

9-22-45

MISS FRANCES I. CHANDLER

BROOKLYN — "If only mother could know."

Thus lamented Miss Frances L. Chandler, 23-year-old Brooklyn girl, amidst her joy, when told that she had won a $1200 Rosenwald Foundation fellowship, enabling her to begin a day course in commercial illustration at Pratt Institute here next month.

Once before Frances began an art course on a scholarship given by Mayor LaGuardia for two years at the Leonardo da Vinci art school which she had to drop to nurse her invalid mother who died two years ago.

For Mother's Sake

"I am very happy to have received this fellowship and do hope that I can live up to the committee's expectations; those of my beloved mother and be a credit to her, my family and my race," she told the AFRO this week.

She once studied evenings at Pratt on three consecutive scholarships totaling $225 made possible by the Children's Aid Society when she was 16, while caring for three younger brothers and a sister.

Followed Teachers' Advice

Her mother encouraged her drawing when Frances was seven, as did her biology teacher later at the Girls' High School, where she attained the honor of "class artist." 9-22-45

One day she received a note from her teacher saying: "Margin sketches excellent; examination paper poor. Better drop biology; study art." So, Frances did.

Society Eases Strain

Now, the Children's Aid Society has elicited the aid of the Department of Welfare to ease her family burden so she can study at Pratt during the day.

"I trust that all of our young people who are interested in art or any other subject will be given every opportunity to advance," Frances said.

To Attend Workers' Class At Harvard U.

The Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois 10-13-45

NEW YORK—Mabel Durham, a young Negro underwear worker, until last week assistant to the chaplain of her WAC unit, was designated member of a team of four garment workers belonging to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, to attend the Harvard Trade Union Fellowship Courses at Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass., as a full-time student for the year 1945-46, under a free scholarship arrangement.

Miss Durham shares scholarships with two other veterans, Bernice Taylor, ex-sergeant in the WAC, and Harry Shugar who was a staff sergeant in a paratroop battalion. Samuel Janis, a union officer of Bridgeport, Conn., is the other designated student.

Union Sends WAC To Harvard U

Peoples Voice
N.Y., N.Y.

A young veteran of the WAC and a former factory worker in the garment industry, Mabel Durham, has been chosen as one of the first two women to attend Harvard University as a full time student for the year 1945-46 under a scholarship arrangement from her union.

MISS DURHAM

10-13-45

She is one of a group of four members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union who will attend the Harvard trade union fellowship courses. This study project, started four years ago, is for the purpose of training trade unionists with scholastic training to supplement the practical experience they gain from union work. In previous years only men were admitted to the classes.

AKA Scholarship to Miss Myrtle Fentress

The Afro American
Baltimore Md.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Miss Myrtle Fentress, daughter of Mrs. Lillian T. Brown of 896 Washington Avenue, Norfolk, Va., and a senior at Hampton Institute, is the recipient of the $250 annual scholarship awarded by the Iota Omega Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Miss Celestyne E. Diggs of Norfolk, chairman of the chapter's scholarship committee, has announced. 10-20-45

Williams, Barthe 1945 Winners of Catholic Awards

Amsterdam News
N.Y., N.Y.

Bishop of Raleigh Makes Presentations Sunday of James J. Hoey Medals

10-20-45

Richmond Barthe, noted Catholic sculptor, and Paul D. Williams, vice president of the National Council of Catholic Men, were presented the 1945 Hoey awards on Sunday, October 28, at the Carroll Club, 120 Madison Avenue, by the Most Rev. Vincent S. Waters, Bishop of Raleigh.

This award was established in 1942 by the family of the late James J. Hoey, former Collector of Internal Revenue and first president of the Catholic Interracial Council. Two medals are conferred each year on the feast of Christ the King, on a white and Negro layman, who in the judgment of the committee have contributed prominently during the year to the cause of interracial justice.

10-20-45

Mr. Barthe is a well known sculptor, whose work has been exhibited in the Whitney, Metropolitan, Philadelphia and Brooklyn museums and at the N. Y. World's Fair. He was also awarded the Julius Rosenwald Fellowship in 1931-32 and the Guggenheim Fellowship in 1940-41.

Mr. Williams, a native of Richmond was one of the organizers and first secretary of the Catholic Committee of the South, which has made substantial contributions to improve race relations. He received his education at Georgetown and Boston Universities.

The Rev. John La Farge, S. J., Chaplain of the Council and editor of America also spoke.

Marshall Field Presents Spingarn Medal To Robeson

The New York Amsterdam News – New York, N.Y.
10-27-45

Actor Characterized As "A Man Who Exemplifies the Finest In Accomplishment"

Characterizing Paul Robeson as a "man who exemplifies the finest in American and American Negro traditions of accomplishment, sportsmanship and contribution to public welfare," Marshall Field, Chicago publisher, formally presented the great actor-singer with the 30th Spingarn Medal at a dinner October 18 at the Hotel Biltmore.

Mr. Robeson

Before a distinguished gathering of more than 500 persons, Mr. Field reviewed the accomplishments of Mr. Robeson and declared that the 30 winners of the Spingarn Medal, "preeminent pioneers of a people fighting for its right on the frontiers of intolerance and bigotry, have been and are at least as heroic figures as those of other peoples who have fought on these and other frontiers, whether those frontiers be physical or spiritual.

White Man Can't Grasp Meaning

"A white man can't talk of what such Negro pioneering means, but it is with great difficulty that a white man grasps and appreciates the cost of outstanding accomplishment by an American Negro. When a white man becomes a leader in business, science, authorship, civic affairs, singing, or acting, he has to make great sacrifices, it is true, and exhibited an amazing single-mindedness of purpose. But when a Negro achieves a similar pre-eminence in what is still a white man's social system, he requires all of those qualities and the additional courage and strength necessitated by our shameful caste system in this country.

"It is little wonder that the Negroes who have accomplished what is symbolized by the Spingarn Medal have had such thrilling and incredible life stories. In many cases, they have endured trials that few white Americans can imagine, and even fewer have experienced."

Miss Anderson On Program

Mr. Field was introduced by Walter White, who presided. Following the Field speech Paul Robeson responded. Marian Anderson, herself a Spingarn medalist, was also on the program.

The Spingarn Medal was instituted in 1914 by the late J. E. Spingarn, long-time officer of the NAACP, to be awarded for the "highest or noblest achievement by an American Negro during the preceding year or years."

The citation accompanying the award to Mr. Robeson reads: "For his distinguished achievements in the theatre and on the concert stage, as well as for his active concern for the rights of the Common Man of every race, color, religion and nationality."

Memphis World (Tenn.)

10-9-45

AWARDED SCHOLARSHIP — Miss Dolores Jackson, 1945 graduate of LeMoyne College with B. S. degree, has been awarded a full scholarship by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc., for studies at Northwestern University.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Jackson of Helena, Ark., Miss Jackson made an outstanding record during her four years at LeMoyne College where she majored in biology and was elected to Beta Kappa Chi, Scientific Honorary Society.

During her studies at Northwestern, Miss Jackson will specialize in Physical Therapy and other subjects for treatment of infantile paralysis. She is a member of Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority. For two years she was president of the college sorority chapter at LeMoyne.

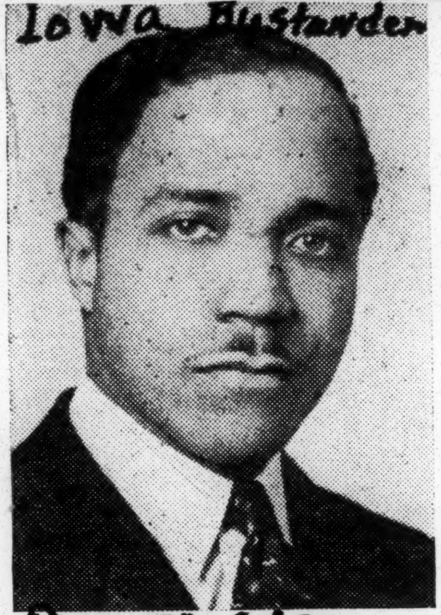
The young scholarship recipient studied at Chicago University this past summer during which time she worked as a laboratory technician in the department of pharmochology. Present studies at Northwestern will count toward both her master's and doctor's degrees.

10-9-45

Miss Jackson is the sister of Mrs. Irby Fogleman, 236 B Pauline Circle, with whom she lived while a student at LeMoyne.

Finishes Illinois Medical School on $4,500 Rosenwald Fund Fellowship

Iowa Bystander



Des Moines

DR. L. A. WHITFIED

Dr. Lawrence A. Whitfield, son of Rev. and Mrs. J. Q. Evans, 1106 Seventeenth street, left the city this week to return to Chicago, Ill., where he will begin his internship at Cook County hospital on October 1.

Dr. Whitfield was graduated on August 14 in a class of 185 students of the School of Medicine of the University of Illinois. Only two Negro graduates were selected by the Cook County hospital board for internship at the institution. 9-27-45

A native of Bloomington, Ill., Dr. Whitfield was educated in the public schools there, received his Bachelor and Master of Science degrees at Chicago University, did work in neurology towards his Doctor of Philosophy degree and spent two years in Chicago University's School of Medicine.

Wins Honor

While attending Chicago University he won the highest scholastic honor, the Phi Beta Kappa Key.

In 1932 Dr. Whitfield dropped his medical studies for a teaching post at Florida A. & M. College in Tallahassee. With the determination of saving enough money to return one day to Chicago University to finish his medicine. Dr. Whitfield spent twelve years in the classroom as an instructor of bacteriology and physiology. Des Moines

"It was the old story of trying to save enough to get back to school to finish up," he said modestly as he revealed how his luck changed.

One day a representative of the Rosenwald Fellowship Fund made a visit to the Florida school during his twelfth year to talk to him about a new $4,500 fellowship that the Rosenwald Fund wanted to establish to send a Negro student for three years through a medical school.

With information of Dr. Whitfield's scholastic record the Phi Betta Kappa Honor ,the scholarships he had won and the medical training he had started at Chicago University, the Florida teacher was awarded the fellowship the early part of 1943 and in June of that year he was back in Chicago University continuing the medical training he had dropped twelve years previously.

9-27-45

Found Color Line

All went well at Chicago University until the Negro medical student was ready to do his clinical work—the handling of patients—white patients at the university's hospital, Billings. The color line was drawn against Dr. Whitfield who had to forsake the university where he had spent his years of study and won his degrees and honors because of Chicago University's present policy of denying Negro medical students clinical opportunity in the school's hospital.

9-27-45

In an interview Dr. Whitfield revealed that efforts have been made by Chicago groups and all kinds of organizations have waited upon the school's president, Robert M. Hutchins, but he claims that the closed door to Negro medical students who are ready for clinical work in the university's hospital is "beyond his power."

Democracy at Illinois

Because of this policy, no Negro students are at present in the medical school of Chicago university, Dr. Whitfield stated as he praised the democracy to be found in the School of Medicine at the University of Illinois, to which school he transferred in order to complete his medical training.

At Illinois University, Dr. Whitfield did his clinical work, handling all patients, "Negroes, whites, young, old, male and female—whatever is your turn to take." He told of fine piece of work that is being done by "one brilliant Negro" who is on the staff of Illinois' School of Medicine Dr. Theodore Sherrod, a full time instructor, who received his Doctor of Philosophy degree recently. Dr. Sherrod lectures to all medical students on the subject of pharmaceulogy—"which goes to show that it can be done," Dr. Whitfield commented.

Illinois' School of Medicine graduated the largest number of Negro students in mixed universities this year, Dr. Whitfield informed, stating that of the six Negroes among whom is Dr. William M. Walker, who was married last December to Miss Eloise Morrow. 9-27-45

Dr. Whitfield plans to get a residence in some good hospital and specialize in surgery.

Informer Columnist Wins Carver Contest

The Informer Houston, Texas

10-27-45

CHICAGO — (ANP) — J. Andrew Gaulden is the winner of Negro Story Magazine's first prize in the George Washington Carver contest.

He is the author of the widely read column "Life Lines" which appears weekly in the Houston Informer chain of papers. Articles from his pen have been published in Better English, Redbook and Tomorrow magazines.

He is principal of the Ingersoll Public school in Shreveport, La., managing editor of the Negro Teacher, and chairman, public relations committee of the Louisiana Colored Teachers' association.

Mr. Gaulden graduated from Johnson C. Smith university, Charlotte N. C., cum laude 1937, is married with two children. His prize winning story, "The Story Nobody Could Tell," deals with miscegenation.

Davis Grubb (white) is winner of the second prize of $50 for his story, "Concept of Hatred," which also deals with miscegenation.

DAYTON, O.
NEWS
Circ. D. 75,877 - S. 78,997
JUL 12 1945

Presidents Have Heard Him Call Train Arrivals

The Mrs. takes the credit for keeing James E. Johnson, 84, in good health, which has enabled him to work without missing a day due to sickness for 63 years on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in Philadelphia. The couple is visiting relatives in Dayton.

When James E. Johnson, 84, opens his mouth to announce the arrival or departure of a train on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in Philadelphia, travelers take heed, for Johnson has been announcing trains for 63 years and is said to have the best voice in the business.

He and his wife, "young" despite their advanced age and a credit to the Negro race, are visiting their niece, Miss Margaret Lee, great-niece, Mrs. Mary Belle Lee Barnet, and great-great-niece, Miss Margaret Elizabeth Barnet, on 6 Carl st. At the end of this visit they're taking a sojourn to Niagara Falls for a "honeymoon" that escaped them before.

During his 63 years on the railroad Johnson has established the remarkable record of never having missed a day, on account of sickness. He is still going strong and will probably continue to do so until, as his wife says, "someone forces him to quit."

The train caller has seen many changes in the railroad since he first entered the B. & O. service March 1, 1882, and has led the way for royalty. He was appointed to assist Queen Maria of Rumania on her visit here, down the long red carpet laid for the purpose from the train to the waiting carriage.

He ushered President Cleveland in and out of office, assisting him from Pittsburgh to Washington, and then was delegated to a private car which was returning him to New York at the expiration of his two terms in the White House.

He helped President Roosevelt through Philadelphia, and was on the first Baltimore & Ohio train which ran in the Philadelphia division March 10, 1886.

Married June 5, 1884, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have seven children, six boys and a girl. However, they have managed to keep as young as their children, she taking credit for her husband's good health. She says, "I knew how to feed him."

For 63 years he has been going to work at 9 a. m. and quitting at 5 p. m. and expects to be doing just that for many more years.

In 1937 he was presented a gold watch by the president of the company, Daniel Willard, in recognition of 55 years on the railroad.

About him, Willard said, "I have known you more or less intimately since 1899, when I first came with the Baltimore & Ohio, and I cannot recall that during the intervening years I have ever heard a word of criticism concerning your work. On the contrary, I have myself observed the efficient and dignified way in which you have performed your duties, and I have received many letters from our patrons confirming my own impressions and expressing appreciation of the courtesies you have shown them."

Bronx Girl Graduate Winner of 10 Morris School Awards

afro-american
Baltimore, Md.

By R. D. RICHARDS

When Maude Parker, 16, was graduated from Morris High School in the Bronx, June 28. she received ten awards, the highest number ever given to any individual student at Morris.

In addition, it was announced that her name would be inscribed on the "Hall of Fame Board" in the school's auditorium.

Interviewed in her home at 919 Forest Avenue, Bronx, this week, Miss Parker showed the AFRO all the awards she had won. They include:

MISS MAUDE PARKER

The Tower Editorial Award for excellence in editorial writing on her school magazine; the Lena Fine Medal for short story writing and compositions; the Cooperation in Government Award for being secretary of an honor society;

7-21-45

The seventh place in a best citizens contest for her extra-curricular activities in school; an honor roll certificate; an Arista diploma for being in this honor group for three terms; a silver pin certificate for outstanding school service; the Goodwin Memorial Award which included a $25 check for her courage, truth, and personal responsibility; a certificate for perfect attendance and puntuality; and a Spanish award for excellence in that language for three years.

Plans Nursing Career

She plans to attend Brooklyn College in the fall where she will take a pre-medical nursing course, and later enroll at New York University for a two-year course in professional nursing.

"I was always interested in human beings," she explained, as her mother, Mrs. Octavia Parker, and her sister, Elaine, who now attends Brooklyn College, sat by listening attentively. "I like people and I want to help them when they are down and out. Some people tell me to study journalism but I don't think I can help people as much as in nursing.

"After I finish my nursing course, I want to join the Brazilian Bureau of Health and Education. Brazil hasn't many health facilities and things are just beginning to happen there. It's beginning to grow and I want to go there and help it grow. They don't pay so well but you can always get along on whatever you make.

To Shun Prejudice

"Besides, you don't have to meet with prejudices and discrimination in Brazil like you do here. That's why I want to go there. My mother is against leaving America, but my father is all for it. I've already written to the Brazilian ambassador about my plans."

HONOR '1ST LADY' ON BIRTHDAY

7-21-45

When Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, center, hailed by millions as the "First Lady" of the Negro race, was honored on her 70th birthday with a gala celebration in Washington, no less a personage than Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, left, was principal speaker while guest soloist was Todd Duncan, right, noted star of "Porgy and Bess" and member of the Howard university faculty. Secretary Wallace brought greetings from President Truman's cabinet and paid tribute to Mrs. Bethune for her great contribution to the Negro race and America in general.

Minneapolis Woman Takes Over City Job

afro-american
Baltimore, Md.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Mrs. Nellie Stone who works as an elevator operator at the Minneapolis Athletic Club, last week attended her first library board meeting at the board offices in the public library.

8-4-45

The appointment of Mrs. Stone was the first city office to which a colored person has been elected. She is active in civic life and trade unions.

St. Louis Girl Wins $1,000 Elks Oratorical Contest

St. Louis Argus

St. Louis, Mo

7-27-45

Goldie Suddeth Will Enter Chicago U.

The Elks' annual Mid-West Regional Oratorical Contest held at Stowe Teachers' College last Friday evening was won by Golden Angel Suddeth, 16-year old Sumner High School graduate. With the honor went a $1,000 scholarship and right to participate for the national championship at the Elks' convention next month in Philadelphia.

The new champion is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Suddeth of 4559a Garfield avenue. She was coached by George Stafford, Sumner High School instructor and Editor of the St. Louis Pittsburgh Courier. A ranking student in her class, winner in the St. Louis Argus Newspaper essay contest and member of many organizations while at Sumner, she plans to pursue a pre-medical course at the University of Chicago.

Six brilliant young state champions participated in the contest with second place going to Brooksie Jarrett, of Tulsa, Okla. and third to Dorothy Dawson of Omaha, Nebr. Other participants were Gertrude Gordon of St. Paul, Minn and Earl Baker, Denver, Colo. All acquitted themselves like real champions and all received cash prizes.

In honor of the work done by Hon. W. C. Hueston, Grand Commissioner of Education, a presentation was made in his honor by Clark Ford. General chairman of Education of the Saint Louis Elk Lodges and Temples, host for the contest. In his absence, it was received by Elks' National Secretary J. V. Kelly.

7-27-45

Judges for the contest were Miss Emogene Wilson and John Caldwell of Lincoln High School, East St. Louis and Arthur Green, membership secretary of the Pine Street YMCA. Dr. G. B. Key, regional director presided.

Each contestant had a sponsor who were Stafford, St. Louis, Dorothy James, Minn.; E. F. Hughes, Okla.; Paul Holliday, Nebr.; Mrs. M. Aubrey Rutherford, Colo.; and Mrs. Beatrice Wallace, Ia.

Music was rendered by Mrs. Frances Randall-Miller accompanied by Miss Alleda Ward and Mrs. Amanda Hamilton, and the Aristocrats of Greater St. Louis Lodge.

Among those present were the President of the Board of Education, Mrs. Emma Friedie and Board of Education member, Attorney Harry Pohlman.

Brilliant Young Woman Wins Four-Year Scholarship

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

NEW ORLEANS Brilliant young Miss Contess Twitty, 14, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. J. Wilburn Twitty of this city, and great niece of Mrs. Bruce S. Lindsay, 99 Madison Street, Asheville, N. C., not only held the highest place among her class mates as she was voted salutatorian, of McDonogh High School, but in the Aptitude Test sponsored by Pepsi-Cola Company, she won first place among 14,500 students that gave her a prize of four years' tuition at any college of her choice, $25 per month for incidentals, together with payment of certain fees and travel allowance.

The popular and brilliant young woman experienced some excitement in her accomplishment when she was first declared valedictorian out of a class of 160. A recheck of grades and units showed a slight margin in favor of her ace competitor, and four days later she was declared salutatorian, instead.

However, later, in a competitive examination in which the girl who was valedictorian also participated, Miss Twitty made the highest grade. This won for her the four-year college scholarship.

7-25-45

GETS SCHOLARSHIP FOR PHYSICAL THERAPY STUDY

Atlanta Daily World

Ga.

7-15-45

NEW YORK — (SNS) — The first successful Negro candidate for a scholarship in physical therapy offered by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis under a $1,267,600 free training program is Miss Adele Corene Smith, 146-39 106th Ave., Jamaica, L. I., it was announced last week at headquarters of the National Foundation, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Miss Smith attended the high school in Asbury Park, N. J., and was graduated from the Lincoln Training School for Nurses, the Bronx, N. Y., in 1932. She will study physical therapy at New York University.

In her application for a National Foundation scholarship, Miss Smith wrote:

"I want to return to institutional work as a specialist to strengthen and improve the experience I have acquired. I have chosen physical therapy because of the greater service I can render, hence I am responding to your call. To a nurse the greatest satisfaction in the world comes from doing something for others."

To qualify for National Faundation scholarships, applicants must be graduates of accredited schools of nursing or of physical education. Otherwise, they are required to have had at least two years of college study with credit for 12 semester units in biology and other basic sciences.

The free training program of the National Foundation was inaugurated to help ease the nation's acute need for at least 5,000 physical therapists. The seriousness of the shortage was demonstrated last year during widespread and severe epidemics of infantile paralysis.

At present more than half of the physical therapists in the United States are in the armed forces where their work is indispensable in the rehabilitation of the wounded.

SECOND SAVANNAHIAN TO GET AWARD

Will Compete Next Month For

NATIONAL HONORS AND $500 CASH PRIZE

Savannah Tribune

Ga.

Miss Euris Smith, a recent graduate of Beach high school, won the Elks Regional Oratorical contest which was held in Durham, N. C., last Tues. night An award of $1,000, plus $50 is the monetary value of the scholarship received by Miss Smith in winning this contest which was participated in by state winners from Alabama, Florida, North and South Carolina and the Bahama islands. Miss Smith represented Georgia.

This is the second time a local high school student has won this scholarship which was established about twenty years ago by the educational department of the Independent, Benevolent, Protective Order of Elks of the World, the former winner having been Miss Christola Williams, also of Beach high school, now of New York state, who won it about 18 years ago.

7-26-45

The aratorical contest program was started by the Elks at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1926 Since its inauguration 120 regional contests have been held 120 scholarships awarded, making $120,000 given to boys and girls throughout Elkdom. During their 19 years, 460 different scholarships have been donated by the educational department.

The scholarship covers a four years' course in any accredited college.

7-26-45

Miss Smith was sponsored by Weldon Lodge of Elks, local unit of Elkdom, She was coached for the contest by Miss Dorothy Ury, teacher at Beach high school. Miss Smith was accompanied to Durham by her mother and by Edward Greene, state educational director for the Elks.

The committee of Weldon lodge which helped finance the sponsorship of Miss Smith was composed of J. B. Hardwick, Christopher Rivers, Cyrus Cohen Capt. John H. Newton and John S. Delaware

Edwin W. Burke is exalted ruler of the lodge.

Miss Smith, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt Smith of 610 West 39th street, will go to Philadelphia next month to compete in the Elks national oratorical contest The speakers in this contest will be the winners of the six regional contests, and the major prize will be a $500 cash award.

SPAULDING ELECTED TO MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE

8-17-45

Plaindealer - Kansas City, Kan.

Durham, N. C. (ANP)—Asa T. Spaulding of this city becomes the first person of color to be elected to membership in the Institute of Mathematical statistics. Mr. Spaulding is actuary and assistant secretary of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

25p-1945 Scholarship and other Distinctions

Los Angeles Tribune – Calif.
1-8-45

Released by U. S. War Department, Bureau of Public Relations

REWARD FOR SUGGESTION—Brigadier General Guy D. Rowe, Commanding General of the Jeffersonville (Indiana) Quartermaster Depot, congratulates Mr. Flournoy English of 569 West Kentucky Street, Louisville, Ky., an employee of the depot, as he hands him a check for $100, awarded to him for submitting a meritorious suggestion that resulted in a speed-up in loading freight cars. The recommendation, it is estimated, saved close to $10,000 in manhours in a four-month period. (U. S. Army Photo from BPR.)

Hodding Carter's Book Wins Women's Award

Richmond Times
1-7-45 Va.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—(AP)—The Southern Women's National Democratic Organization in New York, Inc., today announced its 1944 Southern authors' award had been made to Hodding Carter for his book, "The Winds of Fear."

Honorable mention was given to Josephus Daniels, author of "The Wilson Era"; Katherine Anne Porter, "The Leaning Tower"; Hulbert Footner, "Rivers of Eastern Shore," and Edith Pope, "Colcorton." 1-7-45.

This is the eighth consecutive year the $100 award has been made, the organization said. The committee on award was composed of Irita Van Doren, Professor Hatcher Hughes and Burton Rascoe.

L. A. NEGRO WINS COMPOSER'S PRIZE

Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Wash.
1-3-45

CINCINNATI.—William Gran Sill, Los Angeles, Negroe com poser, won the $1,000 war bon offered in nation-wide compet tion for writing a jubilee ove ture celebrating the Cincinna Symphony Orchestra's 50th a niversary, it yas announced.

Judges Eugene Goossens, co ductor of the Cincinnati Syn phony; Pierre Monteux, Sa Francisco Symphony conducto and Deems Taylor, noted con poser, critic and writer, vote unanimously for Still's wor "The Festive Overture," I premier will be January 1 and 20.

Earns Ph.D.

N.Y. Amsterdam News

DR. ALFRED F. NIXON, biology teacher at Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C., received the doctorate in science education from New York University recently. He has studied extensively in his field at the University of Chicago and at Cornell University.—(ANP).

1-13-45

Smith College Senior Member Phi Beta Kappa

Chicago Defender
3-24-45

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. — Miss Evelyn Boyd, Smith college senior, was elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Honor society and to the Sigma Xi Honorary Scientific society, it was announced at chapel services of the college here this week.

A Washingtonian and the recipient of a $400 annual scholarship award from Phi Delta Kappa sorority, Miss Boyd has enjoyed a distinguished undergraduate career at the exclusive women's college. She was a Morrow Scholar, '43-'44, a member of the executive committee of the Telescropium club, and her name has appeared on the Dean's list every year since her matriculation.

According to the Smith registrar, Miss Boyd's record is excellent and she is doing honors in mathematics. She is an entirely dependable and conscientious student and one whom we are glad to have registered as a Smith student," the registrar said.

Miss Boyd is the daughter of Mrs. Julia Boyd of 2336 Ontario road, N.W., Washington.

Negro Painter Attains Rare Art Distinction

St. Louis, Argus
3-30-45 Mo

CHICAGO, Ill.—A painting by Horace Pippin, Negro artist now considered to be among the most important painters in the country, has been added to the Encyclopaedia Britannica Collection of Contemporary American Painting which soon will be sent on a tour of the leading art museums of the United States.

Pippin's painting of "The Holy Mountain" is one of 121 works by as many artists which comprise the collection. The collection, which has been described by impartial experts as the finest and most representative of its kind ever assembled, contains paintings by such great and well known artists as John Steuart Curry, Thomas Hart Benton, Doris Lee. Georgia O'Keeffe, Grant Wood, Dale Nichols, Salvador Dali, and George Bellows.

Beginning April 12, the paintings will be shown publicly for the first time at The Art Institute of Chicago, where they will remain for a month. Afterwards they will be exhibited for a number of years at other leading museums.

3-30-45

Dr. Odum Wins Bernays Award

Pittsburgh Courier
2-3-45

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Dr. Howard Washington Odum of the University of North Carolina was announced this week as winner of the Edward L. Bernays Award for Outstanding Achievement in Negro-White Relations, by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

The award, a $1,000 United States Savings Bond, and an engrossed scroll was donated by Edward L. Bernays of New York, Counsel on Public Relations, through the Department of Race Relations of the Federal Council, of which George E. Hayes is executive secretary. Presentation will be made in public ceremonies on February 12 at the Broadway Tabernacle, 56th Street and Broadway, New York City.

2-3-45

Five nationally known race relations experts were judges in selecting Dr. Odum: Dean William H. Hastie, Howard University School of Law, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, president, State Teachers College, Cheyney, Pa.; Virginius Dabney, editor, Richmond Times-Dispatch; Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, author, Arlington, Vt., and Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, Professor Emeritus, Columbia University.

4-22-45

Richmond Times 4-22-45

—Official U. S. Army Photo.

STAFF SERGEANT SPENCER LOGAN Winner of the $2,500 American nonfiction prize in the Macmillan Centenary award contest was, until recently, a mess sergeant at Camp Lee. The tentative title of his book is 'Democracy Needs the Negro.'

Myrdal Book Wins Award

Pittsburgh Courier
3-3-45

NEW YORK — Pronounced one of the two best books on race relations for the year 1944, "An American Dilemma," by Gunnar Myrdal, was announced last week as winner of the Anisfield-Wolf Award. A sum of $2,000 was divided between Mr. Myrdal and Gwethalyn Graham, for her novel, "Earth and High Heaven," a study of Jewish-Christian relations.

Termed the "most comprehensive and penetrating scholarly study of the Negro in the United States," "An American Dilemma" won high praise because the author "faces squarely the conflict between 'The American Creed' of brotherhood, equality and freedom and the actual practice of society in dealing with this important minority group."

Wallace Picks Negro For Post On Committee

Philadelphia Tribune

4-28-45

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, this week appointed John R. Pinkett, Negro insurance broker of Washington, D. C., to the Small Business Advisory Committee of the Department of Commerce.

The committee, which held its first meetings April 18-19, will make suggestions to the Secretary on methods by which small business can do its full share in furnishing maximum employment in the post-war period.

The new appointee, who is president of the insurance firm of John R. Pinkett Inc., is 56, and a graduate of Amherst College in Massachusetts. He has two sons in the armed forces, Capt. John R. Pinkett Jr., an Army Air Forces instructor at Tuskegee Airport, and Corp. Clarence A. Pinkett, now stationed in the South Pacific.

In announcing the appointment of the Small Business Advisory Committee, Wallace expressed hope that the group would give special attention to the problem of making available to small business adequate supplies of loans at reasonable rates.

Army Sergeants Get Literary Prize

Philadelphia Tribune

NEW YORK—(ANP)— Two 34-year-old army sergeants carried off the American fiction and non-fiction prizes in the Macmillan Centenary awards for the armed forces of the United Nations, it was announced Sunday by the Macmillan company, publishers.

4-28-45

They are Sgt. Josiah E. Greene, white, of Washington, Conn., who is the winner of the $2,500 fiction prize with his novel, "Not in Our Stars", and S/Sgt. Spencer Logan, of North Plainfield, N. J., whose manuscrip tentatively titled "Democracy Needs The Negro," won the $2,500 prize for non-fiction. The outright cash prizes received by Sgts. Greene and Logan are in addition to their regular royalties. Their books will be published in the United States this fall and later issued in England and Canada.

Va. Negro Rector Consecrated as Liberian Bishop

Washington Post

4-18-45

Norfolk, Va., April 17 (AP).—The Rev. Bravid Washington Harris today became the only Negro bishop in active service in the Episcopal Church when he was consecrated Bishop of Liberia.

4-18-45

Bishop Harris, who has been rector of Grace Episcopal Church in Norfolk for 20 years, was consecrated by the Right Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, D. D., presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States. Coconsecrators were the Right Rev. William A. Brown, D. D., Bishop of Southern Virginia, and the Right Rev. Edwin A. Penick, D. D., Bishop of North Carolina, who also delivered the sermon.

The consecration services, conducted in Christ and St. Luke's Episcopal Church, were attended by hundreds, including the national council, a number of bishops and lesser clergymen of this and other dioceses.

Fair Play Award To Tuskegee Aide

Chicago Defender

4-21-45

NEW YORK.—William Jay Schieffelin, president of Tuskegee Institute's board of trustees, became the first recipient of the Council of Fair Play award this week for "outstanding service toward racial harmony."

In making the presentation, Dr. Walter Damrosch, noted composer-conductor, said: "For 50 years he was in the vanguard of that noble army which constantly befriended the colored race."

The Council of Fair Play was established "to foster good will and better understanding among all people."

Pittsburgh Courier

PRIZE WINNER—Mrs. Margaret W. Bolden, home economics instructor at Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N. C., has been awarded the Bristol-Myers (New York) Company's first prize of a $50 war bond in the Nation-wide contest, seeking "A Practical Teaching Technique in the Field of Personal Care." 3-10-45

Dr. N. O. Calloway Sets Precedent In Medicine

New York Age

4-7-45

CHICAGO, Ill. — Breaking all medical precedents and crashing all questions of race, Dr. N. O. Calloway, 1752 West Taylor street, has been appointed to the staff of the University of Illinois Hospitals, here in Chicago, at the medical school with the rank of house physician. He is in charge of the ward of research medicine where patients are admitted for the purpose of intensive study in diagnosis and treatment.

Dr. Calloway has spent many years in preparation for such work. Besides the M. D. degree, he holds the Ph. D. in chemistry and bacteriology and spent 2 years in research and teaching of pharmocology. He was formerly a staff member of the Department of Pharmocology at the University of Chicago, a position which he resigned because of the University of Chicago's "Jim Crow" policies.

Gets High Position

3-10-45

New York Age

Dr. RALPH BUNCHE, who heads the Political Science Department at Howard University, will be appointed Acting Chief of Dependent Area Affairs of the State Department, which marks the first time a Negro has held such a distinguished position. He is a graduate of the University of California and holds a Ph.D. from Howard.

Dr. Bunche is also the recipient of the $500 Anisfield award for publishing a book on race relations.

Dungee to Speak at Fete for "First Lady"

3-3-45

Afro-American

OKLAHOMA CITY — Roscoe Dunjee, local editor, will be among the guest speakers at a dinner honoring Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at Hotel Commodore, New York, on March 6. mdo

The speakers will discuss the theme "The South and National Welfare." Others to be heard are Dr. Frank Graham of North Carolina, and Mark Ethridge of Louisville, Ky. The dinner will be sponsored by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Wins Award

Chicago Defender 2-3-45 Ill.

GLORIA MAE BELLE

New Orleans, La. miss who is the recipient of the first undergraduate award of the Sigma Gamma Rho sorority for the year 1944. Miss Bell, valedictorian of her class at the Booker T. Washington high school, will matriculate at Southern university. The announcement of the award was made by Ethel R. Smith, grand basileus, Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Edna F. Browne, grand syntaktes, Washington, D. C., and Naomi G. Coulter, chairman of the board, Little Rock, Ark.

Both Negroes, Whites Win In Essay Contest

N.Y. Amsterdam News

3-31-45

(Directing Attention to Pictures on Page 1B)

Prize winners in the essay contest sponsored by **The Amsterdam News** among high school students received their awards on Friday evening, March 23, at 7:30 p. m. in the auditorium of the Harlem Branch Library, 104 West 136th St. The public attended.

Julius J. Adams, associate editor of the Amsterdam News, and chairman of essay committee said it was the plan to make the contest an annual affair, and that Board of Education as well as other officials, including Governor Dewey, Mayor LaGuardia and Borough Presidents, have promised full support in the venture.

which thirteen young students received a total of $250 in prize money, was Richard B. Moore, manager of the Douglass Book Store and Elmer A. Carter, member of the Appeal Board of the New York State Department of Labor made the presentation of the prizes.

The Winners

3-31-45

Prize winning essays in the contest on the subject, "The Negro Press: Crusader for Democracy" were submitted by Rita Thaler, Morris High School, first prize winner, recipient of $100 War Bond; Helen John Maleros, Bay Ridge High School, second prize of $50 War Bond, and Henry George Smith, Jr., George Washington High School, third prize a $25 War Bond.

Fourth to eighth prizes of $10 each were awarded Mary Alethia Cheatham, Ossining High School, Ossining; Tina Louise Bullock, Girls' Commercial, Brooklyn; Anthony Thompson, Thomas Jefferson High School, Brooklyn; Betty Fax, Girls Commercial High School, Brooklyn, and Gloria Wilkinson, Girls' Commercial.

Ninth to thirteenth prizes, of $5 each, were won by Charles A. Henderson, Jr., George Washington High; Clara Seldon, Thomas Jefferson High; Aloise Tiffy Smith, Evander Childs High, Bronx; Llewellyn Dodson, George Washington High, and Euline Hazel Willins, Girls' High School, Brooklyn.

Interesting Sidelight

3-31-45

Interesting sidelight on the prize winners was the fact that both first and second honors went to white students, one from the Bronx and one a Brooklynite.

Judges for the contest were Guithard Parris, field secretary, industrial department, National Urban League; Miss Mamie Johnson, Brooklyn school teacher; George E. Sokolsky, columnist, New York SUN; Mrs. Dorothy R. Homer, librarian, 136th Street Library, and Richard B. Moore, lecturer and manager of the Frederick Douglass Book Center,

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New Bishop To Africa

Guardian Boston, Mass

4-7-45

The Rev. Bravid W. Harris, who has accepted his election to be Missionary Bishop of Liberia, West Africa. Mr. Harris has been in charge of Episcopal Church work in the United States, and soon will be consecrated to the Episcopate to lead the work of his Church in the African republic. He will be the third colored bishop in that jurisdiction. The first, Samuel D. Ferguson, was consecrated in 1884, and the second, T. Momolu Gardiner, a native Liberian, who served as Suffragan from 1921 to 1941.

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4 Women, 6 Men Make Honor Roll

AFRO-American Balt., Md.

7 Other Leaders Earn Honorable Mention

WHITE EDITOR CITED

2-10-45

AFRO to Award Merit Certificates Feb. 11

PHILADELHIA

On the basis of their outstanding and unselfish work to better the community, four women and six men were selected this week for places on the Philadelphia AFRO-AMERICAN'S 1944 honor roll.

Representing a cross-section of the city, the list includes two postal workers, a local publisher, a beautician, a minister, a Red Cross worker, a school principal and a school teacher, a doctor and a radio commentator.

White Editor Cited

J. David Stern, publisher of the Philadelphia Record, who was selected because he has constantly advocated racial equality, is the first white man to be honored.

Miss Katharine Clark, commentator on Station WCAU and the second white woman to be honored, was chosen for her liberal and enlightening interpretations of the factors behind the PTC strike. The other one was Mrs. Ethel Hibbert, who was selected last year. 2-10-45

Others on the roll of honor are: Mrs. Essie Davison, beautician; Mrs. Clara Lewis Irvin, Red Cross worker; Harold L. Pilgrim and William C. Jason, Jr., both postal employees; Mrs. Edna W. Griffin, school teacher; Arthur Huff Fauset, principal of Douglass-Singerly School; the Rev. Thomas Logan, pastor of St. Michael and All Angels Church; and Dr. Thomas Georges.

Certificates to Be Awarded

Certificates will be awarded these ten persons at a public mass meeting sponsored by the AFRO on February 11 at Allen AME Church, Seventeenth and Bainbridge Streets.

Honorable mention was given to G. James Fleming, regional director of FEPC; Charles Mitchell, supervisor of Seger Center; Mrs. Carolyn D. Moore, executive secretary of NAACP; Billy Arnold, nationally known boxer who is still a student at Benjamin Franklin High School; Mrs. Alma Harllee, president of the Ever-Ready Club at Reeve Memorial Church; Mrs. Denise Gaskins, director of the Interboro Community Center; and Miss Marjorie Penny, white, secretary of Fellowship House.

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

TWO FRIENDS AWARD—William H. Baldwin, president of the National Urban League, compares Richmond Barthe's design for the Two Friends Award with the profiles of L. Hollingsworth Wood and Eugene Kinckle Jones in whose honor the league is establishing the medal for annual award to whites and Negroes who make outstanding contributions to interracial accord. For upwards of 30 years, Wood, as chairman, and Jones, as secretary, have worked together as a white-Negro team in developing the organization from a single office in New York to one with affiliated offices in 50 cities throughout the nation. Photo shows Baldwin, seated, and, standing, left to right, Barthe, Wood, and Jones.

1-27-45

Mrs. Bethune to Get Award for Interracial Services

AFRO-American 3-17-45

NEW YORK — Awards for outstanding contributions to interracial unity will be made to Mrs. Mary M. Bethune and Judge Jonah J. Goldstein, Sunday, March 25, at the Grand Street Boys' Club, 106 W. 55th Street. 3-17-45

The awards are sponsored by the Club Division of the Riverdale Children's Association, and will mark the windup of the division's third annual Harlem campaign for $25,000.

Lena Horne, exotic star of the screen and stage, will be special guest, and Aubrey Pankey, concert artist, will sing.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, YMCA secretary, will be guest speaker, Sunday afternoon, April 8, at the church rally at Bishop Lawson's Refugee Temple, when a special memorial service for Riverdale boys who died for their country will be featured, with the New York Guards in charge.

Canada Lee to Appear At Tribute to Jacques Roumain

Daily Worker 5-17-45

The noted actor, Canada Lee, will take part in the tribute to Jacques Roumain, the great Haitian poet, to be held at New York Times Hall, on the evening of May 24. One of the dramatic highlights of the evening is expected to be Mr. Lee's reading of poems by Roumain; poems dedicated as was Roumain's life, to the liberation of the Negro people of the Colonial countries.

Also signalizing the lifework of Roumain will be the main address of the evening: an address relating to the Negro people and their role in the "post-San Francisco" world, by Earl Browder, president of the Communist Political Association.

Sponsors of the May 24th meeting include the noted poets Langston Hughes and Gwendolyn Bennett, Dr. Jean Weltfish of Columbia University, Alain Locke of Howard University, Max Houdicourt, editor the Haitian newspaper, "La Nation."

The Negro Newspaper-- Crusader for Real Democracy

Washington Trib

Editor's Note: This is the winning essay entered in the Newspaper Week essay contest sponsored by The Washington Tribune. The winner, Miss Alicia Artisst, a student at Cardozo High School, won a $50 War Bond as the first prize. The second place winning essay will run in The Tribune next week, and the third place paper will run the following week.)

By ALICIA ARTISST

3-17-45

We, the Negro people, find ourselves in a period of world chaos, which for us spells a challenge more significant that it has been at any other time in our history, a challenge to the scope of our vision; a challenge to our solidarity. This challenge can, and will, be answered through an enlightened public. We can not hope for the accomplishment of our aim if we are to be a confused and an indifferent people. This is where the Negro press has in the past played a fundamental role and it will continue in the future to meet this challange. There are those puny leaders among us who say, "Don't stir up trouble" or those leaders among us who advocate the isolation of ourselves from the international struggle. To quote the great Frederick Douglass, "If there is no struggle, there is no progress."

Fighting is not a new thing for the Negro people. Since the first settlement of the Negro on American soil, a struggle has been engaged in. We have had to fight for the realization of democratic ideals and for just consideration in all social aspects.

The Negro newspaper has been used as an organ of militancy since its very beginning. Those courageous and militant leaders of our past who sought to enlighten a confused and illiterate public by printed matter, are indeed to be remembered. It was they who presented to the United States the first Negro newspaper. A very pressing problem affecting the Negro at an early date was slavery in this country. It carried with it a series of other deep-rooted problems that grew more pressing as the Civil War drew to a close.

Prior to the Civil War there were twenty-four newspapers devoted to the cause of the Negro in the United States, many of which were operated by fearless white abolitionists. At this time the newspaper was used as an organ crusading for the abolition of slavery and the furtherance of literacy among the Negro pepole. 3-17-45

After the Civil War Negro newspapers disappeared because of the confusion and fear that engulfed our people. Having been granted a new and sudden freedom, many Negroes were uncertain as to what stand to take in regard to the problem of political action. Because the newspapers were then used as an organ for the Republican Party, Negroes became staunch Republicans.

During and after the First World War the Negro newspaper rose again in importance. For Negroes were fighting in a war to "make the world safe for democracy." How could this be done, was the question raised by far-sighted leaders when America did not begin at home to practice democracy, as seen in the treatment of the Negro? Migration to the North for Negroes was then advocated by the Negro newspapers. It was so much stressed by the Northern Negro newspapers that many papers were restricted from circulating in the South.

The year 1919 saw the organization of the Associated Negro Press. This meant for the Negro people a more unified and directed course of writing in the journalistic field. But immediately preceding this event there occurred a series of riots and lynchings caused by the mass migrations of the Negro people to the North. At this time, too, the Garvey Movement ,which advocated the organization of Negroes to go back to Africa was presented. Negro newspapers took a more or less divided stand on this question, but the opposition was strongest, the fact being proved that we were true Americans, having been for the better portions of our lives bred and reared on this soil. With the advent of the thirties, Negroes shifted from the Republican ticket to the New Deal Democratic one. The Negro newspaper then became a forceful organ against discriminatory policies. This stand has kept up until the present war. 3-17-45

During the past, organization of the March on Washington Committee for a proposed March on the Capital of the United States Movement, there was brought about quite a stir among thinking people of America, especially in the metropolitan areas. With such a mass protest the need was seen by clear thinking leaders for a change in present prevailing policies affecting the Negro. Negro newspapers played a major role in spreading this growing resentment; reaching tentacles into the hearts of many indifferent minded people. As a result of this dynamic movement the President issued Executive Order 8802 and the Fair Employment Practices Committee was set up. After this triumphant measure the Negroes did not go to sleep, for still the Negro newspapers are advocating the set-up of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee which would mean a triumph in job equality for us after the war.

Now, as events are shaping themselves in this perilous world at war, the Negro should take no backstage view of the international struggle. We are as much a part of the happenings occurring daily as are any other people. The Negro newspapers must play their role in sending the message to its people as to the present global situation, demanding attention and urging participation.

Negro newspapers, at this time, find the problem of enlightening the public on the issues of the day; it must also play the role of guide. Negroes are in omnious needs of guidance, both socially and politically. This news must be given without bias. 3-17-45

Today, with a circulation of at least one and one-half million, the Negro newspapers in every section should be sounding their call for solidarity among us. We do not hope to assume a nationalistic attitude in this country; we do not want to be set apart, considered different . . . we want a definite place along with our countrymen in what Froner calls "the universal struggle for freedom of peoples everywhere." 3-17-45

Through a unified and solid front let the Negro people demand but one thing through their newspapers—real democracy. Let them make it real and thereby make it world triumphant!

Ann Petry Former Newspaperwoman, Wins $2,400 Annual Literary Prize

New York Age

3-17-45

BOSTON, Mass.—Houghton Mifflin Publishing Company announced Monday that Ann Petry, former social editor of The People's Voice, of New York City, was one of two women to receive the tenth annual $2,400 Houghton Mifflin Literary Fellowship awards.

Mrs. Petry, who is quite active in civic affairs in her city, is the wife of a service man. She received the fiction prize for her novel, "The Street," a social study of the Negro living in slum areas.

Ann Petry is a native of Saybrook, Conn., and graduated from the Connecticut College of Pharmacy. 3-17-45

Talking about the novel, which was her first venture, Mrs. Petry laughingly remarked, "Well, I lived and worked in Harlem for a long time there. I feel that I just wanted to get across to the people if they would be willing to read it, some of the results of the overcrowding that exists in Harlem, and what life is like for people who are forced to live in tenaments. If one only can afford to pay so much rent per month they will have to live in tenaments." 3-17-45

Mrs. Petry very modestly said, "I cannot get too excited about it because the organization to which I belong, The Negro Woman, Inc., is becomming quite famous." She cited the recent accomplishments of two of her fellow members. Mrs. Maida Springer, who was the only Negro woman sent to England by the A. F. of L. to discuss labor situations; and Mrs. Claude Spellen, a registered nurse, who several days ago was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army Nurse Corps. Mrs. Spellen is known to her co-workers in Harlem Hospital as Vivian Wenham. The vice-president, Dolly Lowther, is labor representative of the Board of Education. 3-17-45

The prize winning novelist, who has been writing the book since early autumn, has three or four more chapters to complete.

School Principal Named in Philly

Afro-American

7-14-45

First Secondary School to Get Colored Head

MIXED FACULTY

Nearly 75% of Pupils Are Colored

PHILADELPHIA

Dr. James H. Duckrey, principal of the Harrison Elementary School, was appointed principal of the Mayer-Sulzberger Junior High School, 48th St. and Fairmount Ave. by the Board of Education on Wednesday.

DR. JAMES H. DUCKREY

In his new position, Dr. Duckrey, the city's first colored secondary school principal, will have a staff of approximately 62 persons, 9 of whom are colored. Nearly 75% of the pupils are colored.

7-14-8

Commenting on his appointment, Dr. Duckrey said:

New Job a Challenge

"It will certainly be a challenge from many points of view. It is with reluctance that I leave a community where I have served as teacher and principal for nearly 25 years, and where there is still so much unfinished business."

He said that regardless of racial groupings of teachers or pupils, or of social tensions, he is going to his job, "not as a colored educator, but as an educator who will endeavor to be broadminded, fair and impartial in accelerating the way of life that we hold to be fundamental in the great political documents of our country, and which we find in the religious tenets which we preach."

Gives Credit to Civic Groups

Stating that he has always been interested in the so-called integrated school, Dr. Duckrey gave credit to several organizations and individuals who may have contributed to a finer appreciation of the intercultural relations throughout the Philadelphia school system.

Among these he listed the NAACP, the Educational Equality League, the Fellowship Commission, the colored press, Dr. John P. Turner, a member of the Board of Education, and Dr. Alexander J. Stoddard, superintendent of schools.

7-14-45

To Study at Harvard

A product of the Boston elementary schools, Dr. Duckrey finished Central High School, this city, and the University of Pennsylvania. He received his master's and doctor's degrees in education from Temple University.

This summer he is being sent to Harvard University by the Council of Christians and Jews to study further in the field of cultural relations.

Another Medal for Matt Henson

Afro-American

NEW YORK—Matthew A. Henson, 79, of 246 W. 150th St., was awarded a Congressional medal on June 30, "for outstanding services to the Government of the United States in the field of science . . . during the Peary Polar Expedition of 1908-1909."

7-14-45

MATTHEW HENSON

The medal was presented by Vice Admiral Herbert F. Leary at Third Naval District Headquarters here in simple ceremonies. The citation failed to state that Henson accompanied Admiral Peary on nine other trips, eight of them to the Arctic.

7-14-45

Henson received no pay for these trips. He and Peary were the only two "civilized men to cross the North Pole," accompanied by four Indians riding sleds made by Henson. Only three of the expedition's thirty members are still alive.

N.Y. Physician's Daughter Wins 3rd Medical Honors

Afro-American 7-14-45

By D. R. RICHARDS

NEW YORK.—The only colored student in a class of 93, Miss Jane Wright was graduated from the New York Medical College last week with an honorable mention award for maintaining third highest place in her class for four years.

The daughter of Dr. Louis T. Wright, chief surgeon at Harlem Hospital, Miss Wright, in an exclusive AFRO interview, revealed that she will enter Bellevue Hospital immediately on a medical internship which includes six months of medicine and three of surgery.

"Bellevue is one of the best hosiptals in the world to be in," she said. "I hope to get a residency in some New York hospital. When you come out of medical school, there is so much to aim for.

7-14-45

Continued Study Essential

"These people who come out and go right into practice get into a rut. There is so much to learn. That's why I want to finish my residency in the hospital."

Her father, Dr. Wright, has helped many young men forge ahead and aim for higher goals, rather than just be satisfied with a practice of ten or fifteen thousand dollars a year.

Miss Wright plans to practice internal medicine, which includes all sorts of conditions; such as those involving the heart, stomach, liver and lungs. It does not include surgery.

Plans Specialization

Declaring that she wants to become a specialist, she said that she would like to become a fellow of the American College of Physicians, and added, "I don't know whether there are any colored as yet in this organization."

Sister a Medical Senior

She was the only colored student in any of the classes at the New York Medical College this past year. Her sister, Miss Barbara Wright, is a senior at the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Both New York University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons have several colored students, she said.

7-14-45

Dr. Wright has been at Harlem Hospital for 18 years, the last eight years of which he has served as chief surgeon. Her mother, Mrs. Corinne Cooke Wright, was a school teacher for several years.

7-14-45

MISS JANE WRIGHT

A Smith Graduate

Born in New York, Miss Jane Wright was educated at the Ethical Culture Schools here and graduated from Smith College in 1942 where she took a pre-medical course. She entered New York Medical College in 1942 under the new accelerated program.

Despite her heavy program, she has always managed to find time for sports and hobbies, serving as captain of the swimming team in high school and as a member of the team in college.

A member of the hockey and basketball teams in high school and the college lacrosse team, she said, "I was also quite a skiing fiend until I banged up my ankle."

Headed Honor Society

Her hobbies are painting and dancing, and she has won several prizes for her paintings, and danced professionally in a production called, "Trend."

Elected president of the honor society during her senior year, Miss Wright typifies the all-around American girl in every sense of the word.

7-14-45

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES-HERALD
Circ. D. 107,663 - S. 107,669

JUL 4 - 1945

Negro Teacher Sets Record of 50-Year Service

Chalking up a record of having taught in the Dallas public schools longer than any other teacher, Adlissa V. West, Negro teacher at Wheatley school, retired Wednesday after 50 consecutive years in Dallas classrooms.

Her term of service antedates many of the school records and her original application in the personnel files has long since disappeared. However, it is indicated from later files that she started to teach in the Dallas schools in 1895.

The year before, she was graduated from Fisk University in Nashville.

E. D. Walker, assistant superintendent in charge of personnel, declared Thursday that Adlissa West was one of the outstanding Negro teachers.

Ted Yates Cited For Tolerance

Pittsburgh Courier

3-

NEW YORK — Adam Hats is proud to announce that Ted Yates, editor-in-chief of the Independent Press Service, and New York theatrical writer, has been awarded the 1945 Adam Hat "Tolerance" Award for his outstanding achievement in promoting interracial goodwill through the Negro press in the United States.

The presentation will be made by Mrs. Geraldyne Dismond Holland, noted social worker, on Saturday, March 24 from 3 P. M. to 5 P. M. over Station WHN. Talented artists of radio, stage and screen and prominent civic leaders will participate.

Journal & Guide 6-23-45

HOWARD FELLOWSHIP WINNERS—The following Howard University students, graduating from the college of liberal arts on June 8, have been awarded Lucy E. Moten Fellowships for travel during the summer: Left to right, Misses Blanche Ruth Powell, Marianne Musgrave and Emmalyn D. Furlonge. Miss Powell who majored in Sociology, is a native of Milton, Mass. Her fellowship in the sum of $600 is for travel in Haiti, in order to observe first hand mores of a nation quite unlike the United States in its racial composition.

6-23-45

Miss Musgrave, who majored in English, is from Cleveland, Ohio. Her fellowship is six hundred dollars to spend approximately ten weeks in travel in Puerto Rico broadening her experience about information necessary for a career in creative writing on the Negro theme.

Miss Furlonge, who majored in Spanish, is a native of Jersey City, New Jersey. Her fellowship is in the sum of six hundred dollars. She plans to spend approximately three months in Mexico gaining insights into as much of the life and customs of the people as possible.

The selection of the recipients of these awards was based upon personal characteristics, long time observation and interview, the corformity of the applicant's proposal to the spirit of the Lucy E. Moten Fellowship, and the making of satisfactory grades.

HARTFORD, CONN.
CATHOLIC TRANSCRIPT
Cir. W. 29,948

JUL 12 1945

St. Benedict Scholarship Is Awarded

The first St. Benedict Scholarship to St. Joseph College, West Hartford, is awarded this year to Miss Barbara G. Boseman, daughter of Mrs. James Boseman, 64 Bellevue Square, Hartford, it is announced by the Rev. John J. Loughlin, Director of the St. Benedict Center. This full four-year tuition scholarship, established as a part of the educational work of the new St. Benedict Center, has as its purpose to develop social workers, teachers, professional and business leaders.

Judges in the selection of Miss Boseman as winner of the scholarship were Sister Mary Rosa, Dean of St. Joseph College; Fred D. Wish, Jr., Superintendent of Hartford Public Schools; George W. Goodman, Director of the North End Community Center; Gustave A. Feingold, Principal of Bulkeley High School; Frank H. Burke, Principal of Weaver High School, and Thomas J. Quirk, Principal of Hartford Public High School.

Miss Boseman is a graduate of Barnard Junior High School and of Weaver High School, class of 1945. She has been an active member of the Girls' League and was on the staff of the Weaver High School paper. She is working part time at Keney Branch of the Hartford Public Library, and it is her ambition to go into the field of social service.

Wins Scholarship

BARBARA G. BOSEMAN

Bishop Paul Yu-Pin Awards Medals To Sister

Shown above is the Most Reverend Paul Yu-Pin, Bishop of Nanking, who awarded three medals, two posthumously and one in absentia, for valorous war work in China, to three Sisters of Charity; and, receiving the medals on behalf of their heroic mission colleagues, are Sister Beata Maria Zarrillo, Sister Mary Carita Pendergast, and Sister Teresa Miriam Beschel of New Haven, Conn.

25p-1945

Colored Woman Awarded Ph. D. Degree by Bryn Mawr College

Philadelphia Tribune 6-16-45

Also see Ph.D.

Miss Isabel B. Baughn, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Baughn, of 10 north 50th street and Dr. Mary H. Diggs, professor in the graduate school of Howard University, received degrees last week from the Graduate School of Bryn Mawr College.

Miss Baughn, who received her A. B. degree from Virginia State College, received the Master's degree in social economy, after two years of work, one of which was spent in social research.

A member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Miss Baughn attended Bryn Mawr on a resident scholarship, the second colored student to live on the campus grounds.

6-16-45

Dr. Diggs received her A. B. degree from the University o Minnesota, and her M. A. degree from Fisk University From Bryn Mawr, she receivec her Ph.D. in social economy.

She is the first colored woman to receive a Ph.D. from Bryn Mawr College and the only colored person holding that degree in social economy. She is also a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

6-16-45

DR. MARY H. DIGGS

6-16-45

ISABEL B. BAUGHN

Reward Awaits Rescuers

The Washington Post

Mother Seeks Youthful Trio Who Saved Lives of Daughters

6-20-45

A Rockville (Md.) mother yesterday searched in vain for two Negro boys who saved her 11- and 10-year-old daughters from drowning in Rock Creek Park Monday afternoon. She wants to reward the rescuers.

Mrs. Elmer Hutchinson, the mother, called upon The Post to help her locate the boys. She asks that they call her at Rockville 498 so she can show her appreciation of the heroic deed.

The children, Barbara, 11, and Sue, 10, were attending a Sunday school class picnic of the Rockville Baptist Church Monday in Rock Creek. Both sisters were wading in the creek near the ford when suddenly Sue was caught in deep water. Barbara, in an effort to help her sister, was also caught in the swift current and within a few seconds both children were near drowning when the two Negroes and a white boy passing by went to their rescue. The white boy, after jumping into the creek, struck a rock and suffered a deep cut on his chest. It was then that the Negroes brought the girls to safety. Respiration was administered to Barbara for one hour before she regained consciousness.

Mrs. Hutchinson said the first-aid station was called for help, but she did not know whether those men or some strangers in the park gave the first aid. The boys disappeared from the scene, she said, before anyone could get their names.

6-20-45

The white boy was described to be about 16 or 17 years old and the Negroes a little younger. "I'd like to give all three boys something for saving my girls' lives," she stated.

New Biography Includes Names Of 11 Negroes

6-23-45

Philadelphia Tribune

Eleven Negroes, prominent in the arts and professions, are among the celebrities included in Current Biography 1944—the 790 page guide to "Who's News and Why?" recently published by the H. W. Wilson Company and available in most libraries.

6-23-45

The Negroes honored are versatile, with pronounced ability in several fields, and most of them are deeply conscious of their race and desirous of bettering the condition of their people.

6-23-45

Artists in the group include: Hilda Sims, Canada Lee, Pearl Primus, Louis Armstrong and Josh White.

Among the scholars are: Carter G. Woodson, Charles H. Wesley Dr. Charles R. Drew, William H Hastie and Alain Locke.

Fisk, Lincoln Students Win Digest Essay Prizes

Philadelphia Tribune

CHICAGO— Two co-eds, students from Fisk and Lincoln Universities, were named as winners this week in the Negro Digest $200 College Essay Contest.

6-23-45

Awards of $100 each were given to Miss Lelia B. Strayhorne of Kansas City, Kansas, a freshman at Lincoln University and Miss Vivian Freeman of Huntingdon Valley, Pa., a junior at Fisk won the first prizes in the contest on the subject, "Should Negro Students Attend Mixed or Negro Colleges?"

Miss Strayhorne wrote in favor of mixed colleges and Miss Vivian Freeman of Fisk favored Negro colleges.

Located Through Post Story

Washington Post

Boy Scouts to Be Rewarded For Rescuing Two Sisters

Washington Post

6-21-45

Identity of all participants in the heroic rescue of Barbara and Sue Hutchinson, 11 and 10-year-old daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Hutchinson, Rockville, Md., who were saved from drowning Monday in Rock Creek Park, was made yesterday through an article in The Washington Post.

Two Negroes, Paul H. Johnson, 15, of 552 24th st. ne.; Norman Fenwick, 17, of 513 24th st. ne., both Boy Scouts and Thomas Du Bey, 16, of 6423 2d pl. nw., will be rewarded today by Mrs. Hutchinson now that she knows who saved her daughters' lives.

Wanting to reward the boys who left the scene shortly after the rescue, Mrs. Hutchinson asked a Post reporter in Rockville what could be done about identifying the boys. By 10:30 a. m. five persons, including two men who administered artificial respiration, called Mrs. Hutchinson, after reading the story in The Post.

The Hutchinson sisters were attending a Sunday school picinic of the Rockville Baptist Church between lots four and five near the ford in Rock Creek Park. Both were wading in the creek when Sue slipped off a rock and Barbara attempted to get her sister, when she also was caught in deep water.

Johnson and Fenwick said they were walking near the scene and saw the girls struggling. Johnson, a student at Armstrong Tech High School, clad in his bathing suit, jumped into the water and pulled Barbara out.

Fenwick took the girl and carried her to the bank. Johnson described saving Sue who had gone under water three times. "All the while I was saving Barbara I was thinking how I could best apply my first air Red Cross training," he remarked. After Johnson brought Sue out of the water, he immediately began to administer artificial respiration to Barbara who was unconscious for nearly an hour.

While attempting to save the girls the Du Bey boy struck a rock injuring his head and suffering a deep cut on his chest.

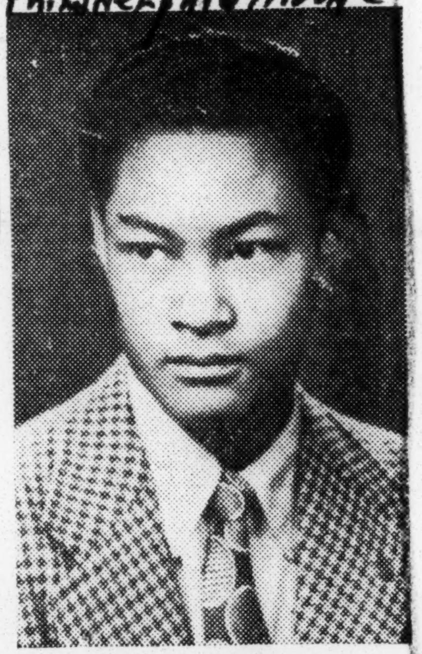
Fred C. Knauer, Branchville, Md., a first aid Red Cross instructor, who noticed the excitement, took over the respiration efforts of Johnson and Fenwick who then left the scene. Pvt. Walter Anderson, USA, Negro, 2011 14th st. nw., on furlough from Camp Lee, Va., assisted Knauer, he said.

Each of the three boys will be personally visited today by Mrs. Hutchinson. "I plan to give each a cash reward but have not decided just how much it will be," she said.

Johnson first learned of Mrs. Hutchinson's search when a classmate, Eric Campbell, Negro, tolc him about the story in The Post Du Bey attends Calvin Coolidge High and Fenwick goes to Dunbar High.

Central Hi Grad Wins U of P Scholarship

Philadelphia Tribune



ROY Y. OKOMOTO

6-16-45

Roy Y. Okomoto, of 2313 St. Albans Place, was one of the 27 winners in the annual competition of the Mayor's Committee on scholarship, held last April 9.

The winners are entitled to a four-year scholarship to the University of Pennsylvania.

Okomoto, a graduate of Central High School, was president of the Student Association and will study architecture. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Y. Okomoto, of the St. Albans Place address.

Lincoln and Fisk Coeds Win "Negro Digest" Essay Prize

N.Y. Amst. News

CHICAGO—Two co-ed students from Fisk and Lincoln Universities were named as winners this week in the Negro Digest $200 College Essay Contest. Awards of $100 each were given to Miss Lelia B. Strayhorne of Kansas City, Kansas, a freshman at Lincoln University and Miss Vivian Freeman of Huntingdon Valley, Pa., a junior at Fisk won the first prizes in the contest, "Should Negro Students Attend Mixed or Negro Colleges?"

Miss Strayhorne, writing in favor of mixed colleges, although she is a student in a Negro college in Missouri, states: 6-22-45

"Negro students should attend mixed colleges even if it were possible to obtain an equal education in a Negro college. If Negroes do not attend in large numbers the existing mixed colleges, the contribution that higher education can make to the integration of the Negro into American society will be pushed farther and farther into the future. As long as Negro students make demands upon the various states for "separate but equal" education, Negro colleges will be enlarged. As Negro institutions grow, jim crow education becomes more firmly rooted."

Miss Vivian Freeman of Fisk, in her essay favoring Negro colleges suggested, "In a mixed college the Negro student has to spend time breaking down barriers often in preference to his studies without assurance of favorable results. A college education is too serious to take such chances. In the Negro college, students have greater opportunities for social and extra-curricular activities. 6-22-45

The judges who selected the winners were: Edwin R. Embree, John Temple Graves, James E. Shepard, Charles S. Johnson, Howard W. Odum and Langston Hughes. Honorable mention was awarded to the following: For mixed Colleges, Kay Cromin, Wheaton College, Norton, Mass.; Obedia Cunningham, LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn.; Hugh S. Deale, Indiana University; Mercedes L. Rehm, Northwestern University. For Negro Colleges: Mildred E. Delaney, Talladega College; Margaret P. Schwinn, Ohio State; Dorothy Bernice Jones, Virginia State College; Maggie F. Kirkendall, Tennessee A. & I.

Tanner Duckrey Awarded Degree at Wilberforce.

Philadelphia Tribune 6-23-45

WILBERFORCE, Ohio- Tanner Duckrey assistant to the Board of Superintendents of the Philadelphia public schools received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws Thursday of last week at the 82nd commencement program held in Jones auditorium of Wilberforce University. The graduates heard Congressman I. Dawson, of Chicago, Ill., deliver the annual address. He also received the same honorary degree.

President Charles H. Wesley announced that the debt reductions was brought down from $119,000 to less than $16,000 during the current year.

Beta Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority made its first cash payment of $100 dollars for establishing an annual scholarship fund.

Other speakers were Bishop R. R. Ransom, president of the University Trustee Board. Ray E. Hughes, Esq., Chairman of the Board of the College of Education and Industrial Arts, and Bishop J. A. Gregg chairman of the Board of Directors of Payne Theological Seminary.

Mrs. M. Wommack Listed In Who's Who Publication

The Informer

LONGVIEW, Texas.—The International Student Society is publishing a "Who's Who" among the teachers of the Americas. Mrs. Mary Wommack, who has been teaching the first grade in the school of Longview for more than 50 years, was selected as the most outstanding educator in the Longview system.

Mrs. Wommack, born of slave parents, received her college education, along with her brothers and sisters, at Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn. She has been church pianist for over 50 years and helped to organize the first colored choir ever formed in Longview. Although long past the age of retirement, she continues her work in the Longview system at the request of the Board of Education because of the superior quality of her work.

Many of her white friends reported to a representative of the International Students Society that she is one of the most cultured and refined women in Longview, Texas.

Henry L. Foster, Sr., and Miss Jodie McClure (white) were the two others selected for the publication. Mr. Foster has been superintendent of public schools for over 20 years in the Longview area, while Miss McClure has been teaching in the Longview system for more than 40 years.

Award Winners to Study in Mexico, Puerto Rico, Haiti

AFRO-American

WASHINGTON

Howard University, this week, announced award of three Lucy E. Moten Fellowships for travel during the summer.

Miss Emmalyn D. Furlonge of Jersey City, N.J., who was graduated from the college of liberal arts on June 8, with a major in Spanish, will receive $600. She plans to spend approximately three months in Mexico gaining insights into as much of the life and customs of the people as possible. 6-29-45

Miss Marianne Musgrave, who received the bachelor's degree from the college of liberal arts on June 8, with a major in English is from Cleveland, Ohio. Her fellowship is $600 to spend approximately ten weeks in travel in Puerto Rico broading her experience about information necessary for a career in creative writing.

Miss Blanche R. Powell, who was graduated from the college of liberal arts on June 8, with a major in sociology, is a native of Milton, Mass. Her fellowship in the sum of $600 is for travel in Haiti in order to observe first hand the mores of a nation.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
SUN
Circ. D. 277,172

1945

WRITERS WIN PRIZES

Editors of Doubleday, Doran, book publishers, have announced the winners of three literary contests which have been open during the last year.

Elizabeth Metzger Howard of Winter Haven, Fla., is the winner of a $20,000 novel contest for her "Before the Sun Goes Down." Charles Andrews Fenton of New Haven, Conn., is winner of the $4,000 new writers' contest conducted jointly by the publishers and 20th Century-Fox Film Corporation for his novel, "But We Had Fun."

Fannie Cook of St. Louis is winner of the first George Washington Carver award of $2,500 for manuscripts contributing to the importance of the Negro's place in American life. Her manuscript is as yet untitled.

Smith Scholarship to Joycelyn Reed

Afro-American

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Miss Joycelyn Reed, a 1945 honor graduate of Dillard University, was notified soon after graduation that she had been awarded a scholarship to the Smith College of Social Work, Northampton, Massachusetts. 6-22-45

Miss Reed has already entered the summer session at Smith. She plans to become a psychiatric social worker. During her college career she was prominent in the Players' Guild, the YWCA, and the Student Union. She is a member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

Hampton's New Dean

the Dawn

Hampton Institute, Va.—Mrs. Faith Jefferson Jones, well-known Chicago social worker, has assumed her duties as Dean of Women at Hampton Institute, President Ralph P. Bridgman of the college announced recently. During her professional career in Chicago and Cook County, Ill., Mrs. Jones held case work, supervisory and administrative posts in private and public social agencies, and was active in civic affairs in Chicago. She has also been a prominent figure in the National Conference of Social Work.

The Union - 6-21-45

White 'Y' Puts Race Doctor On Board

Journal & Guide

BUFFALO, N. Y.—For the first time, perhaps, in the history of America, a Negro American was elected to the trustee board of a white YMCA when Dr. Ivorite L. Scruggs, well known physician, was elected a member of the Buffalo YMCA trustee board, second oldest association in the United States. 6-23-45

Dr. Scruggs, a native of Memphis, Tenn., is a graduate of the Howard University medical school where he was one of the founders of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity. He has completed graduate work at the University of Columbia Post Graduate School and the University of Buffalo Graduate Extension School of Courses. 6-23-45

A citizen of board interests, Dr. Scruggs began immediately upon his arrival here in 1921 to participate in community affairs. He became identified with the YMCA, serving as a member of the original committee which founded the Michigan Avenue Branch YMCA under the present executive secretary, William H. Jackson.

11 Negroes in Current Biography

The Call

Eleven Negroes, prominent in the arts and the professions, are among the celebrities included in CURRENT BIOGRAPHY 1944—the 790-page guide to "who's news and why," recently published by the H. W. Wilson company and available in most libraries.

7-6-45

The Negroes so honored are versatile, with pronounced ability in several fields, and most of them are deeply conscious of their race and desirous of bettering the condition of their people.

Three members of this group hold the Spingarn medal, awarded by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for outstanding achievement by a member of the Negro race; two are Phi Beta Kappas; one has been a Guggenheim fellow; another has been a Rhodes scholar; and a third has received a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

7-6-45

Artists in the group include Hilda Simms, lovely young star of "Anna Lucasta," who has also had success in radio; Canada Lee, also an actor, who is "next to Paul Robeson, the best known Negro actor on the American stage;" Pearl Primus, of whom John Martin says, "No other Negro dancer has yet appeared with anything like her artistic range or her innate equipment"; Louis Armstrong, whose career "set the pattern for the development of American jazz;" and Josh White, "most famous folk singer of his race," the "singing Christian," who has acquired a "reputation for transmitting to his audience through his music what the Negro feels and thinks about himself and his place in the world picture."

Among the scholars are Carter G. Woodson, son of former slaves, who has been a pioneer in the field of Negro history and a recipient of the Spingarn medal; Charles H. Wesley, a pastor for 20 years, a teacher, writer, and former Guggenheim fellow, who has also received a grant-in-aid from the Social Science Research council; Dr. Charles R. Drew, Spingarn medalist, who set up model blood banks for hospitals and the Red Cross, and who now has the chair of surgery at Howard university; William H. Hastie, lawyer, educator, judge, who has been awarded the Spingarn medal and the Phit Beta Kappa key; and Alain Locke, author, educator, former Rhodes scholar, and Phi Beta Kappa.

Fought Discrimination

Noted Courier Columnist Wins Interracial Award

Chicago Defender

LOS ANGELES—Ted Le Berthon, Pittsburgh Courier columnist (White Man's Views), and assistant editor of the Catholic Digest, was recipient of the 1945 Martin de Porres Medal, awarded annually by the Los Angeles Catholic Interracial Council for outstanding service for interracial justice during 1944.

The award was made to the former Los Angeles newspaperman at the annual dinner of the council held here recently at Villa Arlington. Mr. Le Berthon was unable to attend because of his illness in St. Paul, Minn., where he is now located.

6-23-45

VIGOROUS CAMPAIGNER

He resigned in January of this year from the staff of The Tidings, official publication of the Archdiocese of Los Angeles, to accept his present position in St. Paul. The veteran newsman is well known for his vigorous campaigns against racial discrimination conducted through a daily column he wrote for a number of years while a newsman for a local paper.

The award cited Le Berthon for his widely read columns and feature articles in daily and weekly secular and religious publications and commended him for his relentless opposition to segregation and exclusion of Negroes and other minority groups.

AWARD SPEAKER

Speakers at the dinner included Dr. Thomas Roy Peyton, Louis F. Tennette, Los Angeles County probation officer; Dr. Robert Heger-Goetzl, council member, and the Rev. Joseph Thompson, Franciscan priest and council chaplain.

Bridge Burns Out; Negro Flags Train

Traffic To Selma Is Halted On Western

Mont. Advertiser

A negro farmer, whose name could not be learned last night, flagged down a Selma-bound accommodation train from Montgomery Saturday night a few miles east of a bridge that had burned out, it was learned yesterday from officials of the railroad.

7-9-45

The railroad bridge, about 15 miles this side of Selma, burned early Saturday night. The negro residing in the vicinity, fearing that the engineer of the mixed train due that way at about 8 p.m. would not see the condition of the track, posted himself east of the bridge and waited until the train came along.

The train, consisting of 15 freight cars, two passenger coaches and a baggage car, which had left Montgomery at 6:45 p.m., arrived at the bridge on time but responded to the negro farmer's signal and stopped at a safe distance. The passenger coaches were crowded.

The train returned to Montgomery in reverse. Traffic to Selma had not been restored last night. An investigation at the bridge failed to unearth any evidence as to how the fire was started.

W. B. Hall, of 25 South Goldthwaite Street, conductor on a train which crossed the bridge at 4:25 p.m. Saturday, said all was in order at that time.

Named As School Trustee

7-2-45 Chicago Defender

BOSTON, (ANP)—Dr. William Worthy, prominent political figure here, was nominated this week by Gov. Maurice J. Tobin to be trustee of the Walter E. Fernald school, a state institution. This marks the first time that a colored man has been selected for this post.

Wilberforce Co-eds Win Essay Awards

Chicago Def.
7-14-45

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—Several hundred college and high school Negro students from all parts of Ohio participated recently in an essay project on tuberculosis.

Of the three college awards in state competition, Wilberforce students received second and third awards: Miss Maud Katherine Wilson of New Orleans and Miss Millicent A. Gumbs of Bermuda, each receiving $25 and $15 cash respectively. The first award of $50 went to Charles Williams, an Ohio State University student.

This project is sponsored annually by the National Tuberculosis Association and affiliated state and local associations. The students wrote what people thought they knew about the disease and how their home, school, and community might participate in the control of tuberculosis.

The essays will be entered in the National competition for similar scholarship prizes.

ALABAMA PRINCIPAL GETS 2 DEGREES IN TEN DAYS. Chicago Defender, 7-7-45

MOBILE, Ala.- Prof. Benjamin F. Baker, principal of the Mobile Training school, Plateau, Ala., received his professional degree, master in Education, June 4, during the commencement at Atlanta university. The honorary degree, doctor of laws, was conferred by Daniel Payne college at Birmingham, Ala., on Thursday, June 14.

Baker is principal of the only public high school for Negroes in Alabama that is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondaryy Schoola. He is also a memeber of the Commission on Secondary Education of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

He is an educational, civic and religious leader of Alabama, being a member of the Inter-racial Committee of the Council of Social Agencies; chairman of the steering committee of the USO; member of the advisory committee of the city recreation department; general chairman of the $165,000 campaign to build a Y.M.C.A. for colored boys in Mobile; chairman of the colored division of the Mobile Council of Boy Scouts of America; chairman of the Steward's Board of State Street Methodist church; keeper of finance of the Rho Alpha chapter, Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

Naval Academy Admits Negro; 5th In History

Philadelphia Tribune

WASHINGTON.—The first Negro appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., since 1937 reported to the institution June 30, the Navy said Saturday.

7-14-45

He is Wesley A. Brown, New York City and Washington, D. C., a former student at Howard University, Washington. He was appointed by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Negro member of Congress from New York City.

Five Negroes have been appointed to the academy in its history. There have been no Negro graduates.

Eleven Negroes In Current Biography

The Informer

NEW YORK.—Eleven Negroes, prominent in the arts and the professions, are among the celebrities in Current Biography, 1944 recently published by the H. W. Wilson company.

7-7-45

Among the scholars are Carter G. Woodson, son of former slaves, who has been a pioneer in the field of Negro history and recipient of the Spingarn Medal; Charles H. Wesley, pastor for twenty years, a teacher, writer and former Guggenheim fellow, who has also received a grant-in-aid from the Social Science Research council; Dr. Charles R. Drew, Spingarn medalist, who set up model blood banks for hospital and the Red Cross, and who now has the chair of surgery at Howard university.

William H. Hastie, lawyer, educator, judge, who has been awarded the Spingarn Medal and the Phi Beta Kappa key; and Alain Locke, author, educator, former Rhodes scholar and Phi Beta Kappa, who is considered "an outstanding interpreter of the cultural contributions and achievements of the Negro, and analyst of the problems of his race and of race relations in both national and international aspects."

Artists in the group include Hilda Simms, lovely young star of "Anna Lucasta," who has also had success in radio; Canada Lee, also an actor, who is "next to Paul Robeson, the best known Negro actor on the American stage;" Pearl Primus, of whom John Martin, says, "No other Negro dancer has yet appeared with anything like her artistic range or her innate equipment;" Louis Armstrong, whose career "set the pattern for the development of American jazz"; and Josh White, "most famous folk singer of his race, the singing Christian" who has acquired a "reputation for transmitting to his audience through his music what the Negro feels and thinks about himself and his place in the world picture."

WHITE CHURCH HONORS CUSTODIAN AND WIFE AFTER 40 YEARS WORK

The Plaindealer

In a tribute of a hitherto unprecedented nature, Mr and Mrs. Junius Grant, for 40 years custodian and cook, respectively, at the First Congregational church, 1601 Admiral boulevard, were honored at a testimonial dinner immediately following the morning services, on Sunday.

6-22-45

Dr. William C. Burton, for the last nine years pastor of the church, said of Mr. and Mrs. Grant, "They never grow tired. They never get fussy. We think of them, not as church employees, but as members of the church staff."

A long buffet table laden with a great variety of food, and from which the guests were served, gave an inkling of what good things were in store for all present. The honorees were served first and retired to a table set with white doilies.

Mrs. Grant, a thin white-haired woman with a pleasing personality that is topped off by a smile that tugs at the heart, sat in the place of honor. She was becomingly attired in a green shantung print dress with a shoulder corsage o gardenias. Mrs. William C. Burton, wife of the pastor, sat on th right of the honoree. Mr. Grant wearing a gray pin stripe suit and white shirt, sat on Dr. Burton' left. An only child, Mrs. Flor: Blackwell, Lincoln high and Howard university graduate, occupie a place at the head of the tabl with her husband, Robert S. Blackwell.

6-22-45

A special place of honor fo long-time members was arrange to the right of Mrs. Blackwell, th first seat being occupied by Mrs Anna Bentrup, 87 years old, anc a member of the church for 40 years. To the left of Mr. Blackwell sat Mrs. M .C. Pickett, 82 years old, who has attended church nearly every Sunday for 56 years.

A theme of love, mutual affection and respect was carried out from the serving of the first plate to the singing of "Blest Be the Tie That Binds." Many warm compliments were paid the couple by members of long standing who have known, worked with and been served by the Grants.

A former superintendent of the Sunday School, Mr. William M. Rhodes, told of an incident of a few years past. A friend, after having eaten one of Mrs. Grant's meals, asked "Who's the cook?" Mr. Rhodes said "I told him Mollie and went on to tell him that Mollie is the mainstay of the church. Why, we could get another superintendent, even get another pastor, but we could never get another Mollie."

Mr. Grant took all the nice things said of his helpmeet in his stride, smiling and nodding his approval. Miss Edith Norton paid Mrs. Grant a high compliment when she said that she was an easy-to-get-along with person. Miss Norton further said that when "Mollie was cooking for the associations and church dinners and the members would be in and out of the kitchen, probably in Mollie's way, Mollie never said a cross word nor displayed signs of irritability."

The Grants were born in Boone County, Mo., with Mr. Grant coming to Kansas City in 1898, a year ahead of his wife. Five years later he became janitor for First Congregational, then at Eleventh and McGee streets, and remained with the church when it moved to its present site in 1907.

Second Baptist church, pastored by Dr. W. S. Bacote, Tenth St., at Park Ave., claims Mr. and Mrs. Grant as members where they have rendered many years of faithful service.

6-22-45

Robert Jr., and Ronald, 14 and 12 years of age, respectively, children of Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell, were the only family members absent. Both are Boy Scouts and away at camp in Grandview.

Mrs. Blackwell, speaking in behalf of her mother and father, said, "I was brought up in this church, and children of church members here were my friends. I want to express the appreciation for this occasion which I know my father and mother feel."

More than 200 persons were in attendance and presented a cash purse to the couple whose loyalty and devotion has made itself felt throughout the membership and won the Grants the recognition tendered them Sunday.

While working as a page in the New York studios of the Mutual Broadcasting System, Edward Lee Tyler, (above) was overheard singing in an empty studio. Hiss bass-baritone voice so impressed MBS executives that he has been featured on two coast-to-coast programs, "Rainbow House" and "Music for Half an Hour." On the latter program, Saturday, June 9, over the Mutual network, Tyler sang an aria from "Faust" and Wolfe's "Glory Road." The 30 year old singer was born in Eufaula, Alabama, and is a graduate of Tuskegee institute.

Jamaica Woman First To Win 'Polio Award'

New York

First Successful Negro Candidate For Special Physical Therapy Award

Amsterdam News

The first successful Negro candidate for a scholarship in physical therapy offered by The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis under a $1,267,600 free training program is Miss Adele Corene Smith, 146-39 106th Ave., Jamaica, it was announced last week at headquarters of the National Foundation, 120 Broadway.

7-21-45

Miss Smith attended high school in Asbury Park, N. J., and was graduated from the Lincoln Training School for Nurses, the Bronx, in 1932. She will study physical therapy at New York University.

In her application for a National Foundation scholarship, Miss Smith wrote:

"I want to return to institutional work as a specialist to strengthen and improve the experience I have acquired. I have chosen physical therapy because of the greater service I can render, hence I am responding to your call. To a nurse the greatest satisfaction in the world comes from doing something for others."

Free Training

To qualify for National Foundation scholarships, applicants must be graduates of accredited schools of nursing or of physical education. Otherwise, they are required to have had at least two years of college study with credit for twelve semester units in biology and other basic sciences.

7-21-45

The free training program the National Foundation was inaugurated to help ease the nation's acute need for at least 5,000 physical therapists. The seriousness of the shortage was demonstrated last year during widespread and severe epidemics of infantile paralysis.

At present more than half of the physical therapists in the United States are in the armed forces where their work is indispensable in the rehabilitation of the wounded.

Gets Teaching Post At New York Univ.

Chicago Defender 8-11-45

RALEIGH, N. C.—Dr. Lloyd L. Woods, professor of chemistry at St. Augustine's college here, is teaching organic chemistry in the summer school session of New York university. Dr. Woods was graduated from Friends university, Wichita, Kans., and holds the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from Kansas State college. He is a native of Wichita. He joined the faculty of St. Augustine's college as a teaching fellow in 1931, directly after his graduation from college. Dr. Woods is a frequent contributor to scientific and educational periodicals.

25p-1945

Scholarship and Other Distinctions

Gets Fellowship

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

CHICAGO—(ANP)—The Charles R. Walgreen scholarship in social psychology for the year 1945-46, has been awarded to Alvin Wolcott Rose of St. Louis. Young Rose, a graduate of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., received the M. A. degree at Iowa State University in 1944 and did graduate work here last year at the University of Chicago. During his spare time Mr. Rose worked on a study for the Chicago Housing Authority, which sought to determine whether remodelling or redemption was possible in a given blighted residential area. 10-27-45

Wins $1,000 Marian Anderson Prize

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

PHILADELPHIA, (ANP) — Miss Mary Simmons, 26-year-old soprano of Philadelphia, has been awarded the $1,000 first prize in the fifth annual Marian Anderson musical scholarship competitions, it was announced.

Miss Simmons, a graduate of West Philadelphia High school, was one of 180 contestants for the musical scholarship. Competitions were held in the WCAU radio studios. 10-27-45

The competition was established by Miss Anderson in 1940 after she won the $10,000 Bok Award. Judges of this year's contest were Mme. Olga Samaroff, of the Philadelphia Conservatory of Music; Mrs. Sophia Yarnall Jacobs, of the Philadelphia Orchestra Association; Franz Rupp, Miss Anderson's accompanist, and Dr. Harry T. Burleigh and William Lawrence, both New York composers.

Franklin to Get $100 Prize at History Assn. Meeting

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

10-27-45

COLUMBUS, Ohio — At the last session of the annual Association for the Study of Negro Life and History meeting here, the $100 first prize will be awarded to Dr. John H. Franklin for contributing the best article of the year to the Journal of Negro History.

Dr. Franklin, of N.C. State College, won the prize for his article "James Boon, Free Negro Artisan." The $50 second prize will go to Shelby T. McCloy, University of Kentucky professor, for his "Negroes and Mulattoes in 18th Century France."

Best Book Review

For the best book review appearing in the journal, Mrs. Esther Popel Shaw, of Francis Junior High School, Washington, will be awarded $50. She reviewed Seymour J. Schoenfeld's "The Negro in the Armed Forces." 10-27-45

The $25 second prize will go to James E. Allen, N.Y. public schools, for his review of Bontemps and Conroy's "They Seek a City." F. C. Moon, principal of Douglass High School, Oklahoma City, and Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln University, will speak at the meeting.

Donated by Bancroft

These prizes have been awarded for the past 13 years by the late Dr. Frederic Bancroft, a historian of international standing, who died this year.

His will provided that funds for this purpose should be made available from the Bancroft Foundation, Columbia University, for five years. The income from the $2,000,000 Foundation will be used to aid persons of distinction in historical research.

The annual meeting begins Oct. 26, with registration at the Ohio State Museum. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune is president of the association. L. R. Mehlinger, secretary treasurer, and Carter G. Woodson, director of research and editor.

Student Breaks Bars In Wisconsin Frat

Chicago, Ill.
Defender

MADISON, Wis.—(ANP)—Just one of a number of "firsts" that can be laid to the credit of Argyle Stoute, active student leader, is the distinction of being the first Negro in the United States to head a chapter of a national honorary professional society.

Stoute, who is now working for his doctorate degree at the University of Wisconsin, was recently elected president of the campus chapter of Psi Chi, national honorary society in psychology.

The only Negro student to be elected to the University of Wisconsin Student Court, Stoute received two appointments and was named senior justice of that body.

Another contribution that Stoute has made to the campus and to the entire nation is his founding and organizing of the University of Wisconsin Negro Culture Foundation. Three times president of that group, he introduced Negro History Week to the campus. Now an annual state institution, Negro History Week is devoted to an educational program demonstrating the Negro's contribution to society and fostering discussion on racial matters. 10-27-45

Pupil at Girls' High Named to Coveted Honor Society

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

PHILADELPHIA

Miss Fleta Brodhead, 17, of 1239 N. 57th St., last week was elected to Sophrosyne, the Girls High School chapter of the national honor society, The Torch, having attained the requirements—an 85 average, leadership and service. 10-27-45

The first colored girl to be elected since 1942, Miss Brodhead, who will graduate in Feb., 1946, will be initiated into the organization Tuesday with other new nembers.

She is preceded in Sophrosyne by Miss Julia Kinzer, daughter of the Rev. E. L. Kinzer, now of Maryland, who three years ago held a Philadelphia charge in the AME Church.

Active on Student Paper

The daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John Brodhead, since her second term in high school, she has been a part of the editorial and business staffs of the student paper, Iris, and her class's record book, the Milestone.

Although she says that she all but hates writing, her feeling has not affected her A's in English.

At present, she is circulation manager of the Milestone, and is on its editorial staff of four. Up to this term, she had been circulation manager for the Iris.

Many Achievements

It was her work on these organs, with other achievements (lunchroom lieutenant, chairman of study hall, French conversation class), which weighed heavily in her election to Sophrosyne by the twelfth graders and the school faculty.

Like her father, principal of the Arnold Public School at 22nd and Dauphin Sts., she plans a career in education, and expects to matriculate at West Chester Teachers' College, which he attended immediately after her graduation in February.

FLETA BRODHEAD

Thirtieth Spingarn Medal Awarded to Paul Robeson

Afro-American

10-27-45

NEW YORK—Paul Robeson distinguished singer and actor, received the thirtieth annual Spingarn Medal Thursday night at a dinner given by the NAACP, attended by more than 700 persons at the Hotel Biltmore.

Presentation of the award was for Robeson's "distinguished for Robeson's "distingusihed achievements in the theater and on the concert stage, as well as his active concern for the rights of the common man of every race, color, religion, and nationality."

Walter White Officiates

Baltimore, Md.

Walter White, NAACP secretary, officiated at the ceremonies which included such distinguished guests as Dr. Louis T. Wright, also a Spingarn Medalist; J. J. Singh, president of the India League of America; Marc Connelly, playwright; Mrs. Essie Robeson; Mrs. Walter White, Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the NAACP, and Marian Anderson.

"Most of the medalists to date have been scientists," Mr. White pointed out. "Robeson has consistently advanced the science of human beings living side by side.

"He could easily have chosen the path to profit and personal security, but he did not do this. Instead, he has helped charter the path of human decency which alone can help the world from destroying itself."

Has Several Parts

Robeson, in his acceptance speech, said an artist has more than one part in this world. "I may sing, I may act—that is just one part. I want to speak from the other point of view.

"It's time for us here, as liberals, to start thinking all over again or we may find ourselves on the edge of real destruction. Strange, isn't it, how soon we can forget the things for which we fought?" 10-27-45

Urging re-evaluation of the world in which we live, he cautioned, "We must look again at the world. If there are jobs for all the people, there will be jobs for colored workers, too. If freedom is lost to any minority group —be they Jews, Catholics, Indians, Chinese—so will the colored people lose theirs.

"If we are plunged into another world conflict, all of us may be destroyed. What does concern America today? It's not only the race problem. It's the same thing that has gone on for hundreds of years—the struggle for human freedom, a decent standard of living, education for all.

Begin a New Struggle

"We have just finished destroying one of the most powerful forces against human freedom. Now we are starting all over again, in a struggle against those in our very midst who now in desperation seek to destroy millions of people all over the world. The peoples of Asia, China, and India want to realize the promises made to them. This is the world today!"

He urged the creation of a world where "real people, whether white, colored, red, or brown, can live in peace and harmony, and where resources can be used for the good of all."

"If you are for the people, you are for them; if you are against them, you are for fascism," Robeson declared.

"We people in American had better help our Allies all over the world. Democracy can take many forms. We must be careful in selecting the proper way of progress, so that the wealth of the world can be used for the advancement of mankind."

Flowers Presented

Mrs. Amy Spingarn presented flowers to Mrs. Paul Robeson and to Marian Anderson.

Said Miss Anderson: "In places I visit, it is not uncommon for youngsters to come up to me and ask about Paul and what he is doing. He has set an example for all of us to follow."

Marshall Field stated that it is difficult for a white man to understand the difficulties encountered by colored Americans of outstanding accomplishments. "When a white man becomes a leader in business, science, authorship, civic affairs, singing, or acting, he has to make great sacrifices.

"But when a colored man achieves similar pre-eminence in what is still a white man's social system, he requires all of those qualities and the additional courage and strength necessitated by our shameful caste system in this country. 10-27-45

Typical of Leadership

"Typical of leadership of the colored people is the winner of the thirtieth Spingarn Medal, a man who exemplifies the finest in American and the American colored man's traditions of accomplishment sportsmanship, and contribution to public welfare.

"Robeson is not only an internationally famous actor, concert artist, and athlete, but he is an exceptionally fine human being. He has taken his stand courageously on matters of principle when it would have been easier to have acquiesced."

Telegrams of congratulations were received from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Henry Wallace, and Judge Hastie.

On Faculty

The Chicago Defender

Chicago, Illinois

MRS. MARY A. COLE

11-3-45

For the first time in the history of mortuary science a member of our Race has been appointed professor of the embalming art at the leading college in America. This honor came to Mrs. Mary A. Cole, wife of Robert A. Cole, president of the Metropolitan Funeral System Association, last week, when the trustees of Worsham College of Mortuary Science, Chicago, added her to its eminent faculty as assistant professor of the department of embalming. Mrs. Cole is also studying at Northwestern university. . She is well known through her civic and social activities.

Orleans Resident Receives Carnegie Award for Heroism

New Orleans, La.
Louisiana Weekly
11-3-45

((By The Associated Negro Press)

Pittsburgh, Oct. 31.—The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission listed two Negroes for displaying unusual heroism in the South Friday during a fall meeting here among 19 awards made. They were Herbert L. Pierce, New Orleans, and James Bell, Medidian, Miss.

Pierce, a 42-year-old painter, received his award for saving Mrs. Vena Storret, white, from burning to death in an airplane crash in New Orleans last Dec. 8. The plane in which Mrs. Sterret was riding crashed into the truck Pierce was driving.

He saw Mrs. Sterret trapped in the burning plane and dashed to her rescue. Standing in flames, he stooped and "quickly picked her up and carried her 20 feet from the blazing airplane." She suffered severe burns and he escaped with only his hair and eyebrows singed.

GETS DELTA AWARD

Ga.

Savannah Tribune

Miss Elise Elkins, annual scholarship winner of the Phi Delta Kappa sorority, who entered Oberlin college, Ohio, this fall. A 1945 high school graduate in Cincinnati, Miss Elkins stood No. 1 on a list of 142 contestants frr tee schooarship.—(ANP) 11-1-45

Negro is head of college honor society

The Los Angeles Tribune

MADISON, Wis.—For the first time in U. S. collegiate history, a Negro, Argygle Stoute, has been elected head of Psi Chi, honorary society in psychology at Wisconsin university. Stoute, who is working on his doctorate, was the only Negro student elected to the University of Wisconsin student court. Los Angeles, Calif. 11-5-45

Carnegie Award To Two Negroes

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH (ANP)—The Carnegie Hero Fund Commossion listed two Negroes for displaying unusual heroism in the South, Friday, during a fall meeting here among nineteen awards made. They were Herbert L. Pierce, New Orleans, and James Bell, Meridian, Miss.

Pierce, a 42-year-old painter, received his award for saving Mrs. Vena Sterret, white, from burning to death in an airplane crash in New Orleans last Dec. 8. 11-10-45

Bell shared his heroism with William E. Davis, white, in a vain attempt to save Sol. R. Greenberg from burning in an Army airplane accident at Meridian, Miss., on Feb. 20.

INTERRACIAL JUSTICE AWARDS

The Black Dispatch Oklahoma City Okla.
11-10-45

Paul D. Williams (left) of Richmond, Va., vice president of the National Council of Catholic Men, and Richmond Barthe of New York (right), distinguished Catholic sculptor, who were named to receive the 1945 James J. Hoey Awards for Interracial Justice. Presentation of the awards took place Oct. 28. at the Carroll club, New York.—(ANP)

Negro Student Wins National Essay Contest

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

PETERSBURG, Va.—Mrs. Christine J. Dillard, student at Virginia State college, was this week announced winner of the National Tuberculosis Essay Contest for college students.

At a chapel program held at the college Mrs. Dillard was awarded a gold medal and one hundred dollars in cash. A plaque was presented to the college, and a certificate to Mrs. Otelia S. Howard, under whose guidance the essay was written. 11-10-45

Mrs. Dillard, whose home is in Richmond, Va., is a freshman with a major in business administration. She is also secretary in the division of Education here at the college. Title of the winning essay was "Old Versus New Attitudes in my Community Regarding Tuberculosis."

$500 GI Song Prize Won By Hampton Choir Head

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Yoeman Noah F. Ryder, on war leave from Hampton Institute where he was director of the choir from 1941 until his induction into the Navy in 1944, has been awarded the $500 grand prize in the War Bond Navy Show contest for his sea chantey, "Haul Away, Mateys, We're Almost Home." The chantey is based on a traditional Negro folk song. 11-10-45

Over 1,000 men and women of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard submitted entries in the contest, with 52 prizes, totalling $2,975, being awarded in war bonds.

Quick Action Of Negro Saves Four Whites From Death

The Call
Kansas City, Missouri

Harry Hayes, a watchman of East Point proved himself a hero as he saved a terror-stricken white mother and her three little sons from seemingly death by an approaching train on the track where her automobile had stalled.

Mrs. W. C. Tribble, of 3555 Oak Ridge, Hapeville, said that she had flooded her engine on the Arden Avenue railroad crossing in Atlanta. Her sons were asleep on the back seat of the car. A locomotive was approaching; she could not move the car; fear paralyzed her. Harry Hayes, the watchman, grabbed a red lantern and ran down the track toward the approaching locomotive waving. the lantern frantically. He succeeded in stopping the train soon enough to prevent a tragedy. 11-16-45

In an exclusive interview with Mrs. Tribble and a WORLD reporter, she said that Hayes "is due a great deal of credit" for her life having been saved.

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4 Scholarships to Georgia Students

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
11-24-45

SAVANNAH—(ANP)—Winners of the 1945 scholarships in home economics, sponsored by the Savannah Gas Company, were announced by the scholarship committee. 11-24-45

Nancy M. Neal, sophomore, Georgia State College, won the S. V. Sanford Scholarship; Rosetta G. Griffin, freshman, won the George Washington Carver Scholarship.

Gwendolyn Dupree, sophomore, Armstrong Junior College, won the James Alfred Pearce Crisfield Scholarship; Mary Evelyn Clark, freshman, won the Gen. Jeremy Francis Gilmer Scholarship.

Dr. Mays Awarded $100 by Magazine

The Call
Kansas City, Missouri.

ATLANTA. —) (ANP) — Dr. Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse college is the recipient of Letter Magazine's $100 award "in recognition of his outstanding qualities in promoting racial friendship and understanding and his devotion to the education and development of his fellow members of the Negro race." 11-30-45

The award was made at Berea college in Kentucky by President Francis Hutchins, following a sermon by Dr. Mays to the students and faculty of that institution.

used

Washington High School Student Wins First Prize In Essay Contest

Atlanta World Ga.

Miss Mildred Mayfield Wins $50; Howard Students Take 2nd And 3rd

3-11-45

Miss Mildred Mayfield, 12-H 8, Washington High School is winner of the $50 war bond, first prize; Miss Anna Elizabeth Thomas, 7-L-1, David T. Howard School, $25 war bond, second prize, and Vernice Baskin, 9-H-3, Howard High School is the third winner with $10 cast awarded by the Atlanta Daily World.

The Essay Contest, sponsored by the Atlanta Daily World and the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association was given in connection with the 118th Anniversary of National Newspaper Week. Winners in the local contest will compete in the National Contest which offers prizes of $100, $75, and $50 in war bond as the three prizes.

3-11-45

Judges in the local contest were: Miss B. F. Usher, Supervisor of Eelementary Schools, Miss E. Beulah Winston, Dean of Women Clark College, Mrs. Julia P. Borders, President of Atlanta Metropolitan Council of Negro Women. Miss Ruybe G. Weaver and Mr. V. W. Hodges Associate Editor, Atlanta Daily World.

Honorable mention goes to James L. Palmer, Mather Academy, Camden, S. C., Alvin A. Reid, Washington High Annex, Nellie Ruth Wright, Washington High School Ester Childs, Washington High Annex, and Grover Stewart Mather Academy, Camden S. C.

3-11-45

Prizes will be mailed to the winners on Wednesday, March 14 and winners are to watch papers for national winners.

Dr. Bullock Receives Grant For Research

Informer Houston, Texas

4-14-45

By R. W. HILLIARD

Prairie View, Texas.—Dr. H. A. Bullock, head of the department of Sociology and director of research at Prairie View State college received notice that the Social Science Research Council has granted $900.00 for the completion of the project, "Leisure Time Patterns of Negro Youths of Houston, Texas." Dr. Bullock began the study the summer of 1944 and made a preliminary report on it for the annual educational conference Mar. 9.

4-14-45

The committee making the grant to Dr. Bullock was: Dr. Blair Stewart, Reed college; Dr. R. M. Elliott, University of Minn.; Dr. William P. Maddox, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Curtis P. Nettels, University of Wisconsin; and Dr. Louis Wirth, University of Chicago.

Detroit Free Press

AUDITION WINNER—Margaret Turner, Detroit Negro dramatic soprano, who won the national audition for the title role in the opera "Aida," will be heard in a recital Sunday evening in New York. Her operatic debut is set for a May performance by the National Negro Opera Company in Washington, D. C.

3-15-45

Work of Negro Painter Added To Encyclopedia

Philadelphia Tribune

4-7-45

A painting by Horace Pippin, Negro artist born in West Chester, Pa., in 1888 and now considered to be among the most important painters in the country, has been added to the Encyclopedia Britannica Collection of Contemporary American Painting which soon will be sent on a tour of the leading art museums of the United States.

Pippin's painting of "The Holy Mountain" is one of 121 works by as many artists which comprise the collection. The collection, which has been described by impartial experts as the finest and most representative of its kind ever assembled, contains paintings by such great and well known artists as John Steuart Curry, Thomas Hart Benton, Doris Lee, Georgia O'Keeffe, Grant Wood, Dale Nichols, Salvador Dali, and George Bellows.

Beginning April 1, the paintings will be shown publicly for the first time at The Art Institute of Chicago, where they will remain for a month. Afterwards, they will be exhibited for a number of years at other leading museums.

4-7-46

Of his painting, "The Holy Mountain," a canvas in oil measuring 36 by 30 inches, Pippin says:

"I do not know what to say in regards to my painting. Sometimes I think I'll never know painting, for there is so much to know. 'Holy Mountain' came to my mind because the whole world is in such trouble, and in reading the Bible (Isaiah XI-6) it says that there will be peace in the land. If a man knows nothing but hard times he will paint them, for he must be true to himself, but even that man may have a dream, an ideal—and 'Holy Mountain' is my answer to such dreaming."

Heroine Honored By College Fund

Journal & Guide Va.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—A $1,200 loan fund to be made available to all women students in the University of Michigan's school of medicine and to be named for Miss Florice Ann Holmes, Durham, (N.C.) junior medical student, who drowned attempting to rescue a companion in Huron River here last summer, has been announced by Miss Alice Lloyd, dean of women. 3-17-45

Miss Holmes, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Charles L. Holmes, died last June 25 while attempting to rescue Thomas L. Jones Winston-Salem, (N. C.) candidate for the doctor's degree in education.

Shortly after the accident, a number of spontaneous contributions for a memorial were sent to the office of the dean of women. Contributions are still coming in and are still being accepted. Dean Lloyd said, pointing out that present plans call for a perpetually growing memorial. 3-17-45

Miss Holmes' parents both received Michigan graduate degrees. Her father, Charles L. Holmes, is professor of Spanish at N. C. College, and her mother, Mrs. Florice Holmes, is dean of girls at Durham's Hillside High School.

Dawson Sends Dartmouth Man To West Point

Journal & Guide

3-17-45 Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Selected by a committee of newspaper editors as an outstanding American Negro youth, Edward Brinkley Howard, 19-year-old honor graduate of Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C., has been appointed by Representative William L. Dawson, of Illinois, as a candidate for the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.

HOWARD

The youth, now enrolled as a junior at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., graduated in June, 1943, from Dunbar High School, where he has served as a colonel in the District of Columbia Cadet Corps. At Dartmouth, he has served as president of the Dartmouth Outing Club, staff photographer of the Dartmouth Log, and secretary of the German Language Club.

Howard was selected by a committee appointed by Representative Dawson two years ago to choose outstanding Negro youths for enrollment in the Academy. The committee, composed of Dr. Metz T. P. Lochard: editor of The Chicago Defender; Miss Olive M. Diggs, editor of The Chicago Bee; and A. N. Fields, editor of the Chicago edition of The Pittsburgh Courier, selected Howard from a long list of candidates.

New Times

The Worker

THE refusal of the Freedom House Board of Directors to accept the $5,000 contribution for the Wendell Willkie Memorial Fund from the Communist Political Association is a travesty upon freedom and a dishonor to the tradition of Wendell Willkie.

3-18-45

Only Mr. J. Raymond Walsh of the CIO, the lone member of the board who voted to accept the contribution, understood what freedom and what the democratic ideals of Willkie meant. All the other board members seemed to have been possessed by red-baiting to the point of obsession.

Mr. Herbert Bayard Swope's letter to Earl Browder, refusing the donation, sounded more like the irrationalities of a problem child than the mature judgment of a responsible adult. The poisonous influence of social democracy and of its political boss, David Dubinsky—whose hand is heavy around Freedom House—can make fools of otherwise, sane people.

The pious protestations in the Freedom House statement that the board believes in "collaboration with the Soviet Union" is an astonishing attempt to carry out their spite discrimination against American citizens in the name of "collaboration with the Soviet Union."

by Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

3-18-45

BEING one of the founders of the Willkie Memorial Fund, it is necessary for me to make clear my position. I received a founder's certificate as a member of the City Council of New York. It was presented to me in person, and quite publicly, by Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., as it was to all other Councilmen. I did not solicit it. But having received it, I regarded it with honor, and assumed that it was presented to me—as well as to Councilman Cacchione—seriously. In any event, we took it seriously and set about doing what we could to make the fund subscription successful. We were able to secure a $5,000 contribution from our own organization and were regretful it could not have been more. But since the donation was turned down, I am now wondering if we made a mistake in taking the certificate seriously. In any event, it seems that the Freedom House has two categories of founders, those who have full equality and those who don't. This second-class status, or discrimination, is imposed in the name of freedom and in the name of Wendell Willkie!

One of the umbilical connections between the Freedom House Board and Dubinsky is Harry Gideonse, president of Brooklyn College, a city institution, and an editor of Dubinsky's mouthpiece, the fifth column New Leader. The standards of personal integrity

World War II Hero Wins 1945 Achievement Award

Philadelphia Tribune

5-26-45

ATLANTIC CITY.—Dr. John H. Brodhead, principal of the Arnold School, Philadelphia, Pa., was one of the speakers at the one-day conference of the New Jersey Organization of the Teachers of Colored Children, held Saturday in the New Jersey Avenue School, here.

Other speakers at the morning and afternoon sessions were: Major William Casey, for Mayor Joseph Altman; Arthur S. Chenoweth, superintendent of Atlantic City Schools; Noma Jensen, field secretary of the NAACP; Dr. Jay Romney, Newark; Rebecca Johnson, Springfield, Mass.; Mary Riley, New York; Tanner Duckrey, and Marjorie Penny, Philadelphia.

A. Phillip Randolph, international president, Sleeping Car Porters, was the main speaker during the evening session. His subject was "New Task for Education for Peoples of Color in the Post-War World."

T. Montgomery Gregory announced that the Achievement Award for this year would be presented to Captain Elwood Driver, a World War II hero who has been honored with five citations. Capt. Driver is stationed at Tuskegee. This award, annually made by the New Jersey Organization of the Teachers of Colored Children to one of New Jersey's outstanding citizens, has in past years been given to Paul Robeson, Lester B. Granger, Dr. J. Earle Stuart and others.

5-26-45

Musical numbers for the sessions were given by Mrs. Cecelia Hawkes Atlantic City; Sumner School Faculty, Camden; Luke Taliferro; and Charles Williams.

The following officers were reelected: Walter L. Gordon, president; Bernice J. Munce, 1st vice president; Dorothy Webster, 2nd vice president; Mahalia Field, 3rd vice president; Joseph Jacobs, 4th vice president; Maude L. Adams, 5th vice president; Gertrude P. Williams, recording secretary; Mildred B. Stanford, corresponding secretary; Mary J. Henry, financial secretary; Howard W. Brown, treasurer; James H. Kelly, student loan director; Joseph Jacobs, assistant student loan director and Mollye Womble Spruel, field director.

The center presidents are Nancy Field, Asbury Park; Ralston Gaiter, Atlantic City; Camilla Lockwood, Camden; Elizabeth Cline, Salem; Lottie H. Dinkins, Trenton and Aline S. Walker, Wildwood.

Girl Wins Scholarship In Physical Therapy

5-26-45

Philadelphia Tribune

Miss Rose Elizabeth Campbell, a member of the famed Campbell family of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., has been awarded a scholarship in physical therapy by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Miss Campbell holds the Master of Arts degree in physical education from the University of Wisconsin.

Persons interested in scholarships in physical therapy should write to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Funds for scholarships are provided by contributions to the annual March of Dimes.

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on the Freedom House Board are something to behold. At the very moment that Gideonse was casting his vote upon the political morals of accepting a gift from the Communist organization, he himself is under public scrutiny with regard to corruption in his own college and has already been publicly criticized by the Mayor of New York for "unpardonable laxity." There is now a grand jury investigation involving Mr. Gideonse's conduct of a public institution. If this is the type of political morals that one has to have to get a first-class rating from Freedom House Board, I am afraid that I unregretfully cannot qualify. If it is not, then Freedom House has some tall explaining to do. 3-18-45

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WHAT is needed in Freedom House is some freedom! I am quite sure that most of the good citizens who have permitted their names to be used as sponsors, founders and officers of the Willkie Memorial Fund do not agree with the insult to the memory of Willkie by these arrogant Tom Thumbs who presume to speak in his and their names. I am certain that most of them place their regard for Willkie above the partisan prejudices of one whose official responsibilities are now under investigation by a grand jury! Since my name is associated with the fund, I owe it to the millions of admirers of the late Wendell Willkie to publicly denounce the contemptible action of the Freedom House Board.

Negro Joins Smith Faculty

P.M. N.Y.

2-21-45

Special Correspondence

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 21.—The appointment of Mrs. Adelaide Cromwell Hill, the first Negro to serve on the Smith College faculty, as an instructor in sociology for 1945-46 has been announced by President Herbert J. Davis.

The appointment was approved last Friday by the college Board of Trustees coincidental with—but independent of—a demand in the student newspaper for the appointment of a Negro to the faculty as proof of the college's belief in racial equality. Members of the Smith faculty also include a Chinese, a Japanese and several refugees. 2-21-45

Mrs. Hill has had a distinguished academic career. She is an alumna, *cum laude*, of Smith in the class of 1940. She holds an M.A. from the University of Pennsylvania and is studying at Harvard for her doctorate. She taught at Hunter College in New York and spent a year at Bryn Mawr on a Julius Rosenwald fellowship.

Negro Winners Get Scholarship Awards In Oratorical Contest

Birmingham News

3-18-45 Ala

The scholarships awarded by cooperating colleges in The Birmingham News-Age-Herald sponsored oratorical contest for Negro high schools of Jefferson County have been selected by contestants who competed in the county finals as follows:

First place winner, Charles Ellis Conner, Parker High School, selected one of the $100 scholarships offered by Morehouse College of Atlanta. Mildred Tunstell, Hooper City High, the $50 A. & M. College scholarship. Jerome Farris, Rosedale High, selected the additional $100 scholarship offered by Morehouse College. The other selections are as follows: Willie Belle Greene, $70 Miles College scholarship; Sarah Taylor, Dunbar High, the $100 Talladega College scholarship; Blanche Knight, Ullman High, the $84 Knoxville College, Knoxville, scholarship; Edward Williams, Powderly High, the $150 Tuskegee Institute award, and Henry Crawford, Payne College High School, the $50 Payne College scholarship.

The contest committee is composed of E. Paul Jones, supervisor, Jefferson County schools, chairman; Mrs. Odessa McKinney, supervisor, Jefferson County schools; Carol W. Hayes, supervisor, Birmingham schools, and Paul L. Ware, now in the United States Army. 3-18-45

Schools and students are already looking forward to the 1945-46 contest, the basic subject for which is "The Postwar World."

In addition to scholarships awarded by colleges, The News-Age-Herald awards cash prizes to all county finalists.

This contest is directed by Artemus Calloway, News-Age-Herald oratorical contest director.

SCROLLS CITE LOUIS AND NEGRO THEATRE

New York Times

Scrolls citing Sgt. Joe Louis, the American Negro Theatre and the American Theatre Wing War Service as "symbols of the spirit of democracy" were awarded yesterday by the Riverdale Children's Association, which cares for homeless boys and girls, regardless of race. 5-29-45

At a ceremony attended by 250 guests, largely from the entertainment world, the tribute to Sergeant Louis, who is now in Alaska, was accepted by Col. Harrie D. W. Riley, commanding officer of Camp Shanks, from former Mayor James J. Walker.

John Golden, theatrical producer, presented a scroll to Abram Hill, director and co-founder of the American Negro Theatre, and Beatrice Lillie, musical comedy star, made the award to Helen Menken, chairman of the radio division of the American Theatre Wing War Service. 5-29-45

The presentations were made during an afternoon entertainment program at the One-Two-Three Club, 123 East Fifty-fourth Street. Mrs. Frederick M. Heimerdinger, a member of the group's board of trustees, reported that in the past year the organization cared for 200 boys and girls at its home in Riverdale-on-Hudson and placed about 400 others in foster homes.

5-26-45

Journal & Guide

Judge Herman E. Moore, who succeeded William H. Hastie in the Virgin Islands Federal District Court, will become the first Negro to address the judges of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Third Circuit in Philadelphia when he appears before the group on June 29.

St. Louis Argus

MAKES HISTORY—The home town boy who believed he could act and did, is X. Frederick O'Neal, who recently was awarded the Charles Derwent cash prize of $500 for his excellent characterization of "Frank" in "Anna Lucasta." 5-18-45

Mr. O'Neal, who several years ago, was well known here as the hard, blustering villain of many productions of the Aldridge Players, amateur theatrical group, is now a legitimate Broadway dramatic star. He left St. Louis for New York about four years ago to try his luck. Between work at the post office he found time to act with the American Negro Theater. His big break came when the group's production of "Anna Lucasta" was chosen for a trial on Broadway. The story of its success is now well known.

The St. Louis star's performance as "Frank" was declared to be the best male acting job in a non-featured role on Broadway during the 1944-45 season. Mr. O'Neal, who is on leave of absence now rehearsing in the title role of ANT's next production "Henri Christopher," is the first Negro actor to win such an award.

Dunbar Boy Wins Four-Year Scholarship in U.S. Tests

Washington Tribune

5-26-45

William Branch, 17, who will be graduated from the Dunbar High School on June 20, has won a 4-year scholarship in a program entered into by 14,491 pupils from 3,700 schools throughout the United States, according to an announcement this week by Harold A. Haynes, principal of Dunbar

All entrants were tested on April 16, prepared, and scored by the College Entrance Examination Board.

The novel feature of the program was that before a pupil could take the test he had to be elected by his classmates as being among the top 5 per cent of the class most likely to succeed. In this way, the winners were selected both by the test and their classmates.

No fees, premiums, or charges are made to the students or schools for entering the program or taking the test. The winners have no obligations to the Pepsi-Cola Company which finances the entire program as a public service.

Oratorical Tests Winner

William Branch will be remembered as the young man who won the District Oratorical Contest in April of this year given by the American Legion, and who was No. 2 in the regional contest held by the legion at Charleston, W.Va. He also won the city finals of the Elks' Oratorical Contest, which was held on May 10.

In addition to his oratory, Wilhams is an accomplished musician on the trombone and French horn.

5-26-45

The following Dunbar students received honorable mention: June D. Austin, Lauretta I. Chambers, David H. Dabney, Alvir V. Labat, and Heanon M. Wilkins.

David Dabney will be remembered as the national winner of the Elks' Oratoricals two years ago. He plans to use that scholarship at the University of Pennsylvania in pursuing a course in medicine.

Carnegie Award to Hero's Widow

Afro-American

2-3-45 Md.

PITTSBURGH—(ANP)— Mrs. Thomas C. McDuffie received the Carnegie bronze medal hero award plus a monthly allowance as acknowledgment of her husband's outstanding heroism in attempting to a rescue a drowning girl at Ansonia, Conn., on July 1, 1944.

The award was made last week during the forty-first annual meeting of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission here. 2-3-45

McDuffie, 35, died attempting to save Rosalie Carey, a 15-year-old girl, from drowning in a pond in Ansonia. Miss Carey had been wading, got beyond her depth and floundered in water 10 feet deep—25 feet from the bank.

McDuffie, a poor swimmer and fully clothed, swam five feet to her rescue. The girl put her arms around his neck, but after a prolonged struggle, both drowned.

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3 Awards Presented At Prairie View

Informer

5-26-45

PRAIRIE VIEW—As an added feature to the commencement exerises of the Prairie View college, awards were presented to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Tuskegee institute, T. D. Armstrong, real estate men of Galveston, and Dr. Lonnie E. Smith, dentist of Houston and instrumental in securing the primary vote for Texas Negroes.

The awards were given for outstanding service by the college's alumni association, and were presented by H. B. Estelle, alumni president, after the conferring of degrees upon the graduates of the school by Principal Banks. Sunday, May 20.

LINCOLN U. PROFESSOR ELECTED TO SIGMA XI

3-18-45

St. Louis Argus

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 12, 1945—Charles E. Dickinson Jr., instructor in horticulture and landscape architecture at Lincoln University (Mo.), has been elected to associate membership in the Ohio State chapter of the society of Sigma Xi. He was initiated May 15.

5-18-45

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2 GI's Awarded Literary Prizes

Afro-American

4-28-45

NEW YORK (ANP)—Two 34-year old Army sergeants carried off the American fiction and non-fiction prizes in the Macmillan Centenary Awards for the armed forces of the United Nations, it was announced Sunday by the Macmillan Company, publishers.

They are Sgt. Josiah E. Greene, white, of Washington, Conn., winner of the $2,500 fiction prize with his novel, "Not in Our Stars," and S/Sgt. Spencer Logan, of North Plainfield, N. J., whose manuscript, tentatively titled "Democracy Needs the Negro," won the $2,500 prize for non-fiction.

The outright cash prizes received by Sgts. Greene and Logan are in addition to their regular royalties. Their books will be published in the United States this fall and later issued in England and Canada. 4-28-45

Spent A Year at Rutgers U.

Sgt. Logan, born in Elizabeth, N.J., in 1911, was president of the sophomore class in high school, a member of the track and Hi-Y Club, and editor-in-chief of the school paper. Graduating from high school, he worked two years for an ice-cream company to finance his college education.

One week before college opened, the bank in which his four years' tuition funds were deposited failed. With what he had left, he attended Rutgers University for one year. Then, handicapped by lack of funds and by the depression, he gave up the idea of finishing college and entered domestic serice.

Sgt. Logan left domestice work after years and, with his brother-in-law, opened an ice cream parlor in Plainfield, later operating branches in Westfield, Summit and Orange.

Difficulties brought about by the war led him to close his stores and shortly thereafter he was drafted into the Army. Until recently he was a mess sergeant at Camp Lee, Va. His wife is on the staff of the Urban League, Newark.

Essayist Wins AFRO $100 War Bond

Afro-American

4-14-45

Miss Rosalie Simmons, a junior at the William Penn High School, Harrisburg, Pa., is shown receiving a $100 bond as a winner in the AFRO's nation-wide high school essay contest on "The Negro Newspaper, Crusader for Real Democracy." The presentation was made by Levi Jolley, editor of the Philadelphia AFRO-AMERICAN, during a special pre-Easter assembly as Harry DeWire, principal of the school, looks on.

Florida Honors Augusta Savage

Peoples Voice

5-19-45

The Edward Waters College of Jacksonville, Fla., has conferred an honorary Masters Degree upon Augusta Savage of New York City in recognition of her outstanding work in creative art. A sculptress of some note, Miss Savage was commissioned to do a bust of the late James Weldon Johnson, educator and composer.

The city of Jacksonville, of which Miss Savage is a native, further honored her with a purse and a grant of land which has been set aside for a memorial home.

Dr. Mark Watkins Teaches Phonetics At Chicago U.

Kansas City Mo.

The Call. 1-26-45

CHICAGO. — (ANP) Dr. Mark Hanna Watkins is teaching linguistics and phonetics in the department of anthropology at the University of Chicago this quarter. Dr. Watkins, who came to the university to do some advanced work in his field while on a year's leave from Fisk university where he teaches sociology and anthropology was pressed into service after he arrived.

He received his training under Dr. Edward Sapiy, one of the great linguists and professors of anthropology and general linguistics at the University of Chicago and who was Sterling professor of anthropology at Yale at the time of his death.

Bennett Prexy Elected to College Association Board

AFRO-AMERICAN – Balt., Md.

1-20-45

C

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.—Dr. David Jones, president of Bennett College, was elected a member of the board of directors of the Association of American Colleges during its annual convention here last week.

The election of Dr. Jones marked the first time in the associati[illegible] thirty-one-year history that [illegible] colored person had been so honored. On the nominating committee was Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University.

No Hotel Discrimination

The association, which includes in its membership som[illegible] 700 colleges and universitie[illegible] held its two-day session at the Claridge Hotel. A [illegible]umber of the colored delegates lived there and some were housed at the Madison Hotel.

It has been the policy of the association to hold its convention only in places where there will be no question of discrimination in housing or entertainment.

Dr. Jones, for the past two or three years, has served as a member of the association's liberal arts education committe, and it is believed that his work on this committee had considerable bearing on his election. 1-20-45

Others Present

Among other college heads who attended the sessions were:

Dr. H. L. McCrorey of Smith University; Miss Florence Reed, white, of Spelman; Dr. E. L. McLeod of Wiley; Dr. Richard I. McKinney of Storer; Dr. James E. Shepard of North Carolina State College; Dr. Mordecai Johnson of Howard; Dr. Lafayette M. Harris of Philander Smith, and Dr. James P. Brawley of Clark College.

The association adopted by a vote of 210 to 35 a resolution recommending that Congress postpone action on peacetime compulsory military training until after the war. 1-20-45

Speaking on post-war college program, Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines of the Veterans' Administration stressed the need for more adult education, individual guidance and emphasis on citizenship to balance that placed on technical education. 1-20-45

Take Literary Awards

Afro-American

1-7-45

Mrs. Ann Petry, left, and Miss Beatrice Griffith, who were recently awarded a $2400 literary fellowship by the Houghton Mifflin Publishing Company.—

Prof. B. T. Hunt Gets National Fund Citation

Memphis World

1-30-45 Tenn.

Prof. Blair T. Hunt, principal of Booker T. Washington High School, last week received a "Citation for Meritorious Services" from the National War Fund. The citation came from the office of Winthrop W. Aldrich, president of the National Fund with headquarters in New York City.

Observing that this outstanding and loyal service to his country and to our valiant Allies was an outstanding contribution in 1944 to the War and Welfare Fund, the citation was accompanied with a letter from the Shelby County War and Welfare Fund organization, bearing signature of H. T. King, secretary.

The local Fund organization commended the prominnt educator and civic leader for his 'outstanding part in helping to raise monies collected in the recent campaign and expessed congratulations to him for his citation.

Prof. Hunt was the only local race citizen identified with the Shelby County War and Welfare Fund which broke precedent last year in not dividing the two racial groups in separate campaigns.

Negro Army Nurse Receives Award

6-2-45

Chicago ~~Defender~~

NEW YORK.—Captain Susan Freeman, first Negro nurse to command Negro army nurses on overseas duty, has been selected to receive the Mary Mahoney Medal this year, announced Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, executive secretary, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses.

The Mary Mahoney Medal, awarded annually for outstanding contribution to the field of nursing among Negroes derives its name from that of the first Negro graduate nurse on record in this country.

The medal will be awarded Captain Freeman during the board meeting of the NACGN scheduled for June 7, 8, and 9, in New York. Prior to her overseas assignment Captain Freeman served as chief nurse at Fort Huachuca, and also as assistant to the chief nurse at Camp Livingston, La.

Sterling Brown Gets Vassar Post

6-16

Chicago ~~Defender~~

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar college, this week announced the appointment of Sterling A. Brown to be visiting professor of English at the famous girls' school for the first term of the academic year 1945-1946.

Brown, noted poet and writer on Negro life in America, is professor of English at Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Polish Doctor Lauds Work Of Negro Biologist

Chicago Defender

6-2-45

By CHATWOOD HALL

(Defender Moscow Correspondent)

MOSCOW—"Dr. Ernest Just of Howard university was one of the most outstanding and eminent biologists I have ever met," said a Polish professor of biology at the University of Wilno, Dr. Jan Dembovski, to your correspondent this week at a reception of the Polish embassy in Moscow.

Dr. Dembovski, who met Dr. Just at Woodsholl, Mass., when he, Dr. Dembovski, wa sthere in 1936 on a Rockefeller foundation scholarship, said that he often quoted from Dr. Just's works in his book, "Principles of General Biology," which is the standard biology text in Poland. This book was used by Polish university students in their biology classes until fascist Germans came and replaced all real textbooks with their own fascist textbooks.

Columbus, Ga., Enquirer-[illegible]
June [illegible] 1945

Nejro Principal In LaGrange Gets Honors For Work

LAGRANGE, Ga., June 6—(Special)—Civic and educational leaders of LaGrange, including the mayor, members of the city board of education, and other outstanding citizens, recognized the work done by C. H. Kelley, principal of one of the city's Negro schools for the past 42 years at a meeting recently in which the name of the McGregor street school was changed to the C. H. Kelley Grammar school, in his honor.

Hatton Lovejoy, local attorney, Dr. R. S. O'Neal, mayor of LaGrange and C. W. Coleman, chairman of the board of education of LaGrange, paid tribute to leadership of C. H. Kelley among his race as principal of the school named in his honor, as a church anl civic leader.

C. W. Coleman presented a $100 War Bond to C. H. Kelley from his white friends, and B. A. Lancaster, superintendent of LaGrange schools, presented Frances Kelley, wife of C. H. Kelley and a teacher in the school, a $50 War Bond.

Expressions of appreciation were also made by Negro leaders in behalf of Kelley's former pupils, fellow teachers and friends who presented him a $50 War Bond, a check for the same amount, a lounge chair and smoking stand and presented Frances Kelley, a $25 bond, and a gift of growing plants.

Co-eds Place First in Digest Contest

Afro-American

6-23-45

CHICAGO — Awards of $100 each were given to Miss Lelia B. Strayhorne of Kansas City, Kansas, a freshman at Lincoln University and Miss Vivian Freeman of Huntingdon Valley, Pa., a junior at Fisk, who won first prizes in the Negro Digest contest on the subject, "Should Negro Students Attend Mixed or Negro Colleges?"

Miss Strayhorne favored mixed colleges, although she is a student in a colored college in Missouri.

Miss Vivian Freeman, of Fisk, in her essay favored colored colleges.

Miss Patterson Award Wins

Afro-American

ATLANTA, Ga.—At the final chapel service of the year this week at Spelman College, awards were made by President Florence M. Read. 6-23-45

Winner of the highly-prized Jerome Award of $50 for creative achievement was Madeline Lorraine Patterson, '45, of Brooklyn, N.Y., for her piano composition, "The Lone Patrol."

The Seymour Finney Prize of $15 to the student in the graduating class with the highest scholarship record was won by Ida Margaret Kilpatrick, '45, of New York City.

A full tuition scholarship given by the Spelman College Alumnae Association went to Birdie E. Gambrell, '46, of Anderson, S.C.

Letters for qaulities of good sportsmanship in athletics were awarded by the physical education department to five seniors including Doris LaVerne Daniels of Orangeburg, S.C. 6-23-45

Honor Graduates

The seven seniors to graduate with honors included:

Lois Blayton of Washington, D.C.; Doris LaVerne Daniels of Orangeburg, S.C; Ida Margaret Kilpatrick of New York City, and Madeline Lorroine Patterson of Brooklyn, New York.

Lt. G. W. Lee Is Listed In "Who's Who In America"

The Memphis World
Memphis, Tennessee
9-11-45

Signal recognition of an outstanding Memphian has been accorded recently when it was learned this week that the famed "Who's Who in America," world-renowned biographical reference publication, founded in 1899, will carry in its next edition, coming off the press soon, the name of Lt. George W. Lee.

Mr. Lee, widely-read author, prominent business and civic leader, operator and public spirited citizen, is one of the few Negroes ever accorded the honor of having his biography included in the pages of the famous publication.

The 1944-45 edition of Who's Who In America is the 23rd issuance since the volume was founded by Albert Nelson Marquis in 1899. The 1944-45 edition, volume 23, contains over 32,000 brief and to the point biographical sketches of outstanding Americans and foreigners whose greatest achievements have been made in this country or reflected here. More than 3000 of these sketches have never before appeared in Who's Who.

The "in America" in Who's Who in America is used in its established Western continental meaning — the Western Hemisphere — carefully selected groupings representative of Canada and Latin America being listed. 9-11-45

In the July Monthly Supplement to the forthcoming edition Lt. Lee's sketch is contained. A complete coverage of his life from birth to his present position is published. Mr. Lee is district manager of the Memphis office of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company. He only recently returned from Philadelphia, Pa., where he attended the Elks convention, in which he is an outstanding figure.

Navajean Jackson Has A-1 Rating At Nebraska U.

The Call Kansas City, Mo. 9-7-45

ST. JOSEPH. — Ending her freshman year at the University of Nebraska with an enviable record is Navajean Jackson, 17, whose rating was A-1 among the 1,006 freshmen students of the institution. She is a graduate of Bartlett high school here and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Jackson, 2nd. 525 South 16th St.

NAVAJEAN JACKSON

Navajean was also one of three Negro girls chosen to stay in the new International House dormitory on the University of Nebraska campus.

Residents of this dormitory also include: Neisi (American-born Japanese), Chinese, Puerto Ricans and whites. Especial stress is put on etiquette, culture, music, Christianity and race relations.

University officials have declared the first year of this interracial project a success and it will be continued.

Miss Jackson was chosen for membership in the Import Fine Arts group which includes study of arts of various nationalities.

At Bartlett high Navajean ranked with the highest in scholarship, and was active in the extra-curricular affairs.

Pledged to Alpha Kappa Alpha Navajean is studying for a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree.

Her parents are also graduates of Bartlett high and have made their home here for more than 30 years.

Miss Jackson will return to the University of Nebraska in September. 9-7-45

Navajean's brother, Ambrose Jr., is in the armed forces in the South Pacific. Another sister attends Bartlett school.

Dunbar Student, Winner of New Pepsi-Cola Scholarship Award

The Washington Tribune Washington Tribune
9-22-45

Among nineteen Negro students, 8 boys and 11 girls, starting off to college this Fall on scholarships which they won in a new, nation-wide competition, financed by Pepsi-Cola Company as a public service, and planned and administered by a group of noted educators, including Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, is William B. Branch of Dunbar High School.

Washingtonians receiving honorable mention are June Delores Austin, Lauretta Inez Chambers, David Hodges Dabney, Alvin Vincent Labat, and Heanon Monroe Wilkins.

The purpose of the program is to give an opportunity to promising students to go to college, and especially to enable those students among them to continue their education who could not do so without financial assistance.

All Fees Paid

All Pepsi-Cola scholarship winners are receiving complete tuition and other required fees for four years at any accredited college or university of the student's choice in the United States, together with $25 a month to help defray living costs, and a further allowance for travel.

In presenting plans of the program leading educators who comprise the National Administrative Board for Pepsi-Cola Scholarships, which is entirely responsible for the policy and execution of the program, Walter S. Mack, Jr., president of Pepsi-Cola Company, emphasized that the company would meet any financial requirement which would enable Negro school children in all parts of the country to participate in the competition on a fair and equal basis with other children.

"To give Negro pupils an equal opportunity," says President Mordecai Johnson, "in the 17 States and District of Columbia which have separate school systems for Negroes and whites, it was decided that twenty scholarships—for Negro students only—would be added for the District and those states having separate educational systems.

"In this way, thanks to the realistic approach of the Board and the generosity of Pepsi-Cola Company and its president, Mr. Mack, at least twenty Negro children would emerge winners of the generous four year college scholarships. In addition, thruout the rest of the country, there would be as many more colored winners as would distinguish themselves in general competition which determined final selection." 9-22-45

Negro pupils in all but the southern states compete for the two scholarships offered in each state on the same basis as all other pupils.

Special Scholarships

In accordance with this policy, special scholarships for Negro students were offered in the following States: two each in South Carolina and Mississippi; and one each in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

Paul Robeson To Receive 30th Spingarn Medal

The Defender
Chicago, Illinois 9-22-45

NEW YORK — Paul Robeson, internationally known actor and singer, will be formally presented the 30 Spingarn Medal, it was announced last week by the NAACP.

The presentation will be made October 18, at a dinner in the Hotel Biltmore with Marshall Field, Chicago publisher, delivering the presentation address.

Mr. Robeson was awarded the medal by a special committee last spring, but because of his theatre and concert appearances, including a USO tour overseas,

formal presentation has been delayed until now. The citation accompanying the award stated it was for "distinguished achievement' in the theatre and on the concert stage."

Woman Student Passes Test For Doctorate

The Pittsburgh Courier
9-17-45
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BERKELEY, Calif.—Miss M. Evelyn Lawlah, who recently had the distinction of being the first Negro woman student elected to the Stanford University Chapter (Upsilon) of Pi Lambda Theta, national honorary education fraternity for women, was informed this week that she had passed the oral and written examinations for the degree of Doctor of Education with the social studies curriculum as her field of concentration.

One of the few Negroes to have been elected to Pi Lambda Theta, Miss Lawlah will remain at Stanford University until Jan., 1946, working on the dissertation for her doctorate. On leave from Hampton Institute, where she is an assistant professor in the Social Science Department, she is studying on a General Education Board Fellowship. She is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and a graduate of Talladega College in Alabama and received the master's degree in elementary administrational supervision from the University of Michigan. 9-15-45

She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lawlah of Bessemer, Ala., and a sister of Dr. John W. Lawlah, dean of the Howard University Medical School, Washington, D. C., and Dr. Clyde A. Lawlah, prominent Pine Bluff, Ark. physician and surgeon.

Afro American Balt.

W.VA. STATE PROFESSOR IN WHO'S WHO SUPPLEMENT

INSTITUTE, W.Va.—Dr. Herman G. Canady, professor of psychology and philosophy, W.Va. State College, is included in the August monthly supplement to Who's Who in America. 10-20-45

Durham's $2000 for Scholarship

Afro-American- Baltimore

Sec 16- Maryland

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The American Council on African education announces that it has established a Katherine Dunham scholarship, made possible by pledge of some $2,000 from the actress- dancer, which will pay four years of training in an American university of an African student to be selected by the council. The student will be brought here from Africa within the next few months as one of a group of 25. 9-15-45

In all, the council now has grants for 150 students, whom it will bring from Africa at its own expense within, it is expected, a year's time. Established two years ago by Prince A. A. Nwafer Orizu, of the reigning house of Nnewi, in Nigeria, the American Council on African education hopes, by the establishment of such scholarships to train boys and girls from Africa for leadership in their country to which they will return upon completing their education here.

Was Scholarship Recipient

The majority of the scholarships thus far have been granted by leading institutions of learning. Miss Dunham, whose "Tropical Revue" made her an outstanding stage personality, and who is starred in "Carib Song," a new musical play opening at the Adelphi theater on Sept. 21, is well known also for her great interests in the people of her own race.

She herself some years ago was the recipient of a Rosenwald scholarship through which she spent many months in the West Indies, studying its folkways, particularly in reference to the dance and music arts of those islands.

WESTBROOKS ELECTED LAW SCHOOL TRUSTEE

Afro-American 9-22-45

CHICAGO (ANP)—Richard E. Westbrooks, trustee of the National Lawyers Guild, and resident Liberian consul, las week became the first colored person to be elected a trustee of the John Marshall law school of which he is an alumnus. Baltimore, Md.

19 Students Win 4-Year Pepsi-Cola Scholarships

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

9-22-45

PALO ALTO, Calif. — Nineteen colored students, eight boys and eleven gfiirls, are beginning college this fall on scholarships which they won a new, nation-wide competition, financed by Pepsi-Cola Company, Walter S. Mack Jr., president.

These students are receiving complete tuition and other required fees for four years at any accredited college or university of the student's choice, together with $25 a month to help defray living costs, and a further allowance for travel.

20 Scholarships Offered

The Pepsi-Cola Co. offers two scholarships in each State but in order to give colored pupils an equal opportunity in those States having separate school systems, 20 scholarships were offered to them in 17 Southern States and the District of Columbia. 9-22-45

Those making the highest scores this group were Charlie J. Jolley of Forsyth, Ga., now in the armed services, and Artrelle H. Miller of Kimball, W. Va., who will study at Va. State College.

The scholarship program is administered by a special board of educators including Dr. Mordecai Johnson of Howard University and the qualifying examination is prepared and scored by the College Entrance Examination Board.

Too Few Applicants

Pointing out that the number of applicants this year was not proportional to the number of colored high school seniors, and that Delaware failed to enter any applicants, John M. Stalnaker, director of the administrative board, said that only 179 colored schools participated in the program, sending 562 applicants.

Winners and those receiving honorable mention in Eastern Seaboard States were:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Winner — William B. Branch, Dunbar High School.

Honorable Mention — June D. Austin, Dunbar High School; Lauretta I. Chambers, Dunbar High School; David H. Dabney, Dunbar High School; Alvin V. Labat, Dunbar High School; Heanon M. Wilkins, Dunbar High School. 9-22-45

MARYLAND

Winner — Clarence Goldsborough, Garnett High School, Chestertown.

Honorable Mention — Ursula F. Mays, Garnett High School, Chestertodn; Henrietta R. Mackall, Brooks High School, Prince Frederick; McDaniel Watkins, Brooks High School, Prince Frederick; Mary L. Fleet, Douglass High School, Upper Marlboro.

NORTH CAROLINA

Winner — Edwina McAlister, Fuquay Springs Colored High School, Fuquay Springs.

Honorable Mention — Mary I. Cogdell, E. E. Smith High School, Fayetteville; Wilma S. Davis, Fuquay Springs Colored High School, Fuquay Springs; Doris E. Mills, West St. High School, New Bern; Mary D. Simmons, Currituck County Training School, Snowden; Willie L. Spence, Currituck County Training School, Snowden.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Winners — David L. Jones, Jackson High School, Camden; Ralph W. Tracy, Colleton Training School, Walterboro.

VIRGINIA

Winner — Eleanor V. Green, Booker T. Washington High School, Norfolk.

Honorable Mention — Sarah M. Gregg, Central High School, Charlotte Court House; Flora E. Alexander, Lylburn Downing School, Lexington; Charles Pratt Jr., Huntington High School, Newport News; James E. Newby Jr., Booker T. Washington High School, Norfolk; Janice I. Hylton, Lucy Addison High School, Roanoke. 9-22-45

WEST VIRGINIA

Winner — Artrelle H. Miller, Kimball High School, Kimball.

Honorable Mention — Novella F. Wooten, Byrd Prillerman High School, Amigo; Sherman C. Graves, Bluestone High School, Bramwell; Bland A. Robert, Dunbar High School, Fairmont; Jean G. Thomas, Kimball High School, Kimball; Margaret Jones, Sumner High School, Parkersburg.

Field Will Make Award

30th Spingarn Medal Goes to Paul Robeson

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh Pennsylvania

9-22-45

NEW YORK—The thirtieth Spingarn Medal will be presented formally to Paul Robeson, internationally famous actor and singer, Thursday, Oct. 18, at a dinner in the Hotel Biltmore here, it was announced last week by the NAACP.

Mr. Robeson

The presentation address will be made by Marshall Field, Chicago publisher. There will be special music for the gathering of distinguished guests expected to tax the capacity of the grand ballroom of the hotel.

Mr. Robeson was awarded the medal by a special committee last spring, but because of his theatre and concert commitments, including a USO tour overseas, the formal presentation has been delayed until now. The citation accompanying the award stated it was for "distinguished achievement in the theatre and on the concert stage."

ON NAZI BLACKLIST

Mr. Robeson is recently reported to have been placed on a secret list of Nazi Germany's hangman, Heinrich Himmler, as one of several Americans scheduled for automatic arrest if found in England, during the period when the Nazis had plans for an invasion of the English homeland.

HEADS HONORARY SOCIETY CHAPTER

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

10-20-45

By SONYA CURL

MADISON, Wis. — (ANP) — Just one of a number of "firsts" that can be laid to the credit of Argyle Stoute, active student leader, is the distinction of being the first Negro in the United States to head a chapter of a national honorary professional society. Stoute, who is now working for his doctorate degree at the University of Wisconsin, was recently elected president of the campus chapter of Psi Chi, national honorary society in psychology.

The only Negro student to be elected to the University of Wisconsin Student court, Stoute received two appointments and was named senior justice of that body.

Another great contribution that Stoute has made to the campus and to the entire nation is his founding and organizing of the University of Wisconsin Negro Culture foundation. Three times president of that group, he introduced Negro History Week to the campus.

Four Negro Colleges Offer Scholarships To Student Speakers

The Birmingham News

Birmingham Ala.

10-21-45

Four colleges have already announced that they will award scholarships to county finalists of the oratorical contest conducted by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald with Negro high schools of Jefferson County for the current school year.

The schools are Tuskegee Institute, $150; State A. & M., Normal, Ala., $50; State Teachers College, Montgomery, $72, and Morehouse College, Atlanta, $100.

The announcement for Tuskegee was made by Dr. I. A. Derbigny, dean; Dr. J. F. Drake, president of A. & M.; Dr. H. Councill Trenholm president, State Teachers College and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse. All of these colleges have awarded scholarships in past years.

Other scholarship awards are to be announced.

The Birmingham News-Age-Herald will award cash prizes to all county finalists.

All of Jefferson County's eligible schools except two are now enrolled. All are expected to be in the contest soon. 10-28-45

The subject for the contest is "Racial and Religious Tolerance as a Means to Lasting Peace," the same as for The News-Age-Herald state contest.

Announcement of the scholarship awards was made to E. Paul Jones, supervisor, county schools and chairman of the contest committee. Other committee members are Mrs. Odessa McKinney, supervisor, county schools; C. W. Hayes, supervisor, city schools, and Col. Paul L. Ware, now in the Army.

The contest is directed by Artemus Calloway, News-Age-Herald oratorical contest director.

Robeson Lauds Ben Davis For His Faith in the People

Daily Worker N.Y. N.Y.

10-20-45

The Social Democrats are "afraid of the people's power," Paul Robeson, latest recipient of the Spingarn award, told a testimonial dinner honoring him. 10-20-45

"The Bevins and the Dubinskys manage fantastically in the end to be on the side of the fascists they say they hate," Robeson added.

"How different they are from a Ben Davis who has the faith of the people from which he stems," the distinguished Negro concert star said.

Robeson praised the Soviet Union for its destruction of fascism and its fight against discrimination.

Present on the dais at the dinner, which was sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, were Marian Anderson, Marc Connelly, Mr. and Mrs. Walter White, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field, J. J. Singh, and Mr. and Mrs. Spingarn.

Messages came from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace and Robert Sherwood.

Awards James E. Allen $25 Best Review Prize

The New York Amsterdam News

A $25 prize was awarded James Egert Allen, Book Reviews editor of the Kappa Alpha Psi Journal, for a review of "They Seek a City," by Bontemps and Conroy, in a competition sponsored by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Washington, D. C., it was announced this week by Carter G. Woodson, director of the association. New York, New York

The award will be made next Sunday in Columbus, Ohio, at Ohio State University. 10-27-45

The prize was awarded for a review and evaluation of the book contributed to the Journal of Negro History. Mr. Allen received the award for the next best review during the year.

The other prize winners have not yet been announced.

25p-1945 Scholarship---- Urban League

Three Awards Made At 26th Annual Urban League Dinner

St. Louis Argus 1-26-45

"America has Growing Pains but she has the instruments with which to cure them," Dr. Alphonse Heningburg, of New York City, told more than 260 listeners at the 26th annual dinner meet of the St. Louis Urban League. Monday night at Bishop Tuttle Memorial.

The league's educational director listed as these growing pains: discrimination in employment, crowding of minority groups in slum ghettos in large cities, tendencies to transplant prejudice brought into communities by newcomers. "There is an increased awareness and growing resentment to a discrepancy in American civilization," he stated.

He placed gains by the Negro in organized labor as the most hopeful sign of improvement.

Three awards for contributions toward building a better democracy were presented to one individual and two institutions. Mrs. Jennie Walhert, public school principal, St. Louis university and the Peoples Art Center were the recipients. Father Bishop received the St. Louis U. award and Charles Nagel, president of the Art Center, the center award.

1-26-45

One new member was elected to the Board of Directors, Brenton Grant, insurance executive. Dr. W. P. Curtis, who has been treasurer since the organization was formed, was retired to the honorary list.

Winners of the annual Urban League Art contest were announced as Frances Inge, William Carter, Savannah Jean Roy, James D. Parks, Stanton Hunton

ON AMERICAN COLLEGE BOARD—Atlantic City, N. J., President David D. Jones of Bennett college, Greensboro, N. C., was elected to the board of directors of the Association of American Colleges at their annual session held here recently.

The election of the North Carolina educator to the board marks the first time that a Negro has been named during the 31 year history of the organization.

President Jones has been active in the organization and has served on the association's Commission on Liberal Education since its appointment in 1942. 1-26-45

Others named to the board were: President Kenneth I. Brown, Denison university, Ohio; President Franc L. McCluer, Westminster college, Missouri; and President Clarence P. McClelland, MacMurray college, Illinois.

DAVID D. JONES

St. Louis Argus

1540

Americans Of Good Will

Pittsburgh Courier

Arthur B. Spingarn: Champion Of Equality

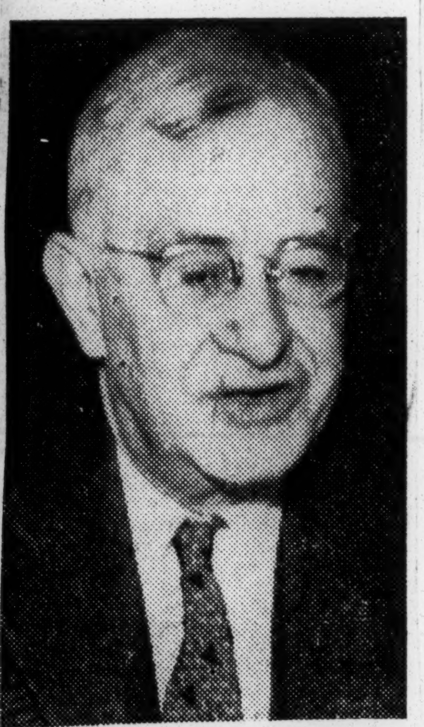
1-13-45

By EVALYN COPPOC

NEW YORK—Tolerance is a much discussed subject but very few people bother to concern themselves about it. Arthur B. Spingarn, prominent attorney and donor of the Spingarn Medal, is one of these few. The desire for a true democracy has led him all over the country in search of the real reason behind all of this racial warfare and social inequality. Dynamic in spirit, but quiet of manner, he has done much, if not more, toward enforcing civil rights in this so-callled democratic country of ours than any character in history.

DEMOCRACY FOR EVERYONE

Always choosing to discuss his hopes for the future rather than the many admirable causes with which he has identified himself, he will talk freely of the fundamentals of democracy. Surrounded by the warm friendliness that engulfs one upon entering his simple but well furnished office located at 36 West 44th street, he expressed the belief that democracy for all groups means democracy for everyone. "The minute you have class distinction there is no democracy or social equality," he explained. "The thing that most people do not seem to realize," he emphasized with a slight movement of the hand, "is that when colored people are given equal rights, everyone will receive rights."



ARTHUR B. SPINGARN

1-13-45

Mr. Spingarn hesitated to mention his many accomplishments as heralded by his benefactors and the press over a period of years. Listed in "Who's Who in the East" as a lawyer, member of the Bar Association of New York City and State, author of two books, "Laws Relating to Sex Morality" and "The Negro and the War"; a contributor to various periodicals, and the president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The fact was also mentioned that he received the degrees of BA, MA and LLB from Columbia university. In 1941 the degree of LLD. was given him by Howard university in Washington.

Long before the days of the NAACP, his work in fighting for and protecting the rights of people began by the forming of the New York Vigilance committee. Although he refused to talk much about this, he did venture to say that the committee was formed by him and his brother and that they often worked far into the night making personal contacts in an effort to influence others in the cause of enforcing civil rights. During World War I, he had charge of the problem of the Negro health and morale, a duty which took him through various camps all over the country.

Mr. Spingarn admitted that during the first years of his fight for equal rights, he experienced much difficulty from doubting friends who questioned the intellectual capacity of the Negro. Because of this he was inspired to begin a collection of books, the only one of its kind, which limits itself to Negro authorship.

The Spingarn library, housed in the collector's home, is available to bona fide scholars, subject to a single stipulation: that they first exhaust the resources of such public institutions as are accessible to them.

1-13-45

The books are arranged in six divisions: American, African, French, West Indian, Portuguese and Brazilian, and Dutch and other languages. The African section is broken down into native dialects, English, French, Arabic and Portuguese. One subdivision of the French section is devoted to Haitian authors.

The American section has been sub-divided into headings including (1) church history and theology; (2) slave narratives, autobiographies; (3) rarities, (4) history, (5) education, (6) proceedings and reports of conventions, (7) sociology, (8) law, (9) medicine, (10) fraternal organizations, (11) notable individuals, (12) poetry, (13) drama, (14) fiction.

On the cover of each of his books is a print which was done by Aaron Douglas, noted artist. This print can best be described as an excellent portrayal of the spirit of civilization.

Mr. Spingarn expressed pride in his very rare collection and says that his greatest hope for the future is to see the rights and privileges that they deserve given to colored people.

Paul Robeson Is Awarded Spingarm Medal

Informer—Houston, Texas

5-5-45

NEW YORK.—Paul Robeson, internationally famous actor, concert artist, and athlete, has been awarded the 30th Spingarn Medal, it was announced April 26 by Dr. John Haynes Holmes, chairman of the award committee.

Achievements

Mr. Robeson received the award for his outstanding achievements in the theatre, on the concert stage, and in the general field of racial welfare. The latest triumph in his long public career is his appearance in Margaret Webster's production of "Othello."

Mr. Robeson has appeared in numerous legitimate plays including "Emperor Jones," "All God's Chillun," "Porgy," "Black Boy," "The Hairy Ape," and "Stevedore." In the films he has appeared in "Emperor Jones," "Showboat," "Saunders of the River," "King Solomon's Mines," "Jericho," and others.

5-5-45

He gave his first concert performance as a singer in 1925, and made his first concert tour of America in 1929. His concert tours of Europe occurred in 1926-28, 1931 and 1938, with a memorable tour of Russia in 1936.

Mr. Robinson is a graduate of Rutgers college and Columbia university. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He was a four-letter man at Rutgers and was all-American end on Walter Camp's team in 1918. He is married and has a son who is now a sophomore at Cornell.

The Spingarn Medal was instituted by the late J. E. Spingarn, for many years president of the NAACP, to go to the "man or woman of African descent and American citizenship, who shall have made the highest achievement during the preceding year or years in any honorable field of human endeavor." The award to Mr. Robeson is considered the Spingarn Medal for 1944. The award is customarily presented at the annual conference of the NAACP, but on account of wartime restrictions the conference has been cancelled this year. In view of this circumstance the medal will be formally presented at a date and place to be announced later.

Henry Wallace Wins African Academy Willkie Award

Journal - Guide
Norfolk Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) — Secretary of Commerce Henry W. Wallace last Thursday in his office received the first annual Wendell L. Willkie memorial award of the African Academy of Arts and Research of New York.

11-10-45

The award, presented to Mr. Wallace as the person deemed to have contributed most to international leadership and international association based upon the principle of equal justice to all, was a hard-carved mahogany table, supported by an elephant sculptured in classic African style.

As a part of the ceremony, Asadata Dafora performed the traditional ceremonial dances. Norman Coker accompanied the dancer with a leather covered drum he held between his knees, beating it with his hands.

Special recordings of African music, played on the phonograph, were then presented to Mr. Wallace.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune introduced the guests. She was followed by Judge Louis Goldstein of the Kings County Court, Brooklyn, who recalled that last April President Roosevelt sent a message to the Acaremy through Mrs. Roosevelt, emphasizing the need for stronger cultural and economic relations between African and America.

WINS OVER SEVEN

Mr. Goldstein, executive director of the Award, said Mr. Wallace had won it over seven other candidates. Representative William L. Dawson of Chicago also said a few wards.

Prince Akiki Nyabongo of Uganda, now a teacher at Alabama State College, made a formal African gesture as part of the ceremony.

Speaking warmly of Wendell Willkie, M. Mbadiwe, who is the president and organizer of the Academy, also praised Mr. Wallace.

11-10-45

Secretary Wallace, responding said that the occasion was "moving because it speaks from the heart, of the unity of the world which transcends national boundaries."

WALLACE RECEIVES AFRICAN AWARD

Chicago, Illinois Defender 11-10-45

With his forthright efforts to bring about better racial understanding in America, Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace last week became the first recipient of the Willkie Award presented by the African Academy of Arts and Research. Making the presentation, a solid, hand-carved mahogany table supported by a mahogany elephant, was Prince Akike Nyabongo of Uganda. An authentic program of African dances and music was staged by the academy at the ceremony.

Henry Agard Wallace was doubly rewarded for his international plugging of "equal justice for all"; the African Academy of Arts and Research presented him with an African mahogany table (*see cut*) and a session of African whoop-te-do. Ceremonially involved were Prince Akiki Nyabongo of Uganda and K. Ozuomba Mbadiwe of Nigeria (both in flowing robes), Asadata Dafora (who did a knottily convulsive dance) and Norman Coker (who beat a drum).

11-12-45

Time, Chicago. Ill.

Colleges Plan Workshops For Southern Teachers

Pittsburgh Courier

4-7-45

ATLANTA—(ANP)—Three workshops for teachers from Southern Negro colleges are being sponsored this summer by the Cooperative Negro College Study and the Secondary School Study of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes.

Both studies recognize regional needs at both the college and high school level in the three areas of guidance, mathematics, and English. As the result of these workshops there should be a number of resource people in the region capabale of helping to improve the southern school programs in guidance, English and mathematics.

The English workship will be held at New York University July 2 through August 10 and will be under the direction of Dr. Lou LaBrant, professor of English education, who will arrange for the group to have contacts with numerous persons and ccurses at the university.

4-7-45

A special co-ordinator at the University of Chicago will give full time to the group in guidance and the seminars and consultants of the college workshop and of the workshop on human development will be available to the group from July 30 through August 31.

Dr. Harold Fawcett at Ohio State University will direct the group in mathematics from July 26 to August 31 and will have the help of his associates in the Department of Education of the University. Last summer Ohio State sponsored a group of seventeen persons from southern schools in a workship in evaluation under Dr. Louis E. Raths.

25s-1945

Alabama

PIONEERS.

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brother and Sister Win Important Posts In Mobile, Alabama

11-10-45

MOBILE, Ala.—The appointment of Negroes to two important positions in Mobile makes the postwar job outlook here brighter. Mrs. Ariel Williams Holloway has been named the first Negro public school music supervisor, while her brother, Herschell R. Williams, has been appointed personnel director for Negroes in the repair division of the Alabama Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company.

Mr. Williams received his appointment as the result of meritorious service in the same capacity with the shipbuilding division of the company during the war. This assignment came shortly after the Alabama Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company riots in May, 1943.

Mrs. Holloway, a graduate of the Fisk University and the Oberlin Music Conservatory, received her appointment at the request of the Negro public school teachers.

The two job pioneers are the children of Dr. and Mrs. H. Roger Williams of Mobile.

25s-1945 Florida

Mrs. E. P. Jones Heads

New York Age N.Y.

The Negro Elementary

10-6-45

Schools In Florida

N.Y., N.Y.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Mrs. E. P. Jones, for many years a member of the faculty of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, has been named by the State Department of Education as supervisor of the Negro Elementary Schools of Florida.

A graduate of the University of Iowa, Mrs. Jones is well prepared, by both training and experience, to perform the duties of the post to which she has been appointed. Her work in the field of rural education and in the teaching of reading is well known to the Negro teachers of the State whom she has served so efficiently over a long period. 10-6-45

Recommended for the post by D. E. Williams of the State Department of Education by Dr. William H. Gray, Jr., president of A and M College, she was accompanied by Dr. Gray when in an interview with the Governor, the Honorable Millard Caldwell, the appointment was confirmed.

25s-1945

Maryland

Negro Named to High Baltimore School Post

The Washington Post

Baltimore, Nov. 6 (AP).—The Baltimore public school system had a Negro assistant superintendent today for the first time in its 120-year history.

Washington, D.C.

Dr. David E. Weglein, superintendent of public instruction, said Elmer A. Henderson, who has been associated with the school system since 1906, had been named by the school board.

11-7-45

Henderson, whose promotion was suggested by Weglein, has been director of Baltimore's Negro schools since 1943. His appointment creates a fifth assistant superintendent post.

Negro Elevated To Asst. School Supt. In Baltimore, Md.

The Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

11-9-45

BALTIMORE, MD., (SNS)—Elmer A. Henderson, former director of Baltimore's Negro schools has been promoted to an assistant superintendent of the Baltimore public school system.

Henderson's promotion came at the suggestion of Dr. David E. Weglein, superintendent of public instruction This is the first time that a Negro has been named to an assistant superintendant of Baltimore school system. There are now five assistants.

25s-1945 Pennsylvania Supervisors

Dr. Young Gets Post as Supervisor of Counseling

The Afro American Baltimore, Maryland

9-29-45

PHILADELPHIA

Dr. Marechal-Neil E. Young, who ranked high on the supervisory examination held during the summer by the Board of Education, has been promoted to the position of supervisor of counseling in the public school system, effective Sept. 17.

She is the first colored person to receive an appointment to a supervisory position in the division of pupil personnel and counseling with offices in the Administration Building, 21st St. and Parkway.

DR. MARECHAL-NEIL E. YOUNG

Second First

Dr. Young leaves a position as counselor at the William Penn High School where she was the first colored person to serve on the faculty of a senior high school in the city. Shortly after her appointment there, she was elevated to the chairmanship of the guidance department.

Very active in the local civic life, Dr. Young was elected to the executive committee of the Philadelphia branch of the Vocational Guidance Association and is secretary of the Columbia Community Branch YWCA. She is a member of the Women's University Club, the sponsor's committee of the High School Fellowship, and Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. She holds a Ph.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

The wife of W. Arthur Young, State parole officer, Mrs. Young resides at 5434 Haverford Ave. She is the daughter of the Rev. George F. Ellison, pastor of the Reeve Memorial Presbyterian Church, and ~~Mrs. Ellison.~~

25s-1945 Virginia Supervisors

Supervisors Join State School System

8-18-45

Va.

Richmond Times-Dispatch

An assistant State supervisor of elementary education and an assistant State supervisor of music in Negro schools reported for duty yesterday with the State Department of Education.

Miss Merle Davis, formerly director of instruction in Henrico County and also elementary school supervisor in Greensville County, will work with directors of instruction and elementary school supervisors in all the school divisions in the State to improve the level of instruction in the first seven grades of school.

Mrs. Aldena Davis will work with Dr. Luther Richman, State supervisor of music. Her specific duties will be to work with all Negro teachers in the elementary and high schools in the State to develop a better music program for students. She was formerly with the Richmond public school music department, the Virginia Union University and also taught at the Alabama State College.

Both positions were provided for by the extraordinary session of the General Assembly through an appropriation of $39,000 to secure personnel in the State Department of Education for better supervisory program in Virginia schools.

25t-1945

Association of Social Science Teachers

Social Science Teachers Hold Discussion

Black Dispatch

5-26-45

NASHVILLE—(ANP)— Thirty delegates to the 10th annual meeting of the Association of Social Science teachers in Negro colleges discussed salary, tenure and retirement here last week.

Dr. Sherman Savage, Lincoln University, president of the association, reviewed the history and progress of the organization and proposed plans for enlarging the association and increasing its field of usefulness.

5-26-45

New officers were elected: Dr. W. F. Newlin, Bluefield, W. Va., was elected president; Prof. Merl R. Eppse, Tennessee Station college, vice president; Dr. Mable Smythe, Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo., secretary-treasurer; J. W. Riley, Virginia Union unicersity, Richmond, assistant secretary-treasurer.

The problems of social science teachers in high schools will be considered at the next annual meeting in Atlanta. Other speakers beside Dr. Savage were Dr. Benjamin Quarles, Dillard University; Dr. S.E. Warren, Southern University; Prof. Paul E. Frost, Hampton Institute; Prof. James E. Pierce, Alabama State College and Dr. H. C. Bearley, of this city.

25

Resolutions supporting a permanent FEPC and Federal Aid to teachers were adopted before the teachers adjourned.

25t-1945

Deans of Men

George Reeves Heads Association Of Deans And Advisers Of Men

New York Age

5-26-45

TALLASSEE, Fla. — George W. Reeves of Prairie View College was re-elected president of the National Association of Personnel Deans and Advisors of Men in Negro Educational Institutions at the tenth annual meeting of the association, held at Florida A. and M. College recently. First vice-president of the association is Adrian Pertee of Southern University.

The meeting, which was attended by representatives of 21 educational institutions, took the form of a workshop in which all delegates participated in a discussion of pertinent problems confronting personnel workers. The workshop idea was developed largely through the interest and assistance of W. A. Robinson, Director of the Secondary School Study, Atlanta, Ga. The association expressed a desire to continue the workshop type of conference in the future.

5-26-45

Discussion at the workshop centered around four major problems: (1) "The Adjustment and Integration of Returning Veterans'; (2) "Policy and Practice in Handling Behavior Problems Incident to Campus and Community Living"; (3) "Guiding the Work Student"; and (4) "Helping Students with the Problems That They Face as Negroes."

25t-1945

Deans of Women

Deans Of College Women End Session At Lincoln Univ.

Nashville Globe
Tenn.
4-6-45

The sixteenth annual conference Deans of Women and Advisers to of the National Association of Girls in Negro Schools, interracial in membership, met in a two-day session at Lincoln University, (Mo.) March 29 and 30. The two-day meeting was filled with constructive, potent discussions and business transactions.

In her address "Challenge to College Counseling," Dean Mayme U. Foster, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., issued the clarion call for counselors to "help Negro women to take the step from the present into the "future," that future when our country will depend much more upon the leadership of women." She further stressed the adoption of the testing plan in education; of a guidance program to show parents the desirability of their children attending college, and of encouraging young women to go to college. 4-6-45

As eloquent in her delivery was Miss Thelma Mills, director of Student Affairs for Women, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., and the official representative of the National Association of Deans of Women, a department of the National Education Association. Her discourse dealt with "Our Community Life," referring first to campus life and then expanding her subject to include the city community. To do this, she informed, the deans of women would have to travel the open path of Aspiration and have a 'mighty heart'; to be understanding in helping the student to solve his problems, directing him to become a better citizen on the campus and to develop into an individual to be

The Dean's meeting got under way with an executive board assembly on Wednesday. Thursday's nine o'clock coffee hour, courtesy of the University Women's League preceded its 10 o'clock opening session. Dean W. B. Jason of Lincoln, gave greetings to which Dean Ruth Rush, North Carolina State College for Negroes, Durham, gave the response.

Discussions of the sessions included "A Layman Looks at Personnel Work, Dr. Mable Smythe, associate professor of Business Administration, Lincoln University; Professional Trends in Personnel Administration, Dr. Virginia Simmons Nyabongo, Director of Personnel, Tennessee A. and I. State College, Nashville; "Factors in the Ethical and Religious Adjustment of College Students," Dean P. E. Thigpen, State A. and M. College, Normal, Ala.

Tuskegee Institute's (Alabama) Dean Jean E. Fairfax presented "Some Areas of Research Pertinent to the Dean's Work, followed by "The Dean and Principle" by Dean Hilda A. Davis. "Education for Marriage" was discussed by Mr. Henry Borman, chairman of the Division of Home and Family Living, Stephens College, Columbia, Mo.

Discussion leaders were Dean Vivian F. Bell, Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N. C.; Miss I. R. Decoursey, Acting Dean of Women, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Committee meetings began the activities of Friday, March 30. Dean Inez Jenkins of Dillard University, New Orleans, La., presided at the morning session where Miss Mary D. Shane of Nashville's Fisk University discussed "The Factors of a Workable Freshman Counseling Program" and Miss Ethel Marie Miles, Acting Dean of Women, Hampton Institute, Va., was the leader of the open debate.

Concluding the memorable convention, Dean Mayme U. Foster, President of the Association, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., presided at the All Association Formal Dinner held in the University cafeteria. Here Dean Leander L. Boykins, Dean of Students, Hampton Institute, Va., spoke on "The Responsibility from a Man's Point of View." From the head of the Department of Modern Languages at Alabama A. and M. College came Mrs. J. F. Drake, who delivered the concluding address of the conference. Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, Head Department of Home Economic, Howard University, gave a report of the Atlanta Conference on Plans and Programs in the Higher Education of Negro Women. "Least We Forget" was given by Dean Jane [illegible]

of Spelman.

Mayme U. Foster, President of the Association and Dean of Women at Fisk, Rebcca Jeffries Virginia Union University, Richmond Va.; Inez Jenkins, Dillard University, New Orleans, La. and Ruth Rush presided at the various meetings of the conference. The time and place of the next meeting will be subsequently announced by the executive board.

25t-1945

Nat'l Association of Science Teachers in Negro Colleges

NEGRO SCIENCE TEACHERS MEET AT LIVINGSTONE

STAR OF ZION 5-24-45

Some of the leaders in the National Association of Science Teachers in Negro Colleges are shown above at the second annual convention which was held at Livingstone College Friday and Saturday. In the front row, left to right, are: Dr. W. T. Turner, biology professor at Hampton Institute, executive committee; Dr. H. B. Crouch, biology professor, Tennessee State College, executive secretary; Dr. J. M. Hunter, physics professor, Virginia State College, retiring president, now on the executive board; Dr. J. A. Pierce, mathematics professor, Atlanta University, new second vice president.

Back row: Dr. S. M. Nabrit, biology professor, Atlanta University, new president; Dean F. D. Drew, Livingstone; President W. J. Trent, Livingstone; Professor C. W. Wright, Livingstone. 5-24-45

Other officers elected at the closing business session yesterday and not shown in the picture are: Dr. C. M. Hill, Tennessee A. and I. Colege, first vice president; Dr. J. L. Williams, Lincoln University, director for the eastern region; Dr. H. E. Finley of Morehouse, director for southeast; Dr. H. S. Wilson, Louisville Municipal College, midwestern director; Dr. R. P. Perry of Langston University, director for the southwest; Dr. J. W. Lee of Southern University, south central director. Dr. J. M. Hunter of Virginia State was added to the executive committee. W. H. Brown was named coordinator of projects.

5-24-45

A banquet Friday night was a high spot of the meeting. Dr. Hunter, past president, gave his annual report in which he called for departmental reorganization, more personnel and sounder financing. Dr. S. R Powers, of Columbia University, another speaker, said youth should be taught to do things for themselves rather than accept what is done for them by authority. Dr. Turner and Dr. Crouch also spoke briefly.

College Deans Of Women To Meet At Lincoln University

Nashville Globe

3-23-45 Penn!

Jefferson City, Mo.— The sixteenth annual session of the National Association of Deans of Women and Advisers to Girls in Negro Schools will convene at Lincoln University, March 28-30. Presiding at the meeing will be the organization's president, Dean Mayme U. Foster of Fisk University.

Beginning with an executive meeting on Wednesday, the 28th, a very inclusive program will be followed, including both professional and layman viewpoints. Dr. Mable Smythe, acting head of the Department of Economics and Business Administration at the host institution, will discuss "A Layman Looks at Personnel Administration." 3-23-45

Other personalities, in addition to the membership, who will participate on the program are: Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, President, Lincoln University; Mrs. Ann Quick Drake, State A. and M. College, Normal, Ala.; Miss Thelma Mills, Director of Student Affairs for Women, Missouri University, Columbia, Mo.; Henry Bowman, Chairman of the Department of Home and Family Living, Stephens College, Columbia, Mo.; Dr. Bert A. Nash, Associate Professor of Education, Kansas University, Lawrence, Kans.; Dean Leander Boykins, Dean of Students, Hampton Institute, Va.; and Miss Rita Miller, National Nursing Council, Washington, D. C.

Stephens College (white) has extended an invitation to the delegates to visit its campus on March 30.

Nashville Globe Nashville,
4-6-45 Tenn.

DEANS OF COLLEGE WOMEN END SESSION AT LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

The sixteenth annual conference Deans of Women and adviser of the National Association of Girls in Negro Schools, interracial in membership met in a two-day session at Lincoln Univ (Mo.) March 29 and 30. The two day meeting was filled with constructive potent discussions and business transactions.

In her address, "Challenge to College Counseling," Dean Mayme U. Foster, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., issued the clarion call for counselors to "help Negro women to take the step from the present into the "future," that future when our country will depend much more upon the leadership of women." She further stressed the adoption of the testing plan in education; of a guidance program to show parents the desirability of their children attending college, and of encouraging young women to go to college.

As eloquent in her delivery was Miss Thelma Mills, director of Student Affairs for Women, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., and the official representative of the National Association of Deans of Women, a department of the National Education Association. Her discourse dealt with "Our Community Life." referring first to campus life and then expanding her subject to include the city community. To do this, she informed, the deans of women would have to travel the open path of Aspiration and have a 'mighty heart; to be understanding in helping the student to solve his problems, directing him to become a bette citizen on the campus and to develop into an individual to be used for public good; to develop the person who is interested in and willing to face the responsibility of citizenship-campus today, world tomorrow.

Name Faith Jones Dean Of Women At Hampton Inst.

6-14-45

Chicago Defender

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.— Mrs. Faith Jefferson Jones, well-known Chicago social worker, has assumed her duties as dean of women at Hampton Institute, President Ralph P. Bridgman of the college announced Tuesday.

During her professional career in Chicago and Cook County, Ill., Mrs. Jones held case work, supervisory, and administrative posts in private and public social agencies, and was active in civic affairs in Chicago. She has also been a prominent figure in the National Conference of Social Work.

Miss E. Marie Miles, who has served as acting dean of women at Hampton Institute during the past year, will remain on the staff of the Student Personnel Service, in charge of the co-ordination of student activities and student work, and as executive secretary to the Committee on Scholarships, Loans, and Beneficiary Aid.

Wife of Dewey R. Jones

A native of Oak Park, Ill., and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred R. Jefferson, now residents of Chicago, Mrs. Jones is the widow of the late Dewey R. Jones, Rosenwald fellow, prominent newspaperman, and columnist for the Chicago Defender, who was from 1935 to 1938 advisor on Negro affairs in the Department of the Interior. For a year preceding his death in 1939, he was assistant director of Hull House, where he and Mrs. Jones were residents and where Mrs. Jones was a resident and volunteer worker after his death. Their son, Dewey Jr., will join Mrs. Jones at Hampton Institute later in the summer.

Mrs. Jones, who recently completed requirements for the master's degree in social service administration at the University of Chicago, is a graduate of Crane Junior college and also holds the bachelor of science degree in education from New York university.

In addition to her activities in the National Conference of Social Work, Mrs. Jones is a member of the Association for Family Living and was formerly a member of the board of directors of the Illinois Welfare Association; the executive committee of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies, and the advisory board of the Social Service Department of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago. She is also a member of the Chicago Urban League, NAACP, and YWCA, and Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority. Chicago Defender

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Negro Teachers Reject Merger With NEA

Chicago Defender

GREENSBORO, N. C.—(ANP)— The proposal to effect a departmental relationship with the National Education Association as outlined by Dr. Willard E. Givens, executive secretary, was rejected here last week during the 42nd annual convention of the American Teachers' Association held at Bennett college. 8-11-45

The proposal was vetoed principally on the grounds that if accepted the department would be formed only on the basis of race and as such would be unpalatable to Negro teachers. However, the body authorized further conversations with the NEA looking toward closer relationships and affiliation in a more desirable pattern.

In evidence of unparalleled growth during the past year, an 80 per cent increase in membership was reported, bringing the total to 7,000. The goal for next year has been set at 10,000.

National Association of Deans of Women Hold 16th Annual Session at Lincoln U.

The Call 4-6-45

Kansas City, Mo.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — The sixteenth annual conference of the National Association of Deans of Women and Advisers to Girls in Negro Schools, interracial in membership, met in a two-day session at Lincoln University (Mo.) March 29 and 30. The two-day meeting was filled with constructive, potent discussions and business transactions.

In her address, "Challenge to College Counseling," Dean Mayme U. Foster, Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn., issued the clarion call for counselors to "help Negro women to take the step from the present into the future;" that future when "our country will depend much more upon the leadership of women." She further stressed the adoption of the testing plan in education; of a guidance program to show parents the desirability of their children attending college, and of encouraging young women to go to college. 4-6-45

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Interesting Discussions

4-6-45

There was much more food for thought in this discourse, also delivered at this public meeting of the conference, held in Lincoln's historic Page auditorium on Thursday night. President Sherman D. Scruggs had brought greetings and extended the welcome on behalf of the university. Dr. O. Anderson Fuller, head of the music department, played his "Prelude in D Minor," and accompanied F. Nathaniel Gatlin, music instructor and director of the university band, in a clarinet presentation, "Sole de Concours." Miss Barbara Griggs, student, sang Dalcroze's "L'Oiseau Bleu." Presiding was the host institution's dean, Mrs. Ina A. Bolton, who also gave The Occasion. A formal reception followed at the home of President and Mrs. Scruggs.

The Dean's meeting got under way with an executive board assembly on Wednesday. Thursday's 9 o'clock coffee hour, courtesy of the University Women's League, preceded its 10 o'clock opening session. Dean W. B. Jason of Lincoln, gave greetings to which Dean Ruth Rush, North Carolina State College for Negroes, Durham, gave the response

Discussions of the sessions included "A Layman Look at Personnel Work," Dr. Mable Smythe associate professor of Business Administration, Lincoln university; "Professional Trends in Personnel Administration," Dr. Virginia Simmons Niabongo. Director of Personnel, Tennesse A. and I. State college, Nashville; "Factors in Ethical and Religious Adjustments of College Students,' Dean P. E. Thigpen, State A. and M. college, Normal, Ala.

Tuskegee Institute's (Alabama) Dean Jean E. Fairfax presented "Some Areas of Research Pertinent to the Dean's Work," followed by "The Dean and Principle' by Dean Hilda A. Davis. "Education for Marriage" was discussed by Mr. Henry Borman, chair of the Division of Home and Family Living, Stephens college, Columbia, Mo.

Discussion leaders were: Dean Vivian F. Bell, Agricultural and Technical college, Greensboro, N C.; Miss L. R. Decoursey, Acting Dean of Women, Howard university, Washington, D. C.

Committee meetings began the activities of Friday, March 30. Dean Inez Jenkins of Dillard university, New Orleans, La., presided at the morning session where Miss Mary D. Shane of Nashville's Fisk university discussed "The Factors of Workable Freshman Counseling Program" and Miss Ethel Marie Miles, Acting Dean of Women, Hampton Institute, Va., was the leader of the open debate. 4-6-45

The director of Kansas Receiving Home for Children, Atchison, Kas., Dr. Bert A. Nash, elaborated upon the subject "The Problems in Youth Development." The session concluded with a panel "What the Student Expects of the Progressive College Now and After the War" by Miss Edith Ginson, Dean of Women, Morris Brown college, Atlanta, Ga. Participants were Misses Carlis Mays, A. and M. college, Pine Bluff; Mary Louise Milner, Fisk university, Enid W. Carey Fisk university, Clara Etta Tompkins and Hortense Watkins, both of Stowe Teachers college, and Fanniedell Peoples, Lincoln university.

Many Colleges Represented

"Opportunity in Nursing" by Miss Ruth E. Miller, Consultant, Division of Nurse Education, U. S. Public Health Service, began the afternoon discussion Friday. An afternoon motorcade to Stephens college, white, Columbia, Mo., as guests of the Division of Home and Family Living on that campus, was enjoyed by the deans and visitors. 4-6-45

Concluding the convention, Dean Mayme U. Foster, president of the association, Fisk university, presided at the All Association formal dinner held in the university cafeteria. Here Dean Leander L. Boykins, Dean of Students, Hampton institute, Va., spoke on "The Responsibility from a Man's Point of View." From the head of the Department of Modern Languages at Alabama A. and M. college came Mrs. J. F. Drake, who delivered the concluding address of the conference. Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, head, department of Home Economics, Howard university, gave a report of the Atlanta conference on Plans and Programs in Higher Education of Negro Women. "Lest We Forget" was given by Dean Jane Hope Lyons of Spelman.

Mayme U. Foster, president of Association and Dean of Women at Fisk, Rebekah Jeffries, Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va.; Inez Jenkins, Dillard university, New Orleans, La., and Ruth Rush presided at the various meetings of the conference 4-6-45

The time and place of the next meeting will be subsequently announced by the executive board.

25u-1945 Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes

Educators Meet In Nashville Elect Winston Douglas Head

The Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Va.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Educators, high school and college instructors and administrators attending the 12th annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes here Dec. 6-7 at Fisk University heard addresses by Dr. Charles H. Wesley, Dr. J. T. Whittaker, and Dr. Rayford W. Logan on various phases of the convention theme: "Conversion-Problems and Opportunities," elected Winston Douglas of Norfolk new president.

Dr. Logan, professor of history at Howard University, decried in his chapel address the continuation of the exploitation of darker peoples by the white race and warned that the development and use of the atomic bomb by these exploited peoples might mean the destruction of civilization if the exploitation continues.

OPENING DISCUSSION

12-15-45

Dr. Whittaker, professor of geography, George Peabody College, discussed at the opening session —"Resource-Use Education in Southern Colleges," and Dr. Wesley, president of Wilberforce in his address at the banquet Thursday evening emphasized the importance of technological and scientific training and participation by colleges and high schools.

While there was a difference of opinion among educators attending the convention as to the wisdom of establishing regional graduate schools for Negroes in the South, the majority of those expressing an opinion were definitely opposed to the idea. They argued that such schools would tend to encourage and perpetuate segregation and would thus not be in harmony with the Gaines decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court.

12-15-45

PANEL DISCUSSIONS

There were panel discussions on "Current Issues in the Medical, Dental, and Pharmaceutical Education of Negroes," "What Should Be Our Position Toward the Current Alternative Proposals for the Provision of Graduate and Professional Education of Negroes by Southern States?" "Recent Developments in Interracial Relationships," and "Peace Conference Relationships."

The various commissions made their reports and officers were elected for the ensuing year. Officers elected in addition to Mr. Douglas were Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president, Shaw University, vice president; S. E. Duncan, principal, Reidsville, N. C. High School, vice president, L. S. Cozart, Barber Scotia College, Concord, N. C., secretary-treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Members of the executive committee are Principal I. B. Bryant, Houston, Texas; President Felton Clark, Southern University; Principal W. T. Davenport, Howard High School, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Dean K. W. Greene, South Carolina A. and M. College; Dr. A. G. Macklin, State high school counsellor, Virginia State College; Dean A. L. Turner, North Carolina College, and President H. C. Trenholm, State College, Montgomery, Ala.

In accepting his election to the presidency, Mr. Douglas said that he was in sufficient "control of my thought" despite the joy he was experiencing "to express my gratitude and appreciation for the step which you have taken in elevating me to this position of high honor." He pledged his support to the "high ideals of service and achievement of this organization."

SONS PRESENT

12-15-45

Witnessing the installation of Mr. Douglas to the presidency were Winston A. Douglas Jr., and Cromwell C. Douglas, the former one of whom came by plane to be on hand for the event. Cromwell is a thrid year medical student at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., and Winston is a chemical engineer at Dayton, Ohio.

The members of the convention were given a hearty welcome by President Thomas E. Jones of Fisk University. Music for the banquet was furnished by Fisk Jubilee Singers. The Fisk Choir sang at the chapel program on Friday.

Lincoln University, Pa. and Wilberforce Universities are new members of the organization. The 140 representatives attending the sessions came from 51 colleges and 105 high schools in 13 southern states.

The association will meet next year in December at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

PRINCIPAL 19 YEARS

12-15-45

A graduate of Lincoln University (Pa.), Mr. Douglas holds the M. A. degree from Columbia University where he has done work on his doctorate degree. He has been principal at the Norfolk high school for 18 years and previously served as dean at St. Paul Normal School for three years.

He is a member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, the Alpha Beta chapter of the Boule, and chairman of the committee of management of the Norfolk YMCA. He holds various other memberships and has been active in local and state civic, social and educational organizations for a number of years.

The Journal & Guide

Norfolk Va.

ELECTED ASSOCIATION HEAD — Winston Douglass, principal of the Booker T. Washington High School, Norfolk, Va., who was elected president of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes at its 12th annual convention last week in Nashville, Tenn. Story on Page 4. 12-15-45

25u-1945

Regional Professional Teachers

Regional Meeting Of Teachers Held At A. and I. Feb 24.

Nashville Globe
Tenn
3-9-45

The Regional Professional Teachers Meeting, held at A. and I. State College on February 24 brought together teachers from the nine counties, of Davidson, Macon Maury, Rutherford, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale, Williamson and Wilson for a one-day session, was helpful and inspiring.

The meeting was presided over by Prof. S. G. Green, principal of the high school at Murfreesboro and he handled the session with splendid ability, refusing to let any "windy orators" monopolize the valuable time of those who had something to contribute to the enlightenment of the teachers.

"Improvement of Reading in Elementary Schools" was presented by Dr. Ulin Leavell, an expert in that subject, from Peabody College. The discussion leaders was Miss Eunice S. Matthew of State College.

'Teacher planning to Obtain the Best Results" was an especially enlightening topic, as presented by Dr. Lewis Armstrong of Peabody College, and notably summarized by Drs. George W. Gore of State College and George N. Redd of Fisk University.

A review of the G. I. Bill was given by G. B. Thackston of the state department and a brief statement was made by W. E. Turner of the State Education Department at the close of the meeting.

25u-1945

Southern Negro Conference for Equalization of Education- Alabama

Meet In Memphis May 19th

Houston, Texas Informer

4-21-45

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Commission of the Southern Negro Conference for Equalization of Educational Opportunities met in Montgomery, Saturday, April 14, in executive session and voted to call a meeting of the general body in Memphis for May 19. The body also voted to recommend that a $100,000 budget be raised in the South to begin immediately on the program of working equalization.

RECOMMENDATIONS

4-21-45

It was also recommended that state organizations be authorized; that legal committees in each state and region be set up; and that Dr. Horace Mann Bond, chairman of the Research Committee, be authorized to set up committees in each state to proceed with his plan for research.

The commission also decided to authorize the secretary, Dr. Reid Jackson, to invite cross sections from all Negro organizations to send representatives to the Memphis meeting. The aim there was to enlarge and broaden the membership as well as the organizational structure.

The commission drew from the minutes an official statement of the purposes and aims of the Jackson meeting, and ordered it to be printed forthwith and sent out to all persons interested in education in the South. 4-21-45

The commission also accepted the Gaines decision as the basis of its position in this task of getting equal educational opportunities and facilities on all phases for Negroes. The commission refused to adopt or in any way take up substitutes, such as out-of-state scholarships, regional colleges, or interchange scholarships from one state to the other.

The sentiment of the commission was the same as the sentiment of the body at Jackson, which was to try first to work out amicably in the various states a program for equalization. As soon as it is evident that the states are not willing, in good faith, to enter upon for equalization, the commission is pledged to bring action. As a third concomitant, the commission reaffirmed its determination to work with the legal department of the NAACP in every instance of lawsuits, and wherever any suit has been brought on the equalization basis, to try to join with the organizations which have taken the initiative rather than to try to supersede or to clash with any body in the same field.

Memphis World

—Photo by R. H. Hooks, Sr.

EDUCATORS-PUBLISHERS MEET . . . for the second time within five weeks to further determine the best course of action to bring about an equalization of educational opportunities for Negroes of the South. Organized in Jackson, Miss., as the Southern Negro Conference for the Equalization of Educational Opportunities, the body held its second meeting last weekend in Memphis with LeMoyne College, the local offices of the Pittsburgh Courier, and the Chicago Defender, and the Memphis World as hosts.

5-18-45

The conference, during the Memphis session, went on record opposing professorships, out-of-state subsidy, and other provisions not in keeping with the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the Lloyd Gaines Case, and to the end of implementing the decision in the Lloyd Gaines Case approved proposal for a $100,000.00 Equalization Fund to carry on lawsuits wherever and whenever necessary.

Membership in the conference is not limited to educators and newspapermen, but interested individuals or organizations in other fields of endeavor.

Seven states were represented at the Called Session in Mmphis. The general officers present were: Carter Wesley, publisher of the Houston, Texas, Informer chain of newspapers, who presided as president (front row, right end); Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith, of Lexington, Ky., front row, vice-president; C. A. Scott, general manager of the Scott Newspaper Syndicate, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., vice-president, shown in back row; Dr Reid E. Jackson, of Southern University, front, second from right end, executive secretary; Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College (second row, second from right end), treasurer.

5-18-45

Among other educational leaders present were: Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State College; Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, president of Arkansas State College; Dr. J. F. Drake, president of Alabama A. and M. College; Prof. C. B. Temple, agriculturist from Kentwood, La.; and Dr. Hollis F. Price, president of LeMoyne College; and Prof. Blyden Jackson, Louisville educator.

Two prominent labor leaders at the conference were: Ernest J. Wright of New Orleans, La., and Edward Gallagher of Houston, Texas.

Journalists, aside from officers included Frank L. Stanley, publisher of the Louisville (Ky) Defender; Emory O. Jackson, managing editor of the Birmingham (Ala.) World; Lucius L. Jones, managing editor of the Louisiana Edition of the Pittsburgh Courier; Percy Greene, editor of the Jackson (Miss.) Advocate; Fred Miller, editor of the Mound Bayou (Miss.) Leader; M. S. Stuart, well known columnist, and Mrs. Dora Stacker, manager, Memphis office of the Pittsburgh Courier, and staff members of the Memphis World newspaper. 5-18-45

Dr. J. E. Walker, president of Universal Life, Dr. N. M. Watson, superintendent of Terrell Memorial hospital, and Rev. W. H. T. Brewster, Jr., were among well-known local leaders who attended the meeting as guests. Lewis O. Swingler, managing editor of the Memphis World, had charge of local arrangements.

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50 Delegates Attend Southern Governors' Meet

Atlanta World

COLUMBUS, Ga (SNS

Fifty delegates from 12 Southern states, (Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Oklahoma, Virginia and Louisiana) were expected to attend the two-day session of the Southwide Planning Committee of the Southern Governors' Conference in Birmingham Friday and Saturday.

Meeting in Memphis, Tenn., last Saturday, members of the Southern Negro Conference for the Equalization of Educational Opportunities, drafted a statement to be presented by a 3-man delegation at either this or a future meeting of the S. G. C.

5-22-45

Bitterly opposed to the regional university plan, and frowning upon out-of-state subsidies, the S. N. C. E. E. O. is expected to request of the Dixie Governors, if they get a hearing, that the 'Gaines Decision' be used as a guide to higher education for Negroes.

Three tentative general subjects had been announced for discussion at this meeting:

1. Reconversion: Veterans' assistance, utilization of war industries, small industry development.

2. State planning: Community surveys, public works program, including highways, parks and building programs.

Education, health, social problems; resources, including agriculture, mineral, water power and industrial. 5-22-45

3. Regional planning: Co-ordination of activities in the fields of transportation, resreach, health, education, Federal Government and power

Commission Asks $100,000 for Educational Equality

AFRO-AMERICAN 4-28-45

HARRY CLARK, SR.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The commission of the Southern Negro Conference for Equalization of Educational Opportunities voted in executive session here last week at State Teachers' College to recommend that a $100,000 budget be raised in the South for immediate work on equalization.

It recommended also the establishment of State organizations, along with legal committees in each State and region, and authorized Dr. Horace M. Bond, research committee chairman, to form committees in each State to proceed with his plan.

Gaines's Case Barometer

Dr. Reid E. Jackson, conference secretary, was empowered to invite cross-sections from all colored organizations to send representatives to the next meeting at Memphis, Tenn., on May 19, to broaden the membership and organizational structure.

The commission accepted the Gaines decision as the basis of its position in getting equal educational opportunities and facilities in all phases for colored people, and refused to adopt substitutes, such as out-of-State scholarships and regional colleges. 4-28-45

A statement of purpose and means for inplementation of resolutions adopted at the organizational meeting recenty in Jackson, Miss., was ordered printed for immediate circulation among persons interested in education in the South.

25u-1945

Southern Negro Conference for Equalization of Educational Opportunities

Editors and Teachers To Meet Again

Weekly Review
5-5-45

Memphis has been selected as next meeting place for the joint session of publishers and educators to consider ways and means for equalizing educational opportunities for Negroes. Carter Wesley publisher of the Houston(Texas) Informer, president of the newly organized Southern Negro Conference For Equalization of Educational Opportunities, has set the date for Saturday, May 12th.

The one-day session will be held at LeMoyne College of which Dr. Hollis F. Price is president. Serving as immediate hosts of the Conference will be LeMoyne, The Memphis World Newspaper, the Memphis offices of the Chicago Defender and the Pittsburgh Courier. They will be given assistane in entertaining delegates and visitors by both the Senior and Junior Chambers of Commerce. 5-5-45

Composed of both educators and newspaper men, the Conference is the outgrowth of the meeting held last month in Jackson, Mississippi, March 24th during which time the conferees discussed virtually every phase of educational deficiencies as they relate to Negroes in the South. The Jackson meeting centered around low salaries for teachers, inferior quipment, inadequate curriculur offerings, and other subjects affecting the educational advancement of the Negro child. 5-5-45

Proposals coming out of this session in Jackson, Mississippi, were sent to all the Southern Governors, who expressed a desire to take action on the problems of Negro education during their 1944 conference.

Equalization Conference In Memphis Set Forward To May 12th

Weekly Review
Birmingham Rep.
5-5-45

SCOTLANDVILLE, La. — The date for the second annual meeting of the Southern Negro Conference for Equilization of Educational opportunities, originally announced for Saturday, May 19, has been changed to Saturday, May 12, Dr. Reid E. Jackson, secretary of the organization, announced. LeMoyne college, Memphis, will be hosts to the meeting to be attended by representatives from Negro schools, churches, labor, press, and civic groups. The conference, sponsored by the Southern and western regions of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, follows up an organizational meeting held at Jackson College last month.

The change in date for the meeting, stated Dr. Jackson, was due to the desire on the part of the executive commission of the group to complete approval of a statement of position that could be forwarded to the Southern Governors Conference, scheduled to meet in Birmingham for May 18. 5-5-45

"I should like to make it clear," further declared Dr. Jackson "that the Southern Negro Conference is dedicated to joining hands with those many forces in the South who realize that the Gaines decision must be implemented to the letter in the equalization of educational opportunities for the Negro in the South, but also all other minority elements disadvantaged by geographical enviromental circumstances. The first approach, in an equalization program should be an objective appraisal of scientific fact-finding data showing the need for and necessary steps to the early elimination of discrepancies in educational opportunities. Court action not only should be a last resort but also should be unnecessary, if the southern states will meet this problem honestly and squarely. I believe we can do it."

South Challenged To Achieve Its Goal Of Equality Of Education

Louisiana Weekly
5-19-45

Memphis, Tenn., May 17.—For the purpose of determining final recommendations and objectives to be presented before the Southern Governors Conference—either in its forthcoming session Friday, May 18, in Birmingham, Ala., or at a later time provided by that body—the Southern Negro Conference for the Equalization of Educational Opportunities convened in a one-day meeting in LeMoyne college here Saturday with delegates from nine states in attendance. 5-19-45

The conference, representing persons from all walks of life concerned with the equalization of education, challenges the South "to achieve the goals which the South has set for itself in its appeal to the nation as to equality of individual opportunity, while, at the same time, providing for true and complete equality of opportunity within its chosen framework of racial separation."

The equalization body, in its promised action for full equalization in states making no substantialy step toward the equalizing of educational opportunities within their respective areas, opposed regional colleges, exchange professorships, out-of-state subsidy and other provisions not in keeping with the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the Lloyd Gaines case. To that end, the full body, in its session here Saturday, approved the $100,000 equalization fund recommended by its executive committee in a recent meeting in Montgomery, Ala.; endorsed appointment of a legal committee of at least five lawyers—no two from the same state—as well as representatives of the areas affected to associate with one or more attorneys of wide experience in recommending legal action to the conference or its executive commission in the near future; recommended the filing of equalization suits, if necessary, on all levels to eliminate discrimination and deprivations based on race; and the body empowered a committee of three to present its recommendations and views before the Southern Governors Conference.

Other conclusions dealt with the plan of organization and direction of and for the proposed $100,000 equalization fund. Pledges for the fund were received at Saturday's meeting within the membership itself with a top pledge of $250 and several pledges of $100, with numerous other amounts, all individual commitments. There will be responsible committees for soliciting large individual and organizational pledges as well as provisions for mass effort for general contributions. 5-19-45

Officers present were Carter W. Wesley, Houston, Texas, president; C. A. Scott, Atlanta, Ga., and Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith, Lexington, Ky., vice-presidents; Dr. Reid E. Jackson, Southern university, Scotlandville, La., secretary and Dr. R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State college at Frankfort, treasurer.

25u-1945 Virginia Penisula Teachers' Union

Teachers' Union Offers Revised Education Policy

AFRO-AMERICAN 1-6-45

HAMPTON, Va.—Meeting last week at Hampton Institute, the Virginia Peninsula Teachers' Union declared in a statement that any training program for young colored Americans which does not present these problems peculiar to them, fails of its primary objective.

It also added that since the teacher's first duty is to prepare students for living, such a program cannot limit either students or teachers to acceptance of the status quo.

Many instructors at the institute are members of the union, Local 607 of the American Federation of Teachers.

Institution's Obligation

Declaring that an educational institution is obligated to make clear its position and policies both on the campus and in the public mind, the union offered the Institute its seven point program for inclusion in its statement of policies and principles.

The union statement further called for "sober judgement and practical experience, not only in defining and applying a policy for the education of colored, but also for adequately presenting this policy to the public."

Participation by All

Urging Hampton Institute to welcome the "exposure of students to all sides of controversial questions," it also advocated that it encourage "active participation by members of the Hampton, staff and student body in the struggle to secure true democracy for all people."

In conclusion, the union statement urged that the rights and obligations of the staff members in executing the suggested principles and policies be those approved by the Association of American Colleges, in which Hampton Institute holds membership.

25v-1945 Georgia

Ga. Principals Meet This Week

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—(S N S)—The eighth annual conference of Georgia Principals of Elementary and Secondary Schools will be held at Georgia State College, Savannah, Friday and Saturday, November 30-December 1. 11-30-45

Among the principal speakers will be Dr. Alfonso Elder, director of the School of Education, Atlanta University, who will speak on "A Graduate Training Program for Principals"; Oscar H. Joiner, state school supervisor; Sam Clemons, supervisor of Schoolhouse Planning, State Department of Education, Atlanta; C. L. Harper, executive-secretary, and Isaac Washington, president of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association; W. H. Brown, director of Secondary School Study.

11-30-45

A state organization of principals is slated for perfection. The Moultrie School will present a symposium on "A School Looks At Its Program".

GA. TEACHERS ELECT DR. BROWN NEW EDITOR

The Afro American 12-15-45

ALBANY, Ga. (ANP) — Dr. Aaron Brown, president of the Albany State College, has been elected editor of the Herald, official organ of the Georgia State Teachers and Educational Association. Baltimore, Md.

25

25v-1945 Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers

LEADERS OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION OF NEGRO TEACHERS

St. Louis Argus, Mo. 11-9-45

Members of the Executive Committee of the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers who met Wednesday at the Pine Street Y. They are, left to right:

First row: G. D. Brantley, C. C. Hubbard, Zaid Lenoir, Rebecca Crawford, Pearl Schwartz, (pres.); C. B. Broussard, Adele DeBoe, Mary F. Woods, Daisy Baker.

Second row: Wilbert Berry, Earl D. Thomas U. S. Donaldson, Harold Gray, Emily Russell Arsania Williams, Lillian Booker, Leland G. Smith.

Third row: John A. Clair, A. C. Shropshire.

—Staff Photo

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Attention On Education For Peace

St Louis Argus

"Education for Permanent Peace" is the theme of the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers, holding its Sixtieth Annual Convention in St. Louis this week Nov. 7-10. Sessions are being held at Stowe Teachers College, Turner Open Air School and Washington Technical High School.

11-9-45

Dr. Gans Speaks

Dr. Roma Gans, Professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City was speaker at the general session, open to the public Thursday evening, Nov. 8. A band concert was given by Sumner High School Band from 7:30-8:30 p.m. Vocal music for the evening was furnished by Sumner High School A Capella Choir, Wirt D. Walton, director.

Memorial services were held at 11[illegible] o'clock Thursday morning with C. C. Hubbard, Principal of Hubbard High School, Sedalia, Mo. delivering the memorial address. Also speaker at the eleven o'clock session was the Rev. Fr. Patrick Malloy, Visitation Church, St. Louis. Music was furnished by the Douglas High School Choir, Webster Groves.

At the afternoon college session, the subject, "Is Compulsory Military Training Feasible for students in Postwar America?" was discussed by Samuel Hamer, Lincoln Jr. College, Miss Veda Green, Stowe Teachers College, Miss Anna L. Miller, Western Seminary and Mrs. Frances M. Payne, Lincoln University. The "Implications of War Time Accelerated Training for a Permanent Education Program" were discussed by Dr. Harold Lee, Lincoln University, Charles E. Scott, Stowe Teachers College and James A. Scott, Director, Elementary Education, St. Louis, and W. R Tillman, Lincoln Jr. College.

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Conclude Friday

General session, will be held Friday afternoon at three o'clock Atty. David Grant, legal adviser for the MSANT, will discuss the "New Constitution As it Relates to the Legislative Program of the Association." At 8 o'clock the general session will be devoted to musical presentations.

Departmental sessions are being held throughout each day with lectures and demonstrations.

Varied and interesting are the exhibits which include, teachers aids and devices, pupil achievements, industrial arts, photographs of classroom activities, Jr. Red Cross and textbooks.

Mrs. Virgie E. Mason New President Of Mid-State Teachers

The Nashville Globe

Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Virgie E. Mason was elected president of the Middle Tennessee Colored Teachers Association, defeating the incumbent Prof. C. D. Stamps in a lively election of officers of the body, which held a one-day session at Pearl High school on Friday of last week. In another contest, Prof. George Brooks, popular principal of Burt High school, Clarksville, defeated Prof. W. H. Fort principal of Ford Greene school for the office of vice president. 10-26-45

The new president is a capable teacher in Washington Junior High school and brings to the office many splendid ideas for making the association a big event for 1946.

Other officers elected were Miss Sadie Ruth Galloway, Nashville, secretary; Miss Virginia M. Mason, Nashville, assistant secretary; and Miss F. M. Banks, Nashville, treasurer; Prof. R. T. Butler of Murfreesboro was re-elected a member of the executive committee and Mrs. Mildred Hale Freeman of Nashville succeeded to the post vacated by Prof. William H. Fort, who had been secretary but whose term expired this year. Mrs. Freeman thus joins Mrs. Carrie Denny, also of Nashville, to give women teachers two representatives on the executive committee, which is composed of nine members.

Friday's session was filled with activities, however no night session of the association was held this year. In former years, the night session was the time for an address by a speaker of national repute. Many teachers were disappointed, it is learned, because of not getting an opportunity to hear a great inspirational address. It is probable however, this will not be the case next year, under the administration of Mrs. Mason, the new president. 10-26-45

A panel discussion, with "Victorious Living Through Education," was introduced by Prof. J. C. Hull. The participants were Mr. Jasper C. Horne, on Housing; Dr. Michael J. Bent on Health, and Physical Education; Mr. R. N. Chenault on Basic Fundamentals in Education; Mr. P. V. Jewel and Mr. J. E. Binns, Jr., on Trends in Industrial Education. 10-26-45

Mr. Horne cited vital statistics which related that out of the four projects in Nashville, which housed 1,578 families there are only 787 families included. He concluded that housing will advance only when the need is recognized and fulfilled.

Mr. Jewel and Mr. Binns discussed the demands and expectations of vocational education and advised that too much stress could not be placed upon it.

Dr. Michael Bent, discussed the importance of food, clothing and proper health protection on the daily life of an individual.

Mr. Chenault stressed the importance of accepting the child where you find him and caring for individual differences.

25v-1945

Virginia

Negro Teachers' Group Changes Its Name

Richmond Times Dispatch

Richmond, Va.

A 58-year-old professional body of Negro teachers has changed its name from Virginia State Teachers' Association to Virginia Association for Education.

The change was made so that the organization could include the entire program of schools and teaching — school secretaries, school nurses, custodians, bus drivers and others as well as teachers. 11-28-45

25V

Providing for general expansion, the teachers also have approved a plan presented by Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Virginia State College, Petersburg, for raising $21,000 by the end of 1946 to purchase and renovate a building in Richmond which will serve as permanent headquarters.

Resolutions adopted by the body requested that the State Department of Education be partitioned to distribute funds to the counties and cities in Virginia in such a way that these funds actually will be used on a basis of equality and fairness in the Negro as well as the white schools.

25w-1945

Florida

Why A Graduate Study Centre For Negro Teachers In Miami?

Miami Whip

Fla.

The recent announcement that Mr. Wm. M. Cooper, Director of Extension and Summer Study at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia, spent several days in Miami two weeks ago completing arrangements for the opening of a graduate study centre for Negro teachers in Miami, Dade county and Florida, should be a matter of deep concern to every Negro in the State of Florida.

For, according to the most reliable information we have been able to obtain, this new, proposed set-up is to be in cooperation with the University of Miami and the Dade County Board of Education. While this arrangement may be deemed an "ideal" one in the opinion of the aforenamed sponsors, it certainly raises a question of doubt in our minds.

3-10-45

First of all, it should be the State's responsibility to provide adequate facilities for advanced study, and not the responsibility of the local school board. Further, it should not be necessary to go outside the state of Florida for a director, or "stooge" for such a project, when we have within our own state institutions of higher learning, men and women who are fully qualified and competent as any member of the faculties of Miami University or Hampton Institute.

It seems to us that the School Board of Miami is attempting to adopt some sort or curb to offset teachers in our schools going away each summer to the leading universities in the north, where they are receiving degrees from N. Y. U., Columbia, Chicago, Ohio State and other leading universities on a wide scale each summer.

We doubt seriously that this proposed set-up is anything other than subterfuge behind which the school board will be able to maneuver certain designs of their own which may not be for the advancement of our teachers.

3-10-45

Our reason for making this conclusion is that we do not believe that any of our leading educators were called into conference prior to the formation of this set-up.

Denies Jury in Ga. Teacher Pay Suit

Afro-American

ATLANTA (ANP)—A petition of the Atlanta Board of Education for a jury trial in the equalization of pay case filed by Samuel L. Davis, local teacher, on behalf of himself and other teachers similarly discriminated aganist, has been denied. 1-6-45

Federal Judge Marvin E. Underwood, Friday flatly turned down the board's plea, ruling that "this is a case of equity and no jury is required" Baltimore, Md.

"It" is within the discretion of the court, Judge Underwood's decision read, "to ask the assistance of a jury in cases where a jury might be helpful. In this case the issues of fact appears to be simple and I do not think any good purpose would be served by summoning a jury."

Negro Leaders Ask Segregated 'Equality'

Chicago Defender
5-26-45

MEMPHIS—Fifty Negro leaders launched a $100,000 drive here last week to combat educational inequalities in the south.

The leaders, representatives of nine states, assembled at the Southern Negro conference for the Equalization of Educational opportunities at LeMoyne college. Avowedly not an organization for tearing down the south's segregation policy, the group explained its aim as "true and complete equality of opportunity" within the south's chosen framework of racial separation."

Miss Rebecca M. Johnson First Vice Principal in Springfield

Afro-American
6-16-45

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — The Springfield school committee approved the appointment this week of Miss Rebecca M. Johnson as assistant principal of the Washington school—the highest position a colored teacher has ever attained in this city. In recommending the selection of the former junior high school instructor, Dr. John Oranrud, superintendent of schools, said that Miss Johnson was "one of the most brilliant teachers in the system."

The new assistant principal is a native of Springfield and received her schooling at Technical High School and Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. Later, she did advanced study at Northwestern University, Springfield College, and Boston University. 6-16-45

Her subsequent history included several years of teaching at Booker T. Washington High School in Columbia, S.C., and a period as educational director for women under the NYA in Orangeburg and in Charleston, S.C. At one time she also taught in the summer school for teachers in the latter city.

25x-1945

Teachers Paid $48 a Month, Senators Told

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
1-31-45

Rural Education Struggles Described

Washington. Jan. 30 (AP)—Senators got a glimpse today into rural America where teachers struggle along to educate the children on salaries ranging from $48 to $90 a month.

Three women gave the Senate Education Committee the picture from their own experiences, in support of a bill authorizing $300,000,000 a year in federal subsidies to schools.

There was the trim-figured and youthful Mrs. Margaret Daniel of Richmond, Ark., principal of a three-room school where she and two assistants teach 65 pupils in eight grades.

'High Pay' Is $1,260.

She's one of the "highly paid" members of her profession in Arkansas, she said, receiving $1,260 a year.

"The only reason I can get by is that I live with my parents," she said.

Lacking funds, she testified, teachers painted the walls and the woodwork of their schoolhouse in which a wood stove supplies the only heat.

She was followed by Miss Wilma Puchurch of Pershing School, in Douglas County, Nebraska, who, after 16 years as a teacher, now draws $1,125 a year.

It's hard going, she said, what with paying a tithe to the church and trying to feed and clothe herself.

1-31-45

"I've been offered lots of jobs for twice as much money," she conceded, "but somebody must teach the children," she said.

The lot of Florence Christmas, a Negro principal at Antioch School in Copiah County, Mississippi, attracted even more Senatorial curiosity.

She teaches the fifth to eighth grades for $60 a month. In the summer she gets more than that in a week working in a factory.

"Why teach then?" she was asked. The reply came proudly:

"It's my profession."

25x-1945

Negro Teacher's Plea Will Be Aired In Court

Birmingham News

The motion of the Jefferson County Board of Education for dismissal of a suit for declaratory judgment against race discrimination in teachers' salaries was overruled by U. S. District Judge T. A. Murphree Friday and trial date was set for 10 a.m. March 20 in Federal Court. 2-24-45

The suit, filed first in March, 1942, by William J. Bolden, Negro teacher, charges Negro teachers are being paid less than white teachers possessing the same training and experience and that this difference in pay is on the basis of race. Birmingham, Ala.

Bolden is seeking an injunction restraining the county board from discriminating because of race or color in the fixing of salaries.

U. S. Judge Takes Six Minutes To Equalize Salaries

Atlanta World

4-28-45

Atlanta, Ga.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (SNS) — It took only six minutes Friday for United States Judge J. A. Murphree to execute the consent decree restraining the Jefferson County Board of Education here from using salary differentials based upon race and color.

Officials of the board of education Thursday signed a decree issued by Judge Murphree, restraining the board, its agents and Superintendent J. E. Bryan from paying discriminatory salaries to Negro principals and teachers on account of race and color. 4-28-45

Operation of the decree is to become effective at the beginning of the school term in September this year. Thus, the salary suit filed by William J. Bolden in March of 1942 was formally settled at 10 a. m. Friday when Judge Murphree and Attorneys Arthur D. Shores, of this city and Thurgood Marshall, of the national staff of the NAACP, of New York, for the plaintiff, signed the document without the necessity of a trial.

U. S. Decision Bans Salary Discrimination

Montgomery Advertiser

Ala. 4-28-45

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 27. —(AP)—Federal Judge T. A. Murphree ruled today that the Jefferson County (Birmingham) Board of Education could not make salary discriminations against negro teachers on account of their race.

The decision, in the form of an injunction against the board, held, however, that the board retained its right to fix salaries based on qualifications and merits of the individual teachers. 4-28-45

School Superintendent John E. Bryan termed the decision "fair," and said it would not be appealed.

Judge Murphree's decree, effective with the beginning of the new school term in September, called the board's present salary policy against negro instructors as "unlawful and unconstitutional and in violation of the equal protective clause of the 14th Amendment." Bryan asserted the decision would place "increasingly heavy financial obligations on the board," but added that it "intends to cooperate in every way to be fair to negro teachers and not to discriminate against them." 4-28-45

Similar decisions have been handed down in other U. S. district courts in southern states.

The injunction petition here was brought by William J. Olden, a negro school principal. He was represented by negro counsel.

Negro Teachers' Pay

Birmingham News

The ruling of Judge T. A. Murphree in the Federal Court in Birmingham last week that no salary discriminations can be made by the Jefferson County Board of Education against Negro teachers simply on the basis of race is in line with similar decisions in other United States Courts in the South. Obviously it is in line with the constitution. This was a "consent" decree, meaning that it was not contested by the board. 5-1-45

Dr. John E. Bryan, county superintendent of schools, terms the decision fair and has announced that it will not be appealed. He said the ruling, which is in the form of an injunction against the board, would place "increasingly heavy financial obligations on the board," but that it "intends to cooperate in every way to be fair to Negro teachers and not to discriminate against them."

This decision, it should be understood, applies simply to discrimination on the basis of race. We do not see how the court could have ruled otherwise. This principle should by now be so clearly established, in view of this and other decisions, that it should be generally accepted, without the necessity of court action. 5-1-45

Of course, this ruling does not affect the authority of the board to fix the salaries of individual teachers on the basis of their responsibilities, qualifications and records. That is as it should be.

The principle of justice and non-discrimination which has been affirmed is clearly in accordance with unmistakable constitutional intent. There should be no further question about it anywhere in this country.

Alabama

Alabama Teachers Win Equal Pay Suit

Defender — Chicago, Ill.

5-5-45

By JOHN LeFLORE
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The South's caste system was further weakened last Friday when Federal Judge T. A. Murphree of the U. S. District court declared "unlawful and unconstitutional" salary differentials based upon the race of Jefferson county school teachers.

The decision means that beginning with the new school term in September, Negro and white teachers' salaries must be equal when they have equal qualifications and merits.

A final decree by consent signed by Judge Murphree states that colored teachers of Jefferson county must be paid the same salaries as white teachers when they have the same qualifications as the white teachers.

It was rendered in the case of William J. Bolden, principal of the Leeds school, who was represented by Thurgood Marshall of New York, N.A.A.C.P. special counsel, and Arthur D. Shores of this city. 5-5-45

The decree was signed after an agreement between Harvey DeRamus, white, Jefferson county attorney representing the school board, and Attys. Marshall and Shores. It cited decisions by other federal courts which established the principle that the 14th amendment prohibits any distinction because of race in the fixing of salaries of public school teachers.

Dr. John E. Bryan, superintendent of Jefferson county public schools, agreed that the decision was fair and said that no appeal would be taken. He said that as a result of the decision "increasingly heavy financial obligations" would be added to the board and will have to be met through increased appropriations. He gave assurances, however, that the school board intends to co-operate in every way to be fair to Negro teachers and "not to discriminate against them."

Hayse Tucker Pens Formula For Raising Pay Of Teachers

Montgomery Advertiser

3-4-

By ATTICUS MULLIN

Alabama teachers will be given $3,500,000 increase in their salaries for the next two years, provided Gov. Sparks and the Legislature accept a recommended appropriation for the next biennium out of the Alabama special educational trust fund. Finance Director Tucker has submitted to Gov. Sparks a recommendation dealing with the entire educational trust fund together with its disposal. 3-4-45

Mr. Tucker recommends for the two years an increase in the appropriation to the fund of $4,411,000. This increase would come from an appropriation from the fund of an amount equal to actual collections for the year 1943 and 1944. This would amount to $911,000. He would appropriate any surplus accruing as of Sept. 30 in the special educational trust fund above fixed appropriations to the succeeding year. This estimated increase would amount in 1945 and available for next year to the fund of $2,000,000. This would make up the total of $4,411,000.

"It is recommended," he says in his memorandum to the Governor, "that this increased appropriation be allocated as follows:

"1. Two hundred and fifteen thousand, eight hundred and ninety-six dollars conditional appropriation at present out of the General Fund to the institutions of higher learning to be absorbed by the Special Educational Trust Fund. 3-4-45

"2. Three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars be allocated to teachers' sick leave pay.

"3. Three hundred thousand be allocated for an increase in vocational education (returning veterans).

"4. Thirty-four thousand dollars be allocated as an increase to A. and M. Institute.

"5. Twenty thousand dollars be allocated as an increase to Montgomery Teachers' College.

"6. Twenty-five thousand dollars be allocated as an increase to the Gadsden School of Trades (returning veterans).

"7. That the balance of this increase which is $3,491,104 be allocated to the minimum school program—teachers' salaries only."

Ala. Plans 'Classified' but Biased Teachers' Pay Scale

Afro-American

6-9-45

BIRMINGHAM (ANP).—The new salary schedule proposed by the Jefferson County Board of Education, as published May 26 in the daily press, provides for discriminatory pay based upon classification of teachers trained in "accredited" colleges and those graduated from "approved" institutions.

Graduates from colleges rated "A" by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools will be paid higher salaries than graduates from non "A" colleges, from which some eighty per cent of the colored teachers are drawn.

Plan Favors Whites

While the same plan applies to white teachers, only a few fall into this class, and they can be taken care of by other means, such as special assignments, etc.

6-9-45

Whereas a majority of the colored teachers were trained at State Teachers College, Montgomery, and Alabama A. and M. College (Normal), not on the "approved" list, all four of the white teacher training colleges are on the "approved" list.

BIRMINGHAM SETS UP JIM CROW TEACHERS PAY SCHEDULE

Miami Whip

6-16-45

BIRMINGHAM—(ANP) — The new salary schedule proopsed by the Jefferson County Board of Education, as published May 26 in the daily press, provides for discriminatory pay based upon teachers trained in "accrediated" colleges and those graduated from "approved" institutions.

Under the plan, graduates from colleges rated "A" by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools are paid higher salaries than graduates from non "A" claas colleges. It is estimated that over 80 per cent of the county Negro teachers are from non "A" colleges.

While the same plan applies to white teachers, only a few fall into this class, and they can be taken care of by other means, For instance, they can be given special assignments.

A majority of the county teachers were trained at State Teachers College (Montgomery) and Alabama A. & M. College (Normal), which are not on the 'approved" list. On the other hand, all four of the white teacher training colleges, Auburn and the Universitv of Alabama, are on the "approved" list.

6-16-45

In other words here is the situation: Teacher X is a graduate from State Teachers College in Montgomery, holds a "B" secondary certificate and Teacher Z is a graduate from Talladega College, holds the same "B" secondary certificate, the latter gets more. The Talladega graduate will get a salary minimum of $115 per month and the State graduate $96 per month, a difference of $19 per month, although both hold the same clas of certificate from the State Department of Education.

6-16-45

According to the release in the daily press, minimum and maximum salaries set up in the schedules are to be based upon "merits." The release adds that "only teachers who show proper professional growth and satisfactory progress in their work will be entitled to advancement under the proposed schedule."

25x-1945 Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia

Columbia School Board Sued For Equal Salaries

Black Dispatch
Okla. City, Okla.
2-17-45

COLUMBIA, S. C. (ANP)—The Columbia school board was sued Tuesday morning by Albert N. Thompson, fourth grade teacher in the Booker T. Washington Heights school in a complain filed in the U. S. District court asking for a permanent injunction against the payment of unequal salaries. Declaring Thompson acted for himself and other Negro teachers in Richland County School district No. 1, the complaint listed as defendants: J. Hpward Gibbers, W. E. McNulty, Frank W. Bradley, W. J. Kennan, Jr., J. C. Heslop, Fred Mayes, Lott Lawson as commissioners and A. C. Flora, superintendent of schools.

2-17-45

The action came almost a year after Federal Judge J. Waites Waring issued a consent decree last Feb. 14 against the Charleston School board in behalf of Miss Viola Louise Duvall, ordering equalization of salaries within a two-year period. Atty. S. Morgan, of Orangeburg, associated with Thurgood Marshall, special NAACP counsel, are counsel for the plaintiff.

2-17-45

Atty. Harold P. Boulware, the counsel for the state NAACP conference but now in the army, by accident was home on furlough and filed the complaint papers with the U. S. district court clerks office Tusday morning. He was counsel for the Charleston case.

The Columbia case came after several attempts to obtain equalization voluntarily had failed. Immediately after the Charleston decision, the state general assembly went into secret sessions and in the closing moments passed a bill demanding that future cases begin with local school boards, move to the state board of education, then to the court of common pleas and on up through state courts before entering the federal court. In September the county board heard petitions from Mr. Thompson and Mrs. R. Rebecca Monteith Roberts of the county system in accordance with the new law. The board on Nov. 18 decided there was no discrimination in salaries.

Virginia Teachers Give $1,000 For Newport News Salary Case

Pittsburgh Courier
4-7-45

HAMPTON, Va.—According to J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary of the Virginia State Teachers' Association, representatives of the more than 5,000 members of the colored teachers' association and the Virginia State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at a meeting held in Richmond last week, appropriated the sum of $1,000 to assist the teachers of Newport News to push forward the salary equalization case now before the courts in that city.

This case, styled "Dorothy Roles v. Joseph H. Saunders and the School Board of the city of Newport News," is being tried in the United States District Court presided over by Judge Sterling Hutcheson.

4-7-45

The case involves the matter of whether or not the school board of the city of Newport News has equalized salaries between white and colored teachers as directed by a decision several years ago by the late Justice Way, then presiding judge of the District Court for that section of Virginia.

The plaintiffs, Dorothy Roles and members of the Newport News Negro Teachers Association, are contending before the court that the salaries have not been equalized. Counsel for the teachers are attempting to show numerous instances in which the court's decree has not been complied with.

4-7-45

HEARING ON 26th

The next hearing of the case, which was postponed from March 8, will be on Thursday, April 26. Counsel for the teachers are Dean L. A. Ransome of the Howard University Law School, Washington, D. C.; R. Wendell Walker and W. R. Walker of the law firm of Walker and Walker, of Newport News; Spottswood W. Robinson III, of the law firm of Hill, Martin and Robinson, of Richmond, and Robert H. Cooley, attorney-at-law practicing in the city of Petersburg.

White Student Lauds Equal Pay in S. C.

P.M.
6-2-45

COLUMBIA — A letter from a student at Winthrop College, school for white women at Rock Hill, to Albert N. Thompson, plaintiff in an equal pay suit tried here last week, offered congratulations to the teacher for his action.

6-2-45

A native of South Carolina, the young woman wrote: "May I voice my congratulations for your action and wish for you success in your suit for equal pay for Negro teachers in the Columbia schools. It is a fight that should be carried throughout the entire South.

Columbia Teachers Win Equal Pay Tilt

Atlanta World
6-1-45

COLUMBIA, S. C.---(SNS)
U. S. District Court Judge J. Waites Waring of Charleston who heard arguments in the Columbia equal pay for teachers case April 9, ordered equalization of teacher salaries on the Richland County School District No. 1 trustees and the Columbia School Board in a decision filed in U. S. Court at Charleston Saturday.

6-1-45

While the restraining order does not become effective until April 1. 1946, it required that whatever salaries are arranged by the Columbia School Board must be retroactive to the beginning of the school year, which means that the equal pay order actually becomes effective in September when the 1945-46 term begins.

count of race and color than the

AFFECTS SALARIES ONLY

The order said the Columbia School Board is restrained from paying Negro teachers less on account salary paid white teachers of the same qualifications. experience and performing substantially the same duties. Judge Waring made it clear that the order affected only salaries, leaving the board the duty of affixed salaries and the schedules by which they will be paid. The jurist also held that the state's new mandatory certification plan was temporary and quoted from the appropriations bill, in which the plan is included, as proof that it covers only the 1945-46 school year.

6-1-45

SECOND DECISION

The Columbia case is the second to be decided against school boards in this state in the past two years. On February 14, 1944 judge Waring issued an equal pay decree aganist the Charleston School Board, in which by counsel agreement, equalization was permitted over a two year period. By a coincident Columbia and Charleston teachers will receive full equalization, both this coming year.

6-1-45

The Columbia action was brought by Albert N. Thompson of the Booker T. Washington Heights elementary school. in Colonial Heights. At the trial, he was represented by Edward Dudley, special assistant NAACP counsel of New York City, Arthur Shores of Birmingham, of the NAACP legal staff, Harold R. Boulware, Columbia attorney now with the Armed Services and attorney now Shadrack Morgan of Orangeburg. The city was represented by attorneys Fred D Townsend and Frank Graham. The city admitted inequal salaries through 1943-44 but held that at the beginning of the 1944-45 term the minimum salaries for both races of teachers was $900. Counsel for the plaintiff questioned vigorously the fact, as ascertained by board records, that no white teacher was employed at the minimum salary of $900 while several Negro teachers were.

6-1-45

THIRD SUIT COMING

James M. Hinton, state NAACP president said Sunday morning busy at work in his office after learning of the Columbia verdict that a third suit was being prepared and that Thurgood Marshall, special NAACP counsel, would probably arrive in the state within thirty days to complete details on the suit, intended to have established equal graduate training facilities for Negroes, for whom there is no provision now, in any field although several graduate courses are available to white students.

Mr. Hinton said at least six persons were ready to initiate court action no this question.

Columbia, S. C. Must Pay Equal Salaries

Journal & Guide

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Ruling on a court plea filed by Albert N. Thompson, Columbia Negro teacher, Federal District Judge J. Waites Warning ordered the Columbia City School Board Saturday to pay its white and Negro teachers equal salaries for equal qualifications and equal work.

6-2-45

The order, effective April, 1946, is retroactive through the 1945-46 school term.

Mr. Thompson asked for relief from alleged salary discrimination because of his race.

The judge, who heard the case two weeks ago at Columbia, said the board was free to set any salaries it wished, but that any discrimination "because of race or color" must be eliminated by next April.

Georgia Board Of Regents

The members of the Georgia State Board of Regents have voluntarily adopted an equal pay salary schedule for the 16 units in the state University System, effective July 1, including the three Negro units, located at Albany, Fort Valley and Savannah. The Board's action is wise and timely and in a very real sense, is a material contribution to interracial understandings and mutual confidence. It is also a step, with the exception of North Carolina, in advance of other states in the Deep South. 5-22-45

For this action, Negroes have to commend the wisdom of Governor Ellis Arnall, who, under his re-organization pledge during the gubernatorial campaign, nominated men of high intellectual calibre and social vision. Almost to the man, the Board's new members represented the finest in southern tradition and history. And it is therefore, no surprise that these men would sense the justice in the basic American principle of equal pay for equal work. This represents a long and wholesome step away from the former administration, who not only made equal pay question a real issue in his campaign for reelection, but likewise, sought to build a political fire upon the heads of Negroes in purging members from the various faculties in the University System. It is also a pleasing departure from the thinking of former members of the Board, who like Judge Joe Ben Jackson, believed and publicly declared that "any man, if he a white man, is better than the best educated N —-er on earth." Memphis World

It remains now for the State Education Board to take a similar course. The members of that Board, like the members of the Board of Regents, have ample grounds upon which to base their action. They have the ruling of the United States Supreme Court and the example of the Regents. It will not be necessary to carry on any studies or investigations in order to have grounds for action. All that is necessary is to have the vision, courage and will to see it done.

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25 Per Cent Teacher Pay Boost Voted

Montgomery Advertiser

6-7-45

Educational Trust Fund Bill Revised In Senate To Make Rise Explicit

Returns To House

Administration's Building Commission Is Okehed; Drys Lose 2 Measures

A flat increase of $3,491,453 over the 1944-45 allotment for teachers' salaries was voted by the Alabama Senate yesterday when it amended and then passed the educational trust fund bill which had come over from the House.

The increased allotment, approximately enough to give every school teacher in Alabama a salary increase of 25 per cent, was provided in an amendment offered by Senator Lawrence K. Andrews, of Bullock County, and bearing in addition the names of Senators Gerald Bradford, Bruce Henderson and V. E. St. John. The only vote cast against it was that of Senator Gordon Madison, chairman of the Senate educational committee.

In the House, to which the amended bill was returned for concurrence, a similar amendment offered by W. C. Givhan and supported by the farmer members, had been voted down under opposition led by administration spokesmen. 6-7-45

Yesterday, however, Representative Mark Hodo, of Jefferson, author of the bill, said he would accept the amendment but Representative W. C. Beebe, administration floor leader, was quoted as saying he would oppose concurrence. A showdown could be postponed but it was expected that a vote on the Senate amendment would be taken today.

Pay Rise Assured

Proponents of the amendment, led in the House by Representative Givhan, who introduced a straight appropriation bill on the first day of the session to raise teachers' pay 25 per cent, have argued that teachers have not benefitted from previous appropriations passed for the purpose of increasing their salaries. The amendment provides:

". . . that allotments for teachers' salaries, from this appropriation, for each fiscal year shall be an amount equal to the allotments of the State board of education for such purpose during the fiscal year 1944-45 plus $3,491,435."

The administration's building commission bill, somewhat amended, sailed through the Senate and House drys met defeat in their temperance committee where they bid for favorable reports on a liquor referendum and an anti-advertising bill.

The Senate, after a three-hour wrangle, passed by a 27-2 vote a bill to create a building commission to supervise the State's multi-million dollar public construction program. 6-7-45

The measure was a committee-amended version of a House-approved bill. The committee changes would require the commission to give priority to "urgent" projects, and altered the makeup of the commission itself.

On the floor, however, the bill was beset by a barrage of 11 amendments, all but one of which were defeated. The Senate, after listening to hours of debate, revised the finance committee's recommendation that the commission be composed of the Governor, three members of each House of the legislature, and the heads of the State finance, education and health departments.

The amendment as finally adopted changes the legislative representation to four from each chamber. 6-7-45

The measure now goes back to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

25x-1945

Arkansas

✓

Ark. Teachers Take Salary Fight to U.S. Appeals Court

Philadelphia Tribune

5-12-45

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The fight of Negro teachers in Little Rock, Arkansas, for equal salaries was carried to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the 8th Circuit here May 7.

The Little Rock teachers filed their original suit February 28, 1942. They charged that Negro teachers with the same training and experience, performing essentially the same duties, are paid less than white teachers of the same grade and experience, and that this differential is due solely to race and color. 5-12-45

The case was tried on its merits September 28, 1942, in the U. S. court for the Eastern district of Arkansas and on March 10, 1944, Judge Trimble decided against the Negro teachers and gave judgment for the defendant school board.

From this decision the teachers appealed, and their case was presented to the Circuit Court of Appeals here May 7, by J. R. Booker of Little Rock, and Thursgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP in New York. 5-12-45

The Little Rock case is the second one in the past seven or eight years that the NAACP has been handling these cases in which a school board has chosen to go as high as the Circuit Court of Appeals, which is second only to the U. S. Supreme Court. In the other case, arising in Norfolk, Virginia, the Circuit Court of Appeals branded unequal salaries on the basis of race as being unconstitutional. This decision raised the salaries of Norfolk Negro teachers a total of $129,000 annually.

Arkansas Tutors Double Victors In Equal Salary Case

Memphis World

6-26-43

St. Paul, Minn. — The NAACP not only won its three year fight for equalization of Negro teachers salaries in Little Rock, Arkansas, through a ruling here, June 19 by Circuit Judge Thomas in the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals, but reversal of an earlier decision in the lower Court and an order to the District Court — "to enter forthwith the declaratory judgment prayed for."

The case of Susie Morris and Frances P. Hibbler was originally filed February 28, 1942 on behalf of Negro teachers of Little Rock against Russell Scobe, superintendent of schools and the local school board. After preliminary motions were disposed of, full trial on the merits began September 28, 1942 and concluded October 3, 1942.

NOT PAID EQUALLY

During the trial the plaintiff and other Negroes testified as to their qualifications and experience. Members of the school board and the superintendent were called by the plaintiff as adverse witnesses. The plaintiff maintained that Negro teachers and principals were paid lower salaries solely because of their race or color. The defense was that all of the teachers were paid on an individual basis pursuant to an elaborate rating system and denied that race or color was involved in the fixing of salaries. The record in the case, consisting of 832 printed pages in two volumes contained all of the salaries of all of the teachers, minutes of the school board, and other material.

On March 10, 1944, United States District Judge Thomas C. Trimble entered an order dismissing the complaint of the Negro teachers and awarding defendants costs of Court. On the following day, attorneys for the Negro teachers filed a notice of appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

In the meantime, the defendants refused to rehire the original plaintiff, Susie Morris, and Frances P. Hibbler, another Negro teacher intervened, as a party plaintiff pursuant to order of Court.

ARGUED MAY 7

6-26-43

The case was argued before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit here May 7 with Thurgood Marshall and J. R. Booker, of Little Rock, representing the Negro teachers. William H. Hastie, Chairman of the National Legal Committee, Edward R. Dudley, Assistant Special Counsel, and Myles A. Hibbler, appeared as of Counsel on the brief for the Negro teachers of Little Rock.

The concluding paragraph of the the June 19th opinion by Judge Thomas reads as follows: "The judgment dismissing the complaint is reversed. 'The case is remanded to the District Court with directions to enter forthwith the declaratory judgment prayer for" reserve jurisdiction to enter such further orders as may be required to make the judgment effective, and for further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion. The District Court is also directed that such judgment shall be without prejudice to the rights of the plaintiffs in case they believe their declared rights are violated to apply for an order requiring the defendants to show cause why the injunction prayed for in the complaint should not be granted, or for such other appropriate relief as they may elect to seek.' 6-26-43

The American Civil Liberties Union filed a brief amicus curiae in the U. S. Court of Appeals.

Immediately after the favorable decisions in the Maryland and Virginia teachers' salary cases many local school boards attempted to evade the force of these opinions by setting up so-called rating systems. The Little Rock case is the first test case of its kind to reach the appellate courts. It is hoped that the precedent etsablished in this case will be followed by other school boards.

Investigate This Judge

Afro-American

The recent decision of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals (8th Circuit) reversing the ruling of U.S. District Judge Thomas C. Trimble in the NAACP suit for equalization of teachers' salaries in Little Rock, Ark., is a noteworthy one.

Not only does it climax with victory a three-year fight for the removal of salary differentials based upon color but it also makes it clear that the decision of the lower court was a highly prejudiced one, contrary in every respect to the facts presented.

7-14-45

We can see some reason for disagreement where there is any reasonable doubt in testimony offered by plaintiffs and defense. Here, however, was a clear-cut case in which the evidence was preponderantly in favor of the plaintiff.

It was shown conclusively that before and during the trial there was in effect a policy or custom of paying colored teachers less than white teachers for comparable service, solely on the basis of race or color.

After the trial, the salaries of all teachers were raised but the most substantial increases went to colored teachers, an act solely designed to "meet the exigencies of a defense."

It seems to us that here is a case that demands a Congressional investigation and we would like to see Congressman Powell or Dawson introduced a resolution demanding one.

Judge Trimble immediately becomes suspect and, if found unfit to sit as a Federal judge, should forthwith be impeached.

25x-1945

D.C.

Soldier-Teacher Sues Board for Pay Raise

Washington (D.C.) Tribune

8-18-45

The District Court was asked this week to require the board of education to increase the annual salary of Pvt. Paul Cooke, stationed with the Army at Macdill Field, for the school year 1943-1944.

The petition names the whole board of education as defendant in the action. Incidentally, one of the three colored board members, George E. C. Hayes, is an uncle of the attorney, Leonard S. Hayes, who filed the suit for Private Cooke.

The document sets forth that Cooke is a duly qualified teacher of the District schools, receiving permanent appointment on March 18, 1942. The District Code of Laws, it is pointed out, specifies that on the first of each fiscal year, he is to receive an annual increase in salary within his salary class.

8-18-45

By a ruling of the District auditor, it is said, to the superintendent of schools on November 21, 1944, Private Cooke has been denied his annual increase.

25x-1945

Florida

C

MIAMI TO EQUALIZE TEACHERS' SALARIES

Afro American

MIAMI (ANP)—A pay program to equalize colored and white teachers' salaries has been adopted by the Pinellas County school board.

11-17-45

Baltimore Md.

25x-1945

Illinois

File Suit To Equalize Teachers' Pay In Cairo

Chicago Defender 2-10-45

CAIRO, Ill.—The Cairo Board of Education thinks twice as much of a white high school principal as a Negro principal, it was revealed here this week.

The Board pays Leo C. Schultz, principal of Cairo high school $400 per month and pays John W. Butler, Negro principal of Sumner high, $200 per month.

This jim crow practice of the Bourbon South, transplanted to Illinois, became known here Monday when a suit was filed in Federal Court to force the school authorities to equalize the salaries paid white and Negro teachers.

The action was filed by Atty. William H. Temple of Chicago, as the result of a two-year investigation of the Cairo school situation by Corneal A. Davis, representative in the Illinois General Assembly from Chicago's First District.

Filed in Federal Court

After filing the suit in the Federal Court of Justice Wham, Rep. Davis stated: 2-10-45

"This is not a complaint against the salaries paid white teachers, because they are underpaid. This suit is against members of the Board of Education and other persons acting in an official capacity.

"By holding the salaries of colored teachers at almost starvation wages, they are able to defeat the efforts of white teachers in their quest for a more decent wage.

"The Negro teachers' salaries in Cairo are scandalously low. This is not only undemocratic, but un-Christian. Negroes are dying on foreign fronts for democracy, so why not give them a chance to live for and with democracy at home?" 2-10-45

David V. Lansden of Cairo assisted Rep. Davis in filing the case which is expected to come up for hearing at the April session of District Court.

Local colored leaders assisting Rep. Davis and Attorney Temple in the fight for equal pay for Negro teachers are Henry Dyson, president of the Cairo Branch, N.A.A.C.P.; Miss Ometriss Sparks, branch secretary, and Miss Hattie Kendricks, president of the Cairo Colored Teachers' association.

Salaries at present for white teachers range from $110 per month to $225; for Negro teachers, from $85 to a high of $145 per month.

25x-1945

Kentucky

Equal Salary For Teaching Due Negroes

Pay Differential Impossible If White Instructors' Work Is Same, Williams Says

The State Department of Education will not allow pay differences between white and Negro teachers in any given school district unless the teacher receiving more money gives some extra service, John Fred Williams, superintendent of public instruction, said yesterday at Frankfort.

He said there cannot be any pay differential where the reason given is that the white teachers must face higher living costs than the Negro teachers.

Williams also said he would ask the 1946 General Assembly to increase the common-school fund by $2,000,000.

The purpose of raising the total from $18,000,000 to $20,000,000 is to guarantee a minimum eight-month term and a minimum teacher pay of $800 in every public school, he explained.

Present Minimum 7 Months.

"It would benefit the present teachers," he declared, and added, "We are going to have to train about 8,000 new teachers in the next five years, and we are not going to get people of caliber unless we can pay them."

The present school-term minimum is seven months, and Williams said the General Assembly would be asked to raise that to eight.

Williams based his pay-differential stand on an opinion from Attorney General Eldon S. Dummit and said the opinion applied to "five or six school districts which have been allowing teachers more pay," basing their allowance on the fact that white people generally pay higher rents than Negro people.

Living-Cost Plan Out.

A State statute permits additional pay for extra services, Williams pointed out, and there are at present 27 school districts in Kentucky in which such an arrangement is being used. It applies to cases where a teacher also coaches athletics, conducts a band or music club or does some extra school service.

The practice of making the living-cost allowance to white teachers was started years ago on the opinion of a member of the attorney general's staff at that time.

Louisville had a pay differential between white and Negro teachers for some years but that schedule was formally abolished in 1941 after considerable controversy which involved, lack of funds in possession of the Board of Education.

A Better Comparison For Teachers' Pay

The definite stand taken by State Superintendent JOHN FRED WILLIAMS against discrimination in teachers' pay on account of race is one that will be indorsed by all fair-minded citizens and, incidentally, will advance the cause of federal aid to public schools. Discrimination in the South has chilled the sympathies of some members of Congress who are not otherwise prejudiced against the idea.

The meaning of this ruling by the State Department of Education is that districts caught in the practice will be denied the money with which to discriminate. No advantage can be taken of the exception where extra duties are performed. No local board will be able to trump up extra work for all the white teachers. And, if it discriminates among them, the board will be in real trouble. Such special services as coaching athletics, conducting bands or leading music clubs, Superintendent WILLIAMS rates as legitimate reasons for additional compensation.

But a differential based on the argument that the cost of living is higher for white than for Negro teachers is specifically rejected, and it is a mockery of the white teachers' aspirations in the light of Superintendent WILLIAMS' request for an increase of $5,000,000 in the school fund to guarantee a minimum salary of $800 to all. This is a fraction of a cent over $66.66 a month. Think of considering a difference in the cost of living among college graduates who have only that much to spend on it.

Teachers do want their cost of living considered in connection with their salaries but in comparison with other occupations requiring as high standards of scholastic and professional qualifications. A white teacher who draws $66.66 or $100 a month doesn't live any better because a Negro teacher has less to live on. If there weren't any Negro schools, the average white teacher couldn't save the cost of his training for the job in a lifetime. And herein is the crux of a grave situation for our children that the end of the war hasn't corrected. We have lost thousands of our best teachers who won't return to the school room, some to neighboring States which pay more. And we are offering no incentive to college students to qualify themselves for the bottom of our salary schedule when they can earn the top at something easier.

25x-1945 Mississippi

Mississippi Teachers May Get Equal Pay

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—Principals of Negro public schools, in conference at Jackson College here last week, were told by a high State official and leading educator that the coming January session of the Legislature would pass a bill equalizing the salaries of teachers in public schools. 12-22-45

The principals were told that the Legislature would pass the equalization bill by Dr. R. G. Lowry of the State Department of Health and State Director of Health Education, following an address by Dr. J. M. Tubbs, newly appointed State Superintendent of Education. Dr. Lowry said in his remarks that leading educators, civic leaders and legislators from all sections of the State were now seeing the matter of teachers' salaries as the most important educational problem in the State, from which the racial question would be eliminated; and that members of the Legislature would vote to pass a bill equalizing salaries on the basis of the qualification of the teachers.

LEGISLATURE WILL IMPROVE SALARIES

Dr. Tubbs reviewed the whole field of educational problems in the State with reference to Negro schools, and on the question of salaries stated that teachers of the State can be assured that substantial improvements in the salaries would be made at the coming session of the Legislature.

While the main body was in session at Jackson College, a committee of the conference met the Kyle committee in the State Capitol Building. The Kyle committee is a special legislative committee which has been studying the State' Legislative session. According to reports, the Kyle committee also promised to recommend what members of the principals' committee see as equalization of teachers' salaries. 12-22-45

The Kyle committee also states that a building program of $3,000,000 would be recommended to the Legislature. Pointing out that the greatest need for improved school buildings was that of Negro schools, the committee intimated that the greatest portion of the $3,000,000 would be spent in improvements and building new structures for Negro schools.

25x-1945

Salaries- Georgia

Georgia Board Of Regents

Atlanta World — Ga.

The members of the Georgia State Board of Regents have voluntarily adopted an equal pay salary schedule for the 16 units in the state University System, effective July 1, including the three Negro units, located at Albany, Fort Valley and Savannah. The Board's action is wise and timely and in a very real sense, is a material contribution to interracial understandings and mutual confidence. It is also a step, with the exception of North Carolina, in advance of other states in the Deep South. 5-16-45

For this action, Negroes have to commend the wisdom of Governor Ellis Arnall, who, under his re-organization pledge during the gubernatorial campaign, nominated men of high intellectual calibre and social vision. Almost to the man, the Board's new members represented the finest in southern tradition and history. And it is therefore, no suprise that these men would sense the justice in the basic American principle of equal pay for equal work. This represents a long and wholesome step away from the former administration, who not only made equal pay question a real issue in his campaign for reelection, but likewise, sought to build a political fire upon the heads of Negroes in purging members from the various faculties in the University System. It is also a pleasing departure from the thinking of former members of the Board, who like Judge Joe Ben Jackson, believed and publicly declared that "any man, if he a white man, is better than the best educated N —-er on earth." 5-16-45

It remains now for the State Education Board to take a similar course. The members of that Board, like the members of the Board of Regents, have ample grounds upon which to base their action. They have the ruling of the United States Supreme Court and the example of the Regents. It will not be necessary to carry on any studies or investigations in order to have grounds for action. All that is necessary is to have the vision, courage and will to see it done.

Savannah, Ga. Press
May [illegible] 1945
26

PAY EQUALITY WON BY NEGRO TEACHERS

JUDGE ORDERS SALARIES EQUALIZED IN COLUMBIA SCHOOLS

CHARLESTON, May 26 (UP).—Federal District Judge J. Waites Waring today ordered the Columbia City School Board to equalize salaries of white and negro school teachers of identical qualifications by April 1, 1946.

Waring granted an injunction to Albert N. Thompson, Columbia negro teacher, stating the board was "hereby restrained and enjoined from discriminating in salaries against the plaintiff and other negro teachers and principals."

In a court hearing on the case two weeks ago, members of the school board admitted to discrepancies in wihte and negro salaries but cited increases in negro salaries over the past several years and said that in the next year, all teachers will be paid by the recertification program of the State Department of Education, which makes no differences between white and negro pay.

However, in an opinion filed here today, Waring said: "There is still a disparity between pay of white and negro teachers of equal education and experience. The recertification program of 1945 is a temporary act and applies only to that potrion of salaries paid by the state."

Waring ordered the board to establish an equal salary scale for whites and negroes by April 1, 1946, which will be retroactive to include the entire scholastic year beginning in September, 1945.

This was the second case in which Waring has ordered equal pay for negro and white school teachers, the earlier case being an identical suit brought in Charleston more than a year ago. Both cases were backed by the National Association of Advancement for Colored People.

NAACP Asks Equal Pay For Ga. Teachers

Chicago Defender Ill.

ATLANTA—A suit for equilization of teachers' salaries filed by Atlanta teachers through the Citizens' committee headed by M. L. King, will be tried in the Federal District court here on Sept. 17.

Thurgood Marshall of New York, special counsel for the N.A.A.C.P. will be chief attorney for the teachers. 9-15-45

Georgia Teachers' Equal Pay Hearing Set For October

The Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
9-29-45

ATLANTA. — (ANP) — The trial hearings in the suit for equalization of Atlanta teachers' salaries were postponed last week and are now slated for sometime in October.

The case had been scheduled for Sept. 17 before Judge E. Marvin Underwood. On Sept. 14 depositions were taken from the president of the Atlanta school board and the superintendent. Their testimony revealed facts and volumnious records which could not be reviewed prior to the scheduled trial date. It also became apparent that the case would take at least a week instead of two days. With the consent of counsel for the defendant, A. T. Walden, of Atlanta, and Thurgood Marshall, of New York, the case was postponed.

Samuel L. Davis, instructor at Booker T. Washington High School is suing on behalf of himself and others similarly situated, the Atlanta Board of Educatior. He asks federal court for a declaratory judgment and an injunction for the "purpose of determining a question in actual controversy as to whether the practice of the Atlanta Board of Education, in adopting, enforcing and maintaining a policy, custom and usage by which he and other Negro teachers in the public schools of the city are uniformly paid lower salaries than white teachers and principals, exercising the same duties, solely on account of their race and color, is unconstitutional and void."

Atlanta's attempts for equal pay started over four years ago when William H. Reeves, then an instructor at David T. Howard school instituted a suit against the school board. Reeves later was dismissed from the school system on the contention that he had been rejected from the army on the basis of a physical test.

Teachers Equal Pay Hearing Is Postponed

Daily World

Davis Attorneys Ask More Time To Review Evidence

Atlanta, Ga.

The trial hearings in the "Equal Pay Suit" against the Atlanta Board of Education, scheduled for Monday, September 17, in the Federal District Court, have been reset to be heard by Judge E. Marvin Underwood sometime in October, it was announced here Saturday

On Friday depositions were taken of the president of the school board and the superintendent. Their testimony revealed facts and the existence of voluminous records which could not possibly be reviewed prior to the trial date of Monday. It became apparent that the case would take at least a week instead of two days. Therefore, with the consent of counsel for the defendant, request was made for continuance of the case. It is expected that a new date will be set for the latter part of October.

The case involves Samuel L. Davis, instructor at Booker T. Washington High School as Plaintiff, who on behalf of himself and others similarly situated, brings suit against the Atlanta Board of Education, as defendant.

ASK JUDGMENT AND INJUNCTION

Plaintiff Davis, through his legal counsel, A. T. Walden and Thurgood Marshall, petitioned the court for a declaratory judgment and an injunction for the "purpose of determining a question in actual controversy as to whether the practice of the Atlanta Board of Education, in adopting enforcing and maintaining a policy, custom and usage by which he and other Negro teachers in the public schools of the city are uniformly paid lower salaries than white teachers and principals, excerising the same duties, solely on account of their race and color is unconstitutional and void, same being a violation of the 14th Amendment to the federal constitution.

Georgia Teachers' Equal Pay Hearing Postponed

Savannah (Ga.) Tribune

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Samuel L. Davis, instructor at Booker T. Washington high school, is suing on behalf of himself and others similarly situated, the Atlanta board of education.

9-27-45

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25x-1945

South Carolina

Columbia Teachers Win

Pittsburgh Courier

Another strong point was taken last week in the battle for equalization of teachers' salaries, when Albert N. Thompson, a colored teacher in Columbia, S. C., won his suit against the Columbia School Board.

This means that in the heart of the old South, equality has won a great victory and in a short time colored teachers will be getting the same salary as white teachers of comparable training and service.

6-9-45

This is another in the long list of victories won by our teachers in their efforts to erase inequalities.

Behind each of these victories has been a tremendous amount of planning and work by the legal department of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, loyally backed by the respective State groups of colored teachers, both spiritually and financially.

So far it has been an unbeatable combination, and redoubt after redoubt of wage inequality has fallen before it.

It is by far the most effective job the NAACP has done, and accordingly has been instrumental in vastly increasing the membership of the Association throughout the South.

Every victory has not been simply a moral one, but a very material one, with hundreds of thousands of dollars in additional salaries going to colored teachers and thus enriching the group as a whole.

The colored teachers' organizations have shown great courage, loyalty and persistence, for these legal cases are often long drawn out and always costly.

6-9-45

The colored newspapers may also claim a share of credit for the generous publicity they have given to this fight which, in point of fact, has just begun, considering the vast territory still to be covered.

The fight for equal teachers' salaries must be continued.

City Equalizes Teachers' Pay

Journal & Guide

GREENVILLE, S. C.—(ANP)—Adoption of a salary schedule based on ratings achieved by teachers under the new re-certification plan, was announced by the Greenville School Board Friday, thus removing salary differentials on a basis of race and color from the Greenville city system.

Norfolk, Va

Announcement of the new pay schedule was made by J. B. League, board chairman, who said it ended several months of study and planning by the city system.

The board action here follows by a few weeks similar action by the Sumter City Board. Each city has acted voluntarily to effect equal salaries, making court action unnecessary. The Charleston and Columbia schools are under court orders to pay equal salaries.

8-4-45

At Columbia, James M. Hinton, state NAACP president, lauded the Greenville action as "a proper step which shows the kind of heart the Greenville board has." He said he had expected such action for more than a year and knew it was being contemplated.

Columbia, S. C., Teachers Win Equal Pay Decision

Pittsburgh Courier

COLUMBIA, S. C. (ANP)—United States District Judge J. Waites Waring of Charleston, who heard arguments in the Columbia equal pay suit for teachers case April 9, ordered equalization of teacher salaries on the Richland County School District No. 1 trustees and the Columbia School Board in a decision filed in the U. S. Court at Charleston Saturday.

6-9-45

While their training order does not become effective until April 1, 1946, it requires that whatever salaries are arranged by the Columbia School Board must be retroactive to the beginning of the school year, which means that the equal pay order actually becomes effective in September when the 1945-46 term begins.

QUALIFIES PAY

The order said the Columbia School Board is restrained from paying Negro teachers less on account of race and color than the salary paid white teachers of the same qualifications, experience and performing substantially the same duties. Judge Waring made it clear that the order affected only salaries, leaving the board the duty of fixing salaries and the schedule by which they will be paid. The jurist also held that the State's new mandatory certification plan was temporary and quoted from the Appropriations Bill, in which the plan is included, as proof that it covers only the 1945-46 school year.

6-9-45

The Columbia case is the second to be decided against a school board in this State in the past two years. On Feb. 14, 1944, Judge Waring issued an equal pay decree against the Charleston School Board, in which by counsel agreement, equalization was permitted over a two-year period. By a coincident, Columbia and Charleston teachers will receive full equalization, both coming this year.

The Columbia action was brought by Albert N. Thompson of the Booker T. Washington Heights Elementary School in Colonial Heights. At the Trial, he was represented by Edward Dudley, special assistant for NAACP legal staff; Harold R. Bouleware, Columbia attorney, now with the armed forces, and Atty. Shadrack Morgan of Orangeburg.

$900 Minimums

The city admitted unequal salaries through 1943-1944, but held that at the beginning of the 1944-1945 trem the minimum salaries was $900. Counsel for the plaintiff questioned vigorously the fact, as ascertained by board records, that no white teacher was employed at the minimum salary of $900 while several Negro teachers were.

James M. Hinton, State NAACP president, said Sunday morning busy in his office after learning of the Columnia verdict, that a third suit was being prepared and that Thurgood Marshall, special NAACP counsel, would probably arrive in the Sate within thirty days to complete details on the suit, intended to have established equal graduate training facilities for Negroes, for whom there is no provision now in any field although several graduate courses are available to white students.

Mr. Hinton said at least six persons were ready to initiate court action of this question.

N. [illegible]. Teachers Win Equal Pay Fight

Chicago Defender

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8-4-45

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25x-1945

South Carolina

Blame S. C. Teachers In Equal Pay Fiasco

N.Y. Amsterdam News

Claim They Helped Foot Bill For Recertification Plans

2-3-45

COLUMBIA, S. C. (ANP)—The stunning disclosure that the executive committee of the Palmetto State Teachers Association, apparently without informing members of the association, helped foot the bill for establishing the highly discriminatory re-certification plan for school teachers was made Thursday before a legislative committee studying the plan.

The disclosure was made by Dr. J. B. White, state director of the certification plan, who told the committee that a special committee named to study the state's educational system, with emphasis on teachers, had received $1,500 from the South Carolina Education Association (white) and $500 from the PSTA as operational expenses.

The PSTA executives, reliable sources disclose, reported the $500 as a donation to the National Education Association, apparently fearful of the bitter criticism against their compromising stand on the teacher equal pay fight, if the fact were disclosed.

25x-1945

Teachers' Salaries Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS, VA. PRESS
Circ. D. 8,031 — S. 12,589

MAY 28 1945

The Case For the Negro Teachers

Judge STERLING HUTCHESON, of the local Federal district court, has rendered an opinion in the case of the Negro teachers in the Newport News school system against the Newport News School Board in which he says the Board has not complied with an order of the court to equalize salaries of white and Negro teachers and that an order will be prepared charging the Board with contempt of court.

The original case was instituted in the Federal district court in 1942. Following hearing of the testimony, an order of the court was entered in January 1943 enjoining any differential, based solely upon race or color, in payment for services rendered. Failure of Newport News to comply with this order resulted in a further suit filed in May 1944 to force compliance, and it is in consequence of this suit that Judge HUTCHESON has now rendered his decision.

The opinion of the jurist is clear-cut and straightforward and places the Newport News School Board in an unfavorable light in its failure to conform to the letter and spirit of the 1943 order.

It is to be anticipated that the Board will lose no time in amending itself to the circumstances in the face of a contempt order. It is unfortunate that such an extreme had to be reached before the Board complied in full spirit with the court's injunction. Indeed, considerations of logic and reason would have dictated equality of treatment without resort to a court action, since the premises did not embrace differences of opinion or of interpretation of law and practice that had been otherwise established, but defense of a *status quo*, hangover from an outmoded and unenlightened past.

The decision of Judge HUTCHESON is just another episode in the progress of democracy towards its larger reaches. It is another step towards equality of treatment under law of a segment of our people that, in some places in the South, constitute as much as fifty per cent of the population, and, locally, as much as thirty-five per cent. It is another instance of government in a Southern community being forced to do something that it could far better have done out of its own initiative.

How long will it take the South to realize that it is being held back by reason of its resistance to improvement in the economic and social status of the Negro? With the statistics that are available to us, it should be plain enough that the future progress and economic security of the region depends upon raising the economic and social standards of the large Negro population. All of the problems stem back to education. So soon as we determine to give the Negro child as good and as thorough an education as we give the white child, so soon will we make a start towards bringing the South into a closer equality with the other states in the Union in those comparisons that measure economic, social and cultural substance. The South cannot prosper with one-half of its population laboring under repressive influences, with one-half of its population sub-standard and dependent.

Education—or lack of it—lies at the root of all of the deficiencies that beset the South. Any failure to recognize this is either blind resistance to fact or plain stupidity. When Virginia is one among seven states of the forty-eight having 50% or more of its draftees rejected because of failure to meet standard physical and mental requirements, there is a reason for it that isn't complimentary to the State. When the average life of the Negro is 10 years shorter than that of the average white person, it is not complimentary to the place where most of the Negroes live—and die. When the natural death rate of the Negro is three times that of the whites, it is no credit to the places where most of the Negroes live and most of the deaths take place.

Equalization of the salaries of the Negroes and the whites in the teaching profession in the South—based upon equality in requirements and preparation—is only one step in the progress towards lifting the Negro from his inferior place. The enlightened view in the South recognizes the necessity and desirability of hastening the progress. It is unfortunate that Federal courts have to enter to force localities into a becoming recognition of justice and equality under law, to say nothing of local self-interest. It is to be hoped that on the Peninsula, where Negroes first set foot in America 12 years after the first permanent English colony landed at Jamestown, no Federal court will again have to force compliance with conditions that, out of simple reasoning, command recognition and becoming action.

The Los Angeles Tribune Los Angeles

Virginia teachers get $21,000 in back pay

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Some 45 Negro teachers were $21,000 richer last week when the Board of Education, on court order, paid them back salaries, ruled due them in a teacher-salary equalization case in 1943. The Board also paid $3,000 to Leon Ransom, of Howard university law school, attorney for the teachers; $1000 court costs and approximately $6,000 to its own lawyers. Cal.

9-24-45

THE UPPER SOUTH

New York Times

Drive for Pay Rises Pushed to Keep Teachers in Jobs

1-28-45

By VIRGINIUS DABNEY

RICHMOND, Jan. 27—States in this section are scrutinizing their public school systems, with a view to increasing the pay of teachers, equalizing salaries as between white and Negro teachers, eliminating one-room schools, enforcing the compulsory education laws, and improving vocational training.

Record-breaking revenues in State and local treasuries have encouraged friends of the schools to ask for the highest appropriations in history.

The most immediate problem is how to prevent teachers from leaving in droves for higher-paying jobs in industry or business. Losses have been great, and the school systems have had difficulty in functioning, especially in rural areas.

1-28-45

In North Carolina, where 1,900 teachers have left since the country entered the war, hundreds more will go, it is feared, unless pay is raised by the current Legislature. Hence more than 250 persons from various walks of life have just appeared before the Joint Appropriations Committee to urge increases of about $6,000,000 annually for higher salaries.

N.Y., N.Y.

News Notes: Confederate veterans still drawing pensions are numbered as follows: Virginia, 23; North Carolina, 14; Tennessee, 2; South Carolina, 10; Kentucky, none. . . . Women's rights are getting much attention from the North Carolina Legislature, which has before it proposals to make women eligible for jury duty, to guarantee them large shares of an intestate husband's estate, to provide for recognition of blood tests as evidence in paternity cases, and to eliminate the requirement for private examination of a wife as to her signing real estate deeds and mortgages on her free will.

Virginia Teachers Win In Wage Fight

The New York Amsterdam News - New York, New York

Second Battle For Equal Pay Scored In U. S. District Court

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., (ANP)—The second battle in the equal pay struggle for teachers here has been won.

10-13-45

The drama of the last of the two battles to secure equal pay for local Negro teachers came to a victorious end in the U. S. District Court in Norfolk, Va., on Aug. 30 when Judge Sterling Hutcheson held Joseph H. Saunders, superintendent of the Newport News schools and the local school board, in civic contempt.

Judge Hutcheson also ordered Saunders and the school board to obey the decree of the late Judge Luther B. Way, which was issued on Jan. 22, 1943, forbidding "these school officials to pay Negro teachers less than white teachers when they possess equal qualifications and perform similar services."

The background of the latest fight for equal pay reveals a criminal conspiracy by members of the local school board, including Saunders, to nullify a U. S. Supreme Court verdict in favor of equal pay for Negro teachers. The supreme court ruled that salary discrimination was illegal but the local school board decided to ignore the decision.

Virginia Teachers Win Equal Pay Case

Atlanta World - Ga.

6-8-45

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. — (SNS) — The Newport News School Board was found guilty May 25 of failure to comply with a court order entered Jan. 28, 1943 outlawing salary differentials on the basis of color. The decision was rendered by Judge Sterling Hutcheson following hearing on a Show-cause petition for contempt in the case of Dorothy E. Roles, Negro teacher represented by NAACP Attorney Leon Ransom and Attorney R. Wendell Walker.

Attorneys for both sides were requested by the Judge to confer with him in drafting an order in compliance with the ruling of May 25. It was indicated that immediate payment of approximately $20,000 due 110 teachers as a result of violation of the 1943 order, would be asked.

After pointing out many discrepancies in the payments made of white and Negro teachers, Judge Hutcheson stated: "It is therefore obvious that the School Board in adopting the salary schedule for 1943 has not complied with the terms of the order of the court which enjoined and restrained the defendants from discriminating in the payment of salaries against colored teachers and principals and in favor of the white teachers and principals, in the public schools solely on account of race or color—and from paying the colored teachers and principals salaries less than those paid white teachers and principals of substantially the same qualifications and experience and performing similar duties, solely on account of race or color."

6-8-45

The action was won by the N. A. A. C. P. after a two-year fight to cite the Board in a contempt action.

Teachers' Pay In Hanover Is Increased

Richmond Times

New Schedule Begins 1945-46

Richmond, Va.

Annual salary increases ranging from $81.25 to $275.50 per teacher have been announced in a new salary schedule for Hanover County public schools for 1945-46. The county needs about 15 high school and 20 elementary white teachers for next term. 5-20-45

The new salary schedule provides a monthly pay from $145 to $156 for all holders of normal professional certificates, and salaries ranging from $155 to $166 per month for teachers holding collegiate and collegiate professional certificates. All teachers will be paid for at least nine and one-fourth months with a provision for an additional week's employment and pay at the end of the 1945-46 school session if funds are available at that time.

The annual salary increases announced will replace the current blanket salary of $1,260 for all elementary teachers, irrespective of the certificates held, to salaries ranging from $1,341.25 to $1,535.50, depending on the kind of certificate held and the experience of the teacher. With the adoption of the new salary schedule, Hanover County has stepped out of the category of 18 school divisions in Virginia which currently adhere to the policy of paying blanket salaries to teachers according to the grades taught and not to training and certificates held.

Hanover County has six combined high and elementary schools and two elementary schools for white children and about 30 for Negroes. Currently about 60 elementary and 35 high school teachers are employed in the county schools. 5-20-45

B. F. Walton, superintendent-elect who will assume his duties July 1 replacing Superintendent J. W. Hall, said yesterday that he will need approximately 15 high schools & 20 elementary teachers for replacements and new assignments for the 1945-1946 school term. The county plans also to employ a visiting teacher and an elementary supervisor to be made possible by the State funds appropriated in the school omnibus bill which Governor Darden will sign today.

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he Negro Teachers' Award

9-1-45

Judge Sterling Hutcheson's award in the local federal court of back pay, with interest, to a specified group of Negro teachers in the local school system, pursuant to the order of the late Judge Luther B. Way that salaries between white and Negro sections of the teaching corps be equalized, was a judicial determination of fact rather than of law. This must must be kept in mind in any appraisal of the decision. The findings as to law already had been covered in Judge Way's ruling. Newport News, Va. Press

Several observations, however, are pertinent. We know, of our own knowledge from observation of the school board's deliberations before and after Judge Way's decision, that the school trustees made a conscientious effort to abide by the Way order. Judge Hutcheson was persuaded by the evidence presented by the teachers that in some details applied to certain individual teachers it had failed to do so. We are convinced that there was no studied attempt to evade compliance with the Way order, and hence are puzzled by Judge Hutcheson's finding of "civil contempt of court". 9-1-45

Whether or not one agrees with the court's ruling on the facts, however, it would seem that sometime, somewhere, there would appear a limit beyond which a court could not legitimately act in the capacity of a wage-fixer. It isn't only race that is involved in the local school salary scales. There are the elements of preparation, of experience, and—by no means least important—quality of performance. A revised salary scale taking these elements and perhaps some others, designed to improve the whole quality of instruction in the Newport News schools by holding out financial rewards for higher standards, was worked out before the Negro teachers' case ever went to court. It would seem only logical that in applying these criteria the school board itself is of necessity the final authority. It is entirely proper for the bench to see to it that the principles inherent in the laws of equity are maintained; it is another thing altogether for the bench to attempt to fix salaries on the basis of relatively intangible factors of which it can be informed only by hearsay. The salaries of the two groups ought, of course, to be equal for equal qualification and performance; but there is a point beyond which judicial regulation steps out of the juridical function and becomes legislative harassment. Beyond this point, the whole quality of education, the interests of the very beneficiaries of the original Way ruling, are likely to suffer.

Newport News Teachers Win $21,000

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md. 9-29-45

Miss Frances Anthony, center, teacher in Booker T. Washington High School, Newport News, Va., holds check for $1,228, which represents the amount illegally withheld from her salary in the past two years. She was one of 39 teachers in the city's public schools who won back pay totalling $21,000 under a recent U.S. District Court order which equalized salaries of colored and white teachers. J. Rupert Picott, left, is executive secretary of the Va. State Teachers' Association which waged the fight along with the NAACP and the Newport News Teachers' Association, and right is R. Wendell Walker, attorney.

25y 1945

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
11-20-45

IN POLIO FIGHT — Members of Tuskegee's A. K. A. Sorority, we recently produced Clare Booth's "The Women," now launch the drive for funds to fight infantile paralysis. At the request of Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, the A. K. A. Sorority will direct the March of Dimes Campaign for funds this year.

Nov 11-20-45

Daily World

Contributions are being received by Mrs. Clara E. Williams (Basileus) Tuskegee Institute A. K. A. Sorority, P. O. Box 145, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, who said the response to the annual appeal is very gratifying. She pointed out that one-half of the money that is collected is retained for the operating expenses of the Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis Center.

Atlanta, Ga.

Shown in the picture, reading from left to right, standing: Wanda Broussard, Willie E. Honeywood, Ruth M. Rogers, Alberta Foster Richie, Mable E. Evans, Jennie E. Gomillion, Adele McQueen, Hulda B. Owen, Ruby Washington. p.6

From left to right, sitting: Elise Pitts, Clarice Isaacs, Elva J. Howell, Clara E. Williams (Basileus), Mildred M. Brown, Ada Peters. Sorors not present when picture was made: Christine Collins, Maurice Derbigny, Grayce Dorsey, Mildred Fisher, Jessie P. Guzman, Lula B. Ridley, Mable Thornell, Minnie Wood.

Zeta Phi Sorority Holds Initiation At Tuskegee

Advertiser

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., June 12.—Members of the Alpha Xi Zeta Chapter of Zeta Phi Sorority gathered at the home of Mrs. Florence B. Sorrell here Monday night for an initiation ceremonial.

Montgomery, Ala.

The ceremony was conducted by Basileus Lillie Drew, who set forth the ideals of the sorority and the high and noble purpose which should characterize its members. She enumerated the variety of community public services to which the sorority is committed and the number of ways the members may use their talents for the public good.

p.11

Those initiated were: Alice Donaldson, principal, Cotton Valley School, Tuskegee, Ala.; Sara N. Locklear, Maggie Y. Forte, faculty, Tuskegee Institute; Mimmie Jones Hartsfield, R. N., Veterans Administration, Tuskegee, Ala.; Annie Margaret Benson-Gunn, Tuskegee Institute; Mary Jamerson Moore, Tuskegee, Ala., and Fragelia Thompson Jackson, Tuskegee Army Air Field, Tuskegee, Ala.

Thurs. 6-14-45

Following the initiation ceremony, the Sorors enjoyed a delicious luncheon given in honor of the new members.

During the delightful social hour the virtues of "Finer Womanhood and Sisterly Love" were extolled, and the Phi Beta song was sung.

Perdue Elected Exalted Ruler

Wed. 12-26-45

Advertiser

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Dec. 25.—Walter Perdue was unanimously reelected Exalted Ruler of the Booker T. Washington Lodge No. 762 of Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World at the election of officers held here last week. O. E. Safford, of Montgomery, deputy exalted ruler, conducted the impressive installation ceremony. Also elected and installed were Roscoe Byrd, esteemed leading knight; Charles L. Turner, esteemed loyal night; Howard Moultrie, esteemed lecturing knight. Marshall Fletcher, esquire; Claude Ammons, inner guard; Otis Chaney, tiler; George L. Carter, treasurer, reelected; Larry Robinson, secretary, reelected. G. H. Lewis, Harold C. Saunders and G. H. Johnson were named trustees. Amos Armstrong was appointed master of social session.

p.10

The annual charitable mission will be undertaken by the lodge during the Christmas season and the membership voted a substantial contribution to the Booker T. Washington memorial fund.

Montgomery, Ala.

The exalted ruler announced that plans are being made for the annual Elks oratorical contest and education program, stating that students expecting to participate have begun to enroll. Several schools in this immediate area had representatives on the program last year.

Work will begin on the erection of a beautiful Elks home as soon as restrictions are removed from certain building materials, the exalted ruler revealed.

The Booker T. Washington Lodge has a membership of more than 100 and since its organization the antlers have contributed largely to every project that has been undertaken for community advancement.

Scottish Rite Bodies Assemble

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. Dec. 30—The recent reunion of the Scottish Rite Bodies at Tuskegee Institute, was graced by the presence of John Wesley Dobbs, 33 degree, Deputy of the Valley of Georgia, and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Georgia. Grand Master Dobbs is widely known as a fraternal leader and he has been highly commended for his sound and wise guidance of the Order. [illegible]r 33 degree members of the [illegible] accompanied the Grand [illegible]r to Tuskegee Institute and as[illegible]ed in the impressive ceremonies.

Mon. 12-31-45

p.8

Among the twenty or more persons elevated in these bodies was James A. Johnson, postmaster at Tuskegee Institute. Postmaster Johnson is an officer in his Blue Lodge.

The following officers were elected and installed: Harold Webb, commander-in-chief; Richard B. Collins, first lieutenant commander; Malachi Morse, second lieutenant commander; Charles G. Campfield, grand prior; Matthews Woods, grand minister of state; Alvin J. Neely, chancellor; Larry Robinson, secretary; J. Julius Flood, treasurer; Dr. John W. Chenault, hospitaller; John T. Bracken, master of ceremonies; Clarence W. Hunt, captain of the guard; Robert L. Waggener, standard bearer; Andrew H. Flake, engineer and Walter C. Dansby, sentinel.

25y 1945

Dr. Arthur Raper To Address Tuskegee Institute Conference

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. Dec. 9.—Dr. Arthur F. Raper, eminent rural sociologist of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will deliver the principal address on the closing day of the 55th annual Tuskegee Negro Congress, Wednesday Dec. 12. Mon. 12-10-45

The Farm and Home Week, annual study period for farm families and rural ministers began Dec. 5 and has featured many discussions and demonstrations based upon the conference theme "Better Rural Living for the Post War period." P. 10

On Sunday evening Dec. 9, visiting farmers attended the annual memorial service for Dr. Robert R. Moton, second president of Tuskegee. Negro spirituals which were Dr. Moton's favorites were featured.

Conference activities will be resumed on Monday with group sessions on Tuesday, the annual live stock show with W. E. Alexander, Negro county agent from Montgomery in charge, will be held in the forenoon.

On Tuesday afternoon, C. F. Clarke, of the Production and Marketing Administration, Washington, D. C., will conduct a forum discussion on farm income.

President F. D. Patterson will preside at the sessions on Wednesday when Dr. Raper speaks and visiting farmers make their annual reports on progress and the certificates of merit are awarded to the 1945 master farmers.

Tuskegee President Calls On Truman

Advertiser
P. 2

WASHINGTON, May 9.—(AP)—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute, said after a White House call today Thurs. 5-10-45 President Truman had expressed "great interest in the total readjustment of negroes as a part of the postwar peace." Montgomery, Ala.

He added no specific phase of the negro question was taken up.

Dr. Patterson and Dr. Thomas E. Jones, head of the Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., said they called to acquaint the President with the efforts of 32 private negro schools to raise $1,500,000 for educational purposes.

"The President expressed great interest in the campaign and the cause it represented," said Dr. Patterson.

Arnold Cohan of New York, chairman of the United Negro College fund, said the President told the callers he would do everything he could to "further a constructive approach to a program of education and race relations."

Easter Cantata To Be Repeated At Tuskegee

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
P. 10

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 7—Upon repeated requests, "Christ The King," an Easter Cantata, by Paul Bliss, which was sung by the Tuskegee Institute Choir, under the direction of William L. Dawson, in the Institute Chapel, Sunday evening, April 1, will be repeated in the Institute Chapel, Sunday evening, April 8, at 6:30 o'clock.

The soloists will be Mercedes Wallace, soprano, a junior in the School of Education, Tampa, Fla.; Teressa Hawkins, soprano, Education, Fort Smith, Ark.; Margaret Lipscomb, sophomore, Home Economics, Birmingham; Sergt. Otis D. Wright, tenor, Tuskegee, Tuskegee Army Air Field, Tuskegee, and Nathaniel R. McCray, bass, of the Institute faculty. The music will be interspersed with scripture reading by Rev. Raymond F. Harvey, acting Chaplain at the Institute. Mrs. Alberta L. Simms will be at the organ.

Dr. E. B. Norton, Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Alabama, will address the students, faculty and visitors following the rendition of the cantata. Sun. 4-8-45

At the 11 o'clock Chapel services, Rev. Raymond F. Harvey, acting Chaplain, will preach. Music will be furnished by the choir.

Rev. Harry V. Richardson, Chaplain, Tuskegee Institute, will deliver the Founder's Day address. He will speak in the Chapel at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, April 8. The administrative staff, faculty, reunion class, alumni, visitors and others participating in the line of march will assemble at Carnegie Music Hall at 1:30 o'clock, J. Julius Flood, Marshal, announced.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, stated that the public is cordially invited to all of these services.

Miss Hawkins Arrives In Philippine Islands

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. Dec. 30—Miss Gertrude M. Hawkins, daughter of Mrs. Willie Mae Hawkins, 525 Eleventh Avenue, Birmingham, has arrived in the Philippines to serve the armed forces as an American Red Cross staff assistant, Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, was advised today. Miss Hawkins is one of the 260 negroes now serving overseas with the Red Cross. Until her Red Cross appointment, Miss Hawkins was employed by the Tuskegee Army Air Forces at Tuskegee. She is a graduate of Parker High School, Birmingham, and Tuskegee Institute, Bachelor of Science, Class of 1938. P. 10 Mon. 12-31-45

2 Tuskegee Girls Receive Honors

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Feb. 5.—Miss Geraldine B. Talton, '45 (Miss Tuskegee), and Miss Celestine Shannon, who is a member of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1944, were selected as cover girls for "Bronzeville," a widely read news magazine, published in Chicago. Miss Talton's picture appeared on the cover page of the Oct. 7, 1944, adition, and Miss Shannon was selected Gover Girl o' the Week, of Nov. 25, 1944. Tues. 2-6-45 P. 9

Both young women have received volumes of mail from every section of the United States and from several foreign countries since their pictures appeared on the front page of the popular Chicago publication.

Tennessee State Defeats Tuskegee

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Jan. 1—(AP) — Right Halfback William Bass and his Tennessee State Colleagues proved too much for the Tuskegee Institute eleven in the annual Vulcan Bowl game today, whipping the Alabama School 13 to 0. Tues. 1-2-45

Tuskegee held the victors scoreless through most of the first half, but a pass from Bass, 1944 negro All-America, to Quarterback David Whitman was good for a marker well into the second period. Bass plunged through the line for the point. P. 6

Bass was the No. 1 ball carrier for Tennessee State, but many of his efforts brought little gain against a determined Tuskegee defense.

Tuskegee's right guard, William Dennison and Tennessee State's guard, Israel Jones, also All-America, and Right Tackle Shannon Little were standouts in defensive play.

16 Nurses Inducted

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Feb. 7—(AP)—Sixteen freshmen nurses were inducted into the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps in ceremonies Monday night at Tuskegee Institute. Thurs. 2-8-45 P. 6

Honest Student Wins Citation Of College Prexy

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Eloise Smith, a freshman student from Chattanooga, Tenn., heard herself extolled for her honesty by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, at Vesper Services here Sunday night. Sat. 10-13-45

The little 17-year-old student found on the campus a purse containing a very large sum of money and she immediately sought the rightful owner. She refused a liberal reward offered by the loser.

President Patterson praised her for her honesty. Upon his urgent request she timidly walked to the rostrum and stood before the hundreds of students, the faculty and townspeople to receive the president's citation.

Following President Patterson's remarks, the students burst forth in enthusiastic applause, during which time the bewildered little 98-pound freshman slipped quietly back to her seat.

Eloise Smith, who entered the college September 3, is enrolled in the School of Education. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Zack Smith who live at 11 East 17th street, Chattanooga.

Tuskegee Faculty And Students Hear State Educator

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Oct. 24.—"The cost of education is not an expense, it is an investment," said Dr. E. B. Norton, state superintendent of education and Tuskegee trustee, in addressing the faculty and students during Sunday's vesper service. P. 11

Dr. Norton forecast a new age for education in Alabama and a South-wide awakening to take advantage of the South's vast manpower and natural resources.

"In this new age, negro education in this state will reach its greatest development," continued the speaker, "and those of you who are preparing for work in education will have your most important opportunity to lead your people to higher standards of living and to prove that the investment in your education is justified." Thurs. 10-25-45

Reviewing the progress of negro education in Alabama, the speaker said that during the present state administration, school terms for the first time in Alabama's history, have been extended to a minimum of eight months; stated that twice as many negro students were enrolled last year in state high schools as were enrolled in all state high schools 35 years ago; commented upon the state's increased appropriations for A. and M. College, State Teachers College and Tuskegee Institute, and praised the "high quality of teaching in negro schools."

In welcoming and presenting Dr. Norton, President F. D. Patterson referred to the helpful and effective service which he renders to Tuskegee Institute as a member of the Board of Trustees and as the leader of education in the state.

Tuskegee Gridders Leave For Houston

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tigers Play Prairie View In Bowl Game

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Dec. 27—Twenty-eight members of the Tuskegee Institute football team left the campus Wednesday for Houston, Texas, where they will meet the Panthers of Prairie View University in Prairie View's eighteenth annual classic staged in beautiful Buffalo Stadium in Houston on January first each year. Fri. 12-28-45

William Nicks former football coach at Morris Brown College in Atlanta and highly regarded for his athletic ability took over the head coaching position at Prairie View in September and the Panthers have become the most feared eleven in the Southwest.

The Golden Tigers will be the guests of Louisiana State College en route and will work out twice daily on States athletic field.

Members of the Louisiana College eleven will furnish the opposition for a regulation game which will be played just before the Tigers resume their trip into Houston. p.6

All of the players selected to make the trip are expected to participate in the game.

The return of John Rice, 210-pound center, to the lineup, whose knee injury has kept him out of competition since late in September, is expected to brighten Coach Abbotts' hope of victory.

The roster includes; Pernell Miller, Frank Latimer, William Dennison, Isaac Jones, Charles Wilson, Frank Wade, Charles Mays, Fred Fuller, Alex Brown, Boyd Hall, Artis Davenport, Clarence Davis, Clarence Mayberry, John Grant, John Rice, Floyd McAfee, William Bethel, Kern Rash, Lindorf Blakely, Sylvester Clement, Charles Gray, Robert Little, Malford Weathers, Edward Adams, Charles Rosenborough, Dodson Blakely, Ulysses Washington, William Patterson and Rollo Rone. Student manager also Cleve L. Abbott, Ross C. Owen, Edwards Adams, Arthur Sawyer coaches; Joseph N. Smith, Ernest Phillips, and Gwa Johnston chairman of the athletic committee.

Foreman Cites Liberalism Of Black, Sparks

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tues. 5-22-45

Tuskegee Graduates Hear Human Welfare Conference Head

p.8

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 21. — Citing the liberalism and fair mindedness of justice Hugo Black, Governors Sparks, of Alabama, and Arnall, of Georgia, as examples of white Southerners who realize "that we cannot build a decent democratic country on injustice and inhumanity," Dr. Clarke Foreman, president of the Southern Conference on Human Welfare, opened his address to the graduating class here today.

During the past 12 years Dr. Foreman has seen a growing appreciation of Federal responsibility in making available to the masses of our population food, employment, housing, health and education. "This growing sense of Federal responsibility for human welfare," he said, "is one of the greatest accomplishments of the greatest of all presidents, Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Concluding his remarks he urged members of the graduating class "to take advantage of every opportunity to meet and work with white people. . . ."

The Bachelor of Science degree was awarded by President F. D. Patterson to 106 candidates in agriculture, commercial dietetics, education, home economics, mechanical industries and physical education. Twenty-eight U. S. cadet nurses received diplomas and seven special trade certificates were presented.

Alumni citations for distinguished service were awarded to Robert H. Hogan, contractor and builder, Lexington, Ky., and to Willie I. Peek, undertaker and civic leader, South Carolina.

Speakers for the 1935 class reunion were Dr. William H. Pipes, president-elect Alcorn College, Alcorn, Miss., and Lieut. Alma Huff Berry, Wac stationed in Buffalo, N. Y.

Tuskegee Graduate Becomes Assistant

Atlanta Daily World

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. —(SNS—One of the most promising graduates of South High School, Andra Lee Ewing, who was graduated with honors, late in May from Tuskegee Institute, has now become as assistant in the college library at the institute. 7-7-45

Miss Ewing was graduated from the South High School, Youngstown, Ohio, in June 1941. As a student she was a talented member of the Glee Club, However, she combined an excellent voice nimble fingers and a needle and excelled in clothing. Neither her singing nor her sewing kept her from affiliating with the Third Baptist Church and the Y. W. C. A.

'Skegee Grad Gets Red Cross Post

Chicago Def.
7-14-45

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The appointment of Mrs. Georgia Webster Harris to the position of staff assistant, the American Red Cross, Philippine Islands, was announced this week by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, on the basis of information received from the Labor Section of the National American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Harris was graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1937 with a BS degree in physical education. She is the daughter of Mrs. Malchie V. Webster, 2412 Elgin street, Houston, Texas.

Tuskegee Grad Given Post In College Library

Chicago Defender
7-14-45

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—One of the most promising graduates of South High School, Andra Lee Ewing, who was graduated with honors, late in May, from Tuskegee institute, has now become an assistant in the college library at the Institute.

Miss Ewing was graduated from the South High School, Youngstown, Ohio, in June, 1941. As a student she was a talented member of the glee club. However, she combind an excellent voice with nimble fingers and a needle and excelled in clothing. Neither her singing nor her sewing kept her from affiliating with the Third Baptist church and the YWCA.

While at Tuskegee she was a member of the famed Tuskegee choir, William L. Dawson, conductor, that appeared on the "Wings Over Jordan" hour, Columbia Broadcasting System, during the month of May.

Her student activities included membership in the Associated Women Students organization, the YWCA, the Home Economics club and the college Book of the Month club. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mannie Ewing of Youngstown.

Snowhill Officer Promoted To Capt.

Tuscaloosa Weekly Review

WITH U. S. FORCES IN SOUTH PACIFIC—Lieutenant Nathaniel S. Colley, son of Mrs. Fannie F. Colley, of Snow Hill, Alabama, and commanding officer of a Chemical Processing Company in the South Pacific Area has been promoted to the rank of captain, the War Department announced this week.

Inducted into the Army in June 1942 at Fort Benning, Georgia, Captain Colley received basic infantry training at Fort McClelland, Alabama but because of prior experience in the field of chemistry he was sent to the Chemical Warfare Officer Candidate School at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland in December 1942, where he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service in March 1943. Tuscaloosa, Ala.

His first assignment as an officer was as a platoon commander with his present organization while it was training at Camp Sibert, Alabama. The company has been awarded the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque for superior performance of duty. 7-28-45

A graduate of Tuskegee Institute, at Tuskegee, Alabama, Captain Colley, while enrolled there, was chief student assistant in the chemistry department and before entering the Army served as supervising teacher in a laboratory school under the direction of the Tuskegee Institute School of Education.

His wife and infant daughter live at 2754 Second Avenue, Sacramento, California.

Alumnus Of Tuskegee Dies In Jeep Accident

New York Age
New York

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — William H. Calhoun, Class of 1942, was killed in a jeep accident in Germany recently, his widow, Mrs. Martha Vaughn Calhoun, also of the Class of 1942, informed Dr. F. D. Patterson, by letter Monday.

Calhoun, widely known among college students, was a leader in undergraduate activities while on the campus. He was elected president fo the senior class and served with distinction. He was a cadet officer in the R.O.T.C., was artive in the affairs of the Little Theatre and other student organizations. 8-4-45

His record in the service was outstanding and the tragic manner of his death caused deep sorrow among officers and members of the unit with which he so gallantly served, a message to the alumni office stated.

Tuskegee Grad Promoted

New York Age 8-4-45

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Pvt. First Class T. Thomas Petty, who entered the Armed Forces in April, 1944, has been advanced to the grade of Corporal and assigned to duty as engine specialist at the Mountain Home Army Air Field, Mountain Home, Idaho, according to a dispatch received this week by the Athletic News Bureau. Corporal Petty was graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1935 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Physical Education. While on the campus he participated in athletics

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Former WAC Will Teach At Tuskegee

Chicago Defender
Chi, Ill 8-4-45

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—Holding an honorable discharge from the army of the United States, Miss Solona B. Cummings, who was graduated from the department of commercial dietetrics with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1940, has joined the Tuskegee Institute Summer School faculty as an instructor.

Miss Cummings became a civil Service appointee in 1941 and was assigned to duty as staff dietician at Camp Livingston, La. In 1943 she received appointment as medical dietician and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the U. S army and served at Camp Livingston until 1945. Lt. Cummings was honorably discharged from the service at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

WAC Lieutenant Goes To Purdue

Chicago Defender
8-4-45

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—First Lieutenant Verdia May Hickambottom, of Pasadena, Cal., WAC company officer of Fort Des Moines, Iowa, is a member of the fourth class of student officers assigned to the Women's Army Corps school for personnel administration at Purdue university, Lafayette, Indiana, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute has been informed. Chi, Ill.

Lt. Hickambottom is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, having received the Bachelor of Science degree in education in 1940. She enlisted in the Women's Army Corps on February 22, 1943, and was engaged in teaching prior to her enlistment. Lt. Hickambottom is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse T. Hickambottom, of Pasadena, Calif.

Percy R. Hines, Active Alliance Worker, Dies

8-4-45
N.Y. Amsterdam News

CHICAGO (ANP).—Funeral services were held here Thursday for Percy R. Hines, a local civic leader, at Olivet Baptist Church. Hines died at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Joseph H. Branham, after a long illness last Saturday. N.Y.

Born in Kerens, Tex., 42 years ago, Hines came here when he was 17 years of age and secured a position at the U. S. Post Office where he remained until his death. He became connected with the Chicago-Tuskegee Club soon after his arrival here and served as its publicity director for more than 12 years.

He was elected to the presidency twice and served on the executive board of the general alumni association for several years. He was also active in the local branch of the Postal Alliance and served as its press agent as well as editor of the National Allance of Postal Employes. 8-4-45

'Kegee Staff Member Gets M. A. Degree

Philadelphia Tribune (Pa.)

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala. — Mrs. Fannie J. McEnge, instructor in the School of Home Economics at Tuskegee Institute, received the Master of Arts degree in Home Economics from New York University this summer. 8-11-45

Mrs. McEnge, a native of New York City, is a graduate of Dunbar High School, Washington. She received a diploma in Institutional Management from Pratt Institute and the Bachelor of Science degree from New York University.

Tuskegee graduate cited for work with musical units

Los Angeles Tribune

TUSKEGEE, Ala. Calif. Harry Noble Simms, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute in 1938, has just been cited at Captain's Mast at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station (Ill.) for his training of more than 100 band units now playing for naval personnel throughout the world, the Institute reported this week. Simms is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Simms, both of the Institute here. 8-13-45

To Practice Nursing in New York State

The Call
Kansas City, Missouri
7-14-45

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —License to practice the profession of nursing in the state of New York has been granted to Mrs. Virginia Campbell Hawkins, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, was informed this week by Horace L. Fields, chief of the bureau of qualifying certificates and professional examinations in the state of New York with headquarters at Albany.

Mrs. Hawkins, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Campbell of Tuskegee institute, received her early education at Tuskegee and was graduated from the college, with a Bachelor of Science degree in Physical Education. She taught prior to entering the Lincoln School for Nurses, New York City and she has recently become surgical nurse at the Lincoln hospital. News regarding the successful completion of her course, license to practice in the state of New York and of her appointment to the staff of nurses at the Lincoln hospital is gratifying to her friends at Tuskegee institute and elsewhere. 7-14-45

Her sisters are Captain Noel Campbell, WAC, who is stationed in Rouen, France, and Rose Elizabeth Campbell, who is studying at the University of California Medical Center, to become a registered physio-threapy technician; and her brothers are Major William B. Campbell of Godman Field, Ky., and Captain Thomas M. Campbell Jr., M. C., who is also stationed in Rouen, France, with assignment as medical officer for the WACs.

College Dean Visits Tuskegee

The Defender

Chicago, Illinois 9-22-45

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Mrs. Vivian A. Sheley, Tuskegee, '36, who is Dean of Women at Texas college, Tyler, Texas, spent several days on the campus this week She conferred with Miss Jean E Fairfax, Dean of Women at Tuskegee and had conferences with other school officials while here.

While on the campus, Mrs. Sheley visited the Infantile Paralysis center, the George W. Carver museum, the Nurses' home, in course of construction, the Peabody room in Dorothy Hall, the Institute Museum of Negro Art and Culture, located in the Hollis Burke Frissell library, which have become units and additions to Tuskegee's expanding program since her graduation. 9-22-45

Mrs. Sheley said she hoped to be able to return to Tuskegee in May, 1946, to participate in the Tenth anniversary reunion of her class which will celebrate its tenth anniversary reunion at that time.

Tuskeegean Makes Record At Manana

Journal & Guide

8-18-45

8-18-45

WALKER

MANANA NAVAL BARRACKS, OAHU, T. H.—An outstanding man at this station, an American Negro of Guatemalan birth, shortly will return to the mainland. He is Lawrence J. Walker, boatswain's mate first class, USNR, of Tuskegee, Ala.

Although Walker spoke only Spanish when he arrived in the United States after completing grade schooling in Guatemala, he rapidly mastered English. He went on through high school to college at Tuskegee Institute. At Tuskegee he studied industrial arts.

Before joining the Navy in July, 1942, Walker was employed by the Army Quartermaster Depot at Tuskegee Airfield. After completing recruit training at Great Lakes, Ill., he was ordered to duty at this station. Here he has filled capably the duty of company commander.

Trains Band Units

N.Y. Age N.Y., N.Y.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Harry Noble Simms, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Simms of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, is doing exceptionally meritorious work at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois.

9-1-45

Simms, a grdauate of Tuskegee Institute, of the Class of 1938, has trained more than 100 band units which are now playing for and entertaining naval personnel the world over. Recently he was cited at Captain's Mast at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station for his excellent performance of duty.

EARNS DOCTORATE—Miss T. Ruth Brett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Brett of Winton, N. C., recently received her Doctorate in guidance from Columbia University's teachers' college. A member of the National Association of Deans of Women, she will take up duties as acting personnel director at Tuskegee Institute beginning this school year.

Gets Degree

Chicago Defender

MISS VIRGIE RHEA McCOY of Fordyce, Ark., who received the first earned Master of Science degree from Tuskegee Institute. Her work was in Home Economics Education and a minor in foods and nutrition. Exactly twenty years ago Tuskegee Institute awarded its first degree—Bachelor of Science in Agriculture—to five young men. Miss McCoy is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McCoy of Fordyce, Ark.

9-1-45

P. Pinn, NACGN Treasurer, Retires; Marguerite Jackson Fills Vacancy

N.Y. Age — N.Y., N.Y.

9-1-45

Retirement of Miss Petra Pinn as treasurer of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses was announced this week by the Association. Miss Pinn's withdrawal from active service was caused by ill health. She had served as treasurer for the past twenty years.

The NACGN Executive Board, at its last meeting, elected Mrs. Marguerite C. Jackson, supervisor of the Harlem Center, Visiting Nurse Service of New York, as the new treasurer. Mrs. Murtis Ragland Davis was named assistant treasurer. 9-1-45

Miss Pinn has been a staff nurse for the last ten years at Sea View Hospital, New York. Prior to that, she served as director of nurses, Norfolk (Va) Community Hospital.

A graduate of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Class of 1906, Tuskegee, Ala., she is the organizer of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital Alumnae Association.

She was president of the NACGN for two years. 9-1-45

Mrs. Jackson, the new treasurer, is a native of Virginia, and a graduate of the Lincoln School for Nurses, New York City. Mrs. Jackson has done post-graduate work in public health nursing at Columbia University and has been affiliated with the Visiting Nurse Service for a number of years.

The Tuskegee News Tuskegee Inst. Ala.

Tuskegee Clubs have been organized in two foreign countries, Capt. R. S. Darnaby, of the alumni office at the Institute, has been informed. First Sergt. William Morris heads the Club in Bremen, Germany, and Lt. Harold A. Barker and Sgt. Homer C. Osborne, serve as club leaders in the Philippine Islands. It is the plan of Tuskegee men stationed in London, Paris, in India, China and Japan to establish a communications center and arrange to have news from the Institute reach every Tuskegeean who is at present and who in the future may be serving abroad, the Alumni office has been informed.

The Call Kansas City Missouri

TO CORNELL.—Miss Doris Joan Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Brown Sr., 2012 Wabash, left Oct. 28, for Cornell university, Ithaca, New York, where she plans to receive the M.S. degree in nutrition. She received her B.S. degree at Tuskegee institute, having been well known by the students and faculty there. She received many honors, scholarships and other recognitions for her work. Miss Brown is a former Call newsgirl. Another daughter, Miss Helen Jean Brown, will receive her B.S. in physical education at Tuskegee this year. 11-16-45

McCray Named Head Of Tuskegee Alumni

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Oct. 30.—N. R. McCray was reelected president of the Tuskegee Institute Chapter of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association at the annual election of officers held here last week. p.10

Others officers elected to serve with him during the ensuing year were Lieut. John T. Bracken, U. S. Army, vice-president; Mrs. Rowena Hunt Bracken, secretary; Miss Sara B. Howell, assistant secretary; William Wiley, treasurer; Capt. Conrad Hutchinson, chaplain; Capt. R. S. Darnaby, reporter. Guy R. Trammell and Capt. W. J. Love will head important comimttees. Other committee chairmen will be announced later, President McCray stated, and at the same time the program of chapter activities for the year will be made public.

Reunions Announced By Tuskegee Classes

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Dec. 6—Members of the Class of 1926 will celebrate the 20th anniversary of their graduation from Tuskegee Institute in April, 1946, and graduates of this class have begun to advise Capt. R. S. Darnaby of the Alumni Office of their whereabouts. p.21

Members of the Class of 1936 and the Class of 1916 will celebrate their reunion at the Institute during the Commencement season in May, 1946.

These reunions bring to the campus many "old Grads," together with their families and afford opportunities for the renewal of friendships. Plans are being made to entertain a large number of graduates who will return for these reunion occasions, a member of the alumni staff stated.

Tuskegee Alumni To Meet Today

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Nov. 8—The fourth southern regional meeting to the Tuskegee Alumni Association will be held here tomorrow at 10. N. R. McCray, Southern Regional President Tuskegee Institute will preside. p.18

The theme of the two day session will be "selling Tuskegee Institute Vocationally" and discussion leaders will be Charles H. Gibson, Jr., veteran facility Tuskegee; George F. Rivers Columbus, Ga., Dr. Willis J. Wood, Montgomery, and William Berry Birmingham. Fri. 11-9-45

Others appearing on the program will be Willis I. Peek, president Tuskegee General Alumni Association Anderson S. C., Capt. Alvin J. Neely, executive secretary Tuskegee Institute; J. R. Wingfield, Mt., Meigs, and Daniel W. Andrews, Winston Salem, N. C. Institute trustees.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Institute president, will address the meeting to be held in the assembly room of Carnegie Music Hall alumni headquarters Friday night at 8:45. Tributes will be paid to the memory of Booker T. Washington, Dr. Robert R. Moton, Dr. George W. Carver and to Tuskegeeans who lost their lives in World War 2 in special exercises.

25y 1945

ALUMNI AND FORMER STUDENTS

BernardThompson Elks' Ruler, Dies

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Bernard Thompson, exalted ruler of Southern Pride Lodge No. 431, I. B. P. O. E. of W., and president of the local branch of the National Negro Business League, died at a local hospital at 3:50 a.m. Tuesday after a brief illness. The well known sportsman and proprietor of B. T.'s Place on West Jeff Davis Avenue, was stricken at 11 p.m. Monday as he sat chatting with friends in his office at the Elks Club, shortly after his return from a regular meeting of the league.

P. 11

Born in Montgomery, Mr. Thompson was a lifelong resident and one of the city's leading citizens. He completed his high school education at Tuskegee Institute where at one time he was president of the student Y. M. C. A.

Wed. Sept 9-19-45

A liberal donor to charity, he shied away from public office until last December when he was induced by members of Southern Pride Lodge to run for the position of exalted ruler. The lodge, under his direction, has stressed the necessity of contributing to charity, buying War Bonds, and attending their vesper services, held each Sunday afternoon at the club home. In less than a year, members of the organization bought some $50,000 worth of War Bonds at Elks rallies held at Birmingham and Philadelphia, contributed around $1,000 to local charities, and heard many leading citizens brought there by the exalted ruler for the Sunday vesper services.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Mae Thompson, and other relatives. Funeral plans will be found in the obituary column. Elks and Daughter Elks will assemble at the club home to proceed to the services in a body.

Reunion Plans Shaped By Tuskegee Class

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Feb. 5.—Local members of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1925 assembled at Alumni Headquarters in Carnegie Music Hall here Sunday and made plans for the 20th anniversary reunion of the class which will be held at the Institute, April 7 and 8, at the time of Founder's Day exercises, held annually during the spring meeting of the board of trustees.

Selection of the alumni speaker, the class gift to the Institute, and a series of entertainment features for those members of the class who return for the reunion were among the matters discussed. Tues. 2-6-45

Edward J. Taylor, Veterans Administration Facility, Tuskegee, was named chairman of the reunion committee, and R. S. Darnaby, of the alumni office, will serve as reunion secretary. P. 9

Members of the class, residing at the Institute, who will participate in the reunion activities are: Edward W. Ramsey, Mrs. Hattie Campbell Ramsey, Ira S. Bodden, William Peterson, Mrs. Rhussa L. Perry, Harrison L. Douglass, Jerry Holtzclaw, Mrs. Ruth West Adams, Albert Phillips, William Turner, Mrs. Rosa Butler Jones, Mrs. Cuemy Foster Carter, Edward J. Taylor, Mrs. Fragelia Thompson, Jackson, Miss Nettie Jones, Miss Addie Smith, Miss Mattie Smith, Mrs. Ruth Whittaker Moody and Warren McMillan.

25y-1945

Alumni Former Students

Tuskegee "Grads" Make Big News In Education Realm

Nashville Globe — Tenn.
4-27-45

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., April 25, 1945—During the past weeks, comments concerning noteworthy achievements of several Tuskegee men and women have appeared in the daily and weekly press.

An Associated Press dispatch of March 30 announced the appointment of William H. Pipes, who was graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1935, to the presidency of Alcorn College at Alcorn, Mississippi. The Associated press story of the appointment reads as follows: "William H. Pipes, 33, dean at Southern University, Scotlandville, La., has been elected president of Alcorn College for Negroes in Mississippi under a four year contract beginning July 1, this year. The contract calls for an annual salary of $4,200. 4-27-45

Pipes' election was announced here today at a session of the State Board of Trustees of Mississippi-owned colleges being held at Mississippi Southern College. Pipes, a graduate of Tuskegee College in Alabama, succeeds P. W. Bowles, who is completing his first year as president at Alcorn." 4-27-45

A news release announced the appointment of Dr. Nathaniel O. Calloway, who was graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1925, to the staff of the University of Illinois hospital. The announcement of Dr. Calloway's appointment reads as follows: "Breaking all medical precedents and crashing all questions of race, Dr. N. O. Calloway, 1752 West Taylor Street (Chicago) has been appointed to the staff of the University of Illinois hospitals, at the medical school with the rank of house physician. He is in charge of the ward of rerearch medicine where patients are admitted to intensive study in diagnosis and treatment. 4-27-45

Besides this work, Dr. Calloway works on the regular wards of the department of internal medicine and is establishing methods in the hospital, to study diseases difficult to diagnose.

Dr. Calloway has spent many years in preparation. Besides the M. D. degree, he holds the Ph. D., in chemistry and bacteriology and spent 2 years in research and teaching of pharmacology. He was formerly a staff member of the department of pharmacology at the University of Chicago."

Dr. Calloway is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Calloway of Tuskegee Institute. His father (deceased) spent several years in Africa teaching the natives how to grow cotton. Dr. Calloway resides at Tuskegee Institute.

The promotion of Captain Nelson S. Brooks, who was graduated from Tuskegee Institute in the class of 1940, to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, was announced recently.

Announcement of the second WAC to be assigned to the Tuskegee Army Air Field reads as follows: "First Lieutenant Mary L Lewis of Philadelphia, Pa., recently was assigned to Tuskegee Army Air Field from Lincoln AAF ,Nebraska. Receiving her commission at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, in August, 1942, Lt. Lewis served for 30 months before going to Lincoln, where she commanded a WAC detachment for two months. She has a Bachelor of Science degree from Tuskegee Institute and is the second WAC to be assigned to TAAF." 4-27-45

Lieut. Lewis was graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1941 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Home Economics.

The promotion of Second Lieutenant Verdia Mae Hickambottom, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Preston H. Hickambottom, 479 Westgate Street, Pasadena, California, to the rank of First Lieutenant was made known in an announcement received during the week by President Patterson. Lieut. Hickambottom is executive officer of a colored basic training company at the Firsht Women's Army Corps Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, where she has been stationed since enlisting in the WACS, Feb. 22, 1943. She was commissioned a Second Lieutenant July 7, 1943. Lieut Hickambottom was listed in Who's Who in American Schools and Colleges, while a student at Tuskegee, the announcement stated.

Also in the news was the triumph of the Tuskegee Institute women's championship track and field team at the National Amateur Athletic Union Indoor Track and Field Championships, held, March 31, at the 74th Regiment Armory in Buffalo, New York. The five young women who represented the Institute retained the championship with a total of 33 points, outpointing the German-American Club, the Philadelphia Moose Club, the Chicago Hurricanes and the Chicago-Forrestville Clubs, ranking second, third, fourth and fifth in the order named.

Alice Coachman, Lillie Purifoy U. S. Cadet Nurse Rowena Harrison, Nell Jackson and Hattie Turner were the Tuskegee representatives.

Percy Hines, P. O. Worker, Stricken

Chicago Defender

Percy R. Hines, Post Office employee and former editor of the Postal Alliance magazine, was stricken last week at his home and was taken to County hospital where physicians have been unable to diagnose his ailment.

Requests for volunteer blood donors for Hines were made this week by hospital physicians who revealed that additional transfusions will be necessary to strengthen the patient. 4-14-45

Hines is a former president of the Chicago-Tuskegee club and has been active in numerous civic organizations.

Tuskegee Lists Changes In Staff

Atlanta World
4-7-45 Ga.

—(ANP)—Changes in personnel department at the institute, J. Julius Flood, director, were announced by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president.

Mrs. Laura Crayton Buck, who for the past several years has served as secretary to the personnel director, has been named labor coordinator. She will direct and supervise all student labor. 4-7-45

Miss Mary Lee Coleman, who received her bachlor of science degree in business from Tuskegee in 1941, has succeeded Mrs. Buck as secretary to the personnel director.

MONROE N. WORK IMPROVING

Chicago Defender

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP)—[illegible] Monroe N. [illegible] editor of the Negro Year Book and for many years head of the department of research and records at Tuskegee Institute, has been seriously ill for some days but is reported improved. 4-14-45

Tuskegee Needs Chemists

Birmingham News
6-5-45

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 5—(AP)—The George Washington Carver Laboratory at Tuskegee Institute, named for the late scientist, is undergoing expansion and is in need of graduate assistants with a B. A. degree in chemistry, Institute President F. D. Patterson has announced. 6-5-45

N.Y. Amsterdam News
6-16-45

MISS LOVETTE WASHINGTON, a recent graduate of Tuskegee Institute with the bachelor of science degree, is now studying at Columbia University, under Dr. Gene Weltfish, in the field of anthropology. In addition to her studies, Miss Washington is employed as the first and only Negro in the National YWCA retirement fund office.

Mr S. Bankole-Wright Says Degrees Of Tuskegee Are Equal To Any In U. S.

West African Pilot

Over the Lagos Radio Diffusion service yesterday, African school boys were treated to a 20-minute talk on Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, by Mr S. Bankole Wright, B.A.,B.D., Assistant Colony Welfare Officer, who expounded the philosophy behind the set up of the institution — that the Negroes be educated in the heart and mind. 4-24-45

Mr Wright pointed out that on the vast campus of 24,000 acres there is no appearance of discipline being forced upon the students who go actively about their business craving the higher ideals of life.

He began his talk by referring to the vastness of the institution's ground, containing 130 buidings built by the students from bricks made by themselves.

That way had enabled many students to work and pay their own way through college.

Among other large and impressing sections mentioned were the assembly hall, the library containing works on nearly every subject under the sun, power house and a barn for experimental farming. 4-24-45

The students, he said, came from all parts of the world including Nigeria.

The environment had transformed the lives and hopes of the student body.

It had brought thrift, independence and happiness to thousands of Negroes.

Moreover, it had helped to create better understanding between the two races in America.

People came from thousands of miles to see the wonder that is Tuskegee.

Mr Wright said he himself had been privileged to see the institution.

Attempting to show that a great place like Tuskegee does not spring up suddenly, Mr Wright related something about the early history of the institute.

Subsequently, he spoke about the work of Booker T. Washington, who founded the institution in 1881.

The ex-slave boy, he said, became one of the greatest leaders of the modern world.

When he died Tuskegee had secondary education and trades to offer its students. 4-24-45

Today, a college department exists from where Negroes can read for and obtain degrees in science, home economics, agriculture and engineering.

Although Tuskegee has no intention of becoming a university in the real sense of the word, the speaker pointed out that its degrees are as high as any other conferred by universities in Europe and America.

He recommended his listeners to read "Up Slavery," the life story of Booker T. Washington.

COMMISSION LOOKS IN TO EDUCATION IN AFRICA

Public Opinion

Tuskegee Expert Tells Of His Impressions

3-10-45

London (Censored) by George Padmore—our London Correspondent.

The importance of Africa in the post-war period is reflected in the number of British and American Commissions—Economic, educational and social—investigating conditions in the 'Dark Continent'.

3-10-45

The latest group to arrive in London after carrying out an educational survey in various parts of West and Central Africa, are members of the Anglo-American Commission of the General Educational Board of New York and Phelps — Stokes Foundation of America. The Commission consist of Dr. Jackson-Davis, chairman; Mr. Thomas Monroe Campbell, Field Agent of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Tuskegee Institute instructor, and Dr. Margaret Wrong of the British Missionary Society and International Committee of Christian Literature for Africa.

AFRICA NEEDS MORE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

Dr. Campbell, who will shortly be leaving London for the United States, was present at the Conference of the Missionary Socities in Great Britain at which the new Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Fisher announced the Manifesto Against Colour Bar and Racial Discrimination, to representatives of the British and Foreign Press. Summing-up his impressions of Africa and the vital problems of the natives, Mr. Campbell, spoke of Tuskegee Institute, to which he is closely associated, 'as a good demonstration of inter-racial co-operation between the white and coloured peoples of America.' 3-10-45

His general impression was that while a start has been made to provide an up-to-date educational system for the Africans in places like Nigeria, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Equatorial Africa, there is still plenty to be done. Only the surface of the problem has been scratched. What Africa needs, and needs urgently, said Mr. Campbell, is more technical and vocational training to fit the youths of this great continent into the modern scheme of things.'

HIGH PRAISE FOR BOOKER T. WASHINGTON AND DR. CARVER

Explaining the nature of his work in America, Mr. Campbell, who is considered in high esteem among British religious and educational leaders with whom he has been holding conferences during his stay in the British capital,—said that his job is to supervise co-operative extension work among the Negro farmers in the field of agriculture and home economics in the south. For this responsible job, Mr. Campbell is well qualified.

3-10-45

Born in Georgia, Mr. Campbell knows the South—its problems and social traditions better than most. He was educated at Tuskegee under the late Booker T. Washington, whom he describes as 'truly one of America's great men'.

Within 63 years, observed Mr. Campbell, Tuskegee laid on the firm foundations of Booker T. Washington, has become the largest Negro educational institution in the world. Africa, in his opinion needs several institutions along the line of Tuskegee.

Mr Campbell referred to the late Dr. George Washington Carver as another outstanding produce of Tuskegee and enthusiastically commented on Carver's contributions to Souther agriculture by finding new uses or peanuts (what the Africans call monkey nuts), sweet potatoes and cow peas.

Although Mr. Campbell is a modest man, I understand that he was a brilliant student unde Dr. Carver. He thinks African should know more about Tuskege and the great aims of its founder who, uttered a great truth whe he said: 'We Negroes, shal prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify labour and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life.' 3-10-45

Mr. Campbell's daughter who is a lieutenant serving with the coloured W A A C S recently arrived in the British Isles, had the pleasure of visiting London to see her dad before he left home.

FDR Memorial Post Accepted By Truman

Montgomery Advertiser

5-4-45

NEW YORK, May 3—(AP)—President Harry S. Truman has accepted the honorary chairmanship of the planning committee of the Roosevelt National Memorial Committee, Basil O'Connor, temporary chairman, said today.

The committee, which will choose a suitable memorial to the late president, will include 30 persons, "most of whom were close enough to the late president or to some of his interests to comprehend his ideals, hopes and plans," O'Connor said.

He said he was asked by Mrs. Roosevelt to organize the committee. 5-4-45

Those who have accepted mem-

Home Economics Teachers Get Jobs

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—J. Julius Flood, personnel director, said this week, that members of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1945 are rapidly being placed for employment. 6-23-45

Flood stated: "Women teachers qualified in home economics and rural education had no difficulty in finding employment, also those who completed our course in institutional management. Several members of the class were placed in war industries and one young woman with the Red Cross. Twenty of our students were placed with the Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Virginia, and are already at work with Miss Guthrie P. Coleman, Class of 1945, as supervisor."

Former Dean Of Women s At Tuskegee Honored

New York Age

6-30-45

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—

A portrait of Mrs. Edna Spears Landers, who was Dean of Women at Tuskegee Institute from September 1918 until June 1935, when she was retired, was presented to the General Alumni Association and was placed on the wall in the Lounge Room of the Tuskegee Institute Alumni Headquarters this week.

Those present at the ceremony incident to the presentation recalled Mrs. Landers' visit here in March 1944, on the occasion of the annual banquet given by the Associated Women Students at which time Mrs. Landers spoke on the subject "Preparing for the Post-War World.

Tuskegee's Varsity Basketball Squad Picked for 1945

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Seventeen men were named today on the Tuskegee Institute Varsity basketball squad for the 1945 season by Coach Ross C. Owen. The roster includes eight forwards, seven guards and two centers. Tue. 1-2-45

Distribution by states is a follows: Texas, 2; Kentucky, 1; Georgia, 5; Oklahoma, 3; Alabama, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Ohio, 1, West Virginia, 1; Indiana, 1, and Tennessee, 1. p. 6

Survey of the varsity squad, position, class and home town reveals the following information:

Name of Player—	Position	Class	Home Town
Clarence Davis	Guard	Freshman	El Paso, Texas
William Bethel	Guard	Junior	Cave City, Ken.
Wilbur George	Center	Sophomore	Atlanta, Georgia
Frank Latimer	Guard	Freshman	Tulsa, Oklahoma
Calvin Jones	Forward	Sophomore	Atlanta, Georgia
Pernell Miller	Guard	Junior	Anniston, Ala.
Thomas Milledge	Forward	Sophomore	Savannah, Ga.
Norman Foster	Forward	Freshman	Providence, R. I.
Thomas Neil	Forward	Freshman	Dayton, Ohio
Edward Johnson	Forward	Freshman	Boomer, W. Va.
Alva Tabor	Guard	Junior	Fort Valley, Ga.
Willace Warren	Guard	Freshman	Quitman, Georgia
William Roseborough	Center	Freshman	El Paso, Texas
Walter Williams	Forward	Freshman	Tulsa, Oklahoma
Warner Brown	Forward	Freshman	Seymore, Indiana
Homer Griggs	Guard	Sophomore	Tulsa, Oklahoma
Andrew McBride	Forward	Sophomore	Ripley, Tennessee

Newton J. Woods, senior, physical education, Paris, Texas, was announced as student manager.

Tuskegee Trounces Fisk Team, 51 to 26

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Feb. 5.—Tuskegee won handily over Fisk University of Nashville, Tenn., in Logan Hall here Saturday night, defeating the Tennessee team, 51 to 26. The Tigers gained a long lead early in the game and never yielded. The score was 27 to 11 at the half.

Wilbur George, center, led the winners with 13 points—field field goals and three charity chances. William Bethel, captain, accounted for 10 tallies. Alva Tabor and Pernell Miller shared scoring honors with nine points each. Tues. 2-6-45

Bernard Murphy led the losers in the scoring. He chalked up four field goals, sinking his shots from far out on the floor. The other tallies for the Fisk five were well distributed.

Tuskegee Wins Over Fisk University, 51-26

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. Feb. 4—Tuskegee won handily over Fisk University of Nashville, Tennessee, in Logan Hall here Saturday night, defeating the Tennessee team, 51 to 26. The Tigers gained a long lead early in the game and never yielded. The score was 27 to 11 at the half.

Wilbur George, center, led the winners with 13 points—5 field goals and 3 charity chances. William Bethel, captain, accounted for 10 tallies. Alva Tabor and Pernell Miller shared scoring honors with 9 points each. p. 6

Bernard Murphy led the losers in the scoring. He chalked up 4 field goals, sinking his shots from far out on the floor. The other tallies for the Fisk five were well distributed.

Tuskegee Wins Over Fisk University, 31-26

Montgomery, Ala.
Advertiser

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. Feb. 4—Tuskegee won handily over Fisk University of Nashville, Tennessee, in Logan Hall here Saturday night, defeating the Tennessee team, 51 to 26. The Tigers gained a long lead early in the game and never yielded. The score was 27 to 11 at the half.

Wilbur George, center, led the winners with 13 points—5 field goals and 3 charity chances. William Bethel, captain, accounted for 10 tallies. Alva Tabor and Pernell Miller shared scoring honors with 9 points each. p. 6

Bernard Murphy led the losers in the scoring. He chalked up 4 field goals, sinking his shots from far out on the floor. The other tallies for the Fisk five were well distributed.

Tuskegee Defeats Morehouse, 19-0

Columbus Enquirer

Columbus, Ga.

Tuskegee Institute scored its second consecutive victory over Morehouse College last night in its annual classic here, defeated the Maroon Tigers, 19-0, before 18,000 fans who turned out for the colorful game. Sat. 10-27-45

Coach Cleve Abbott's Golden Tigers scored on the opening play of the second period when Charles Mays tossed a 15-yard pass to Perner Miller in the end zone for a touchdown.

Near the close of the first period, after an exchange of punts, Tuskegee had taken the ball on the mid-stripe and had made three first downs to put the ball in scoring position. p.11

A pass, Mays to Fuller for 38 yards, paved the way for Tuskegee's second score. On the next play Fuller took a lateral, streaked around his right end for ten yards to score standing up. Mays' placekick was good, so Tuskegee led the the half 13-0.

The Golden Tigers final touchdown came in the last period. Starting on Tuskegee's 25 yard line, the Abbottmen carried the ball to Morehouse's 2 yard line, where Mays again hit Miller with a pass in the end zone. Morehouse linemen stopped Tuskegee's try for extra-point.

Despite Morehouse's defeat, Coach Frank Forbes' players put up stubborn resistance against a much heavier team.

Floyd Barrett Morehouse back provided the most spectacular play of the game when he eluded several would-be tacklers as he ran back a Tuskegee punt.

The Maroon Tigers threatened in the closing period and had the ball inside Tuskegee's 20-yard line when the game ended.

Otis Smith, back and Samuel Dunson bore the brunt of Morehouse's attack. The play of Mays, Latimer and Brown in Tuskegee's backfield stood out. Miller, at end, Mayberry, tackle, and Dennison, guard, performed well on the Tuskegee forward wall.

The half-time entertainment was good. Tuskegee's band, with drum majors and majorettes accurately whirling batons, was well received. The all-girl drill team from Tuskegee performed intricate maneuvers with precision. Morehouse's band also furnished music and paraded during the half.

Tuskegee Coach Stages Hunt For Passer

advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Sept. 16.—Coach Abbott began canvassing last week for a passer to take the place of his ace pitcher who transferred to a Western Conference institution late this past summer. p.10

Several players who seemed to possess passing as well as kicking ability have been tried out, but selection of the candidate to fill the vacated post has not been revealed by the coach. It is understood that decision will not be made until after several scrimmage sessions have been held.

The week ahead will be devoted to preparations for the opening game with the Reception Center team of Fort Benning, Ga., which will be played in the Alumni Bowl on Sept. 22.

Tuskegee Cards Seven Grid Games

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Tuskegee institute will play a schedule of seven football games during the 1945 season. Chicago, Ill.

An army team from Fort Benning, Georgia, will come to the campus for the opening game, which will be played in the Alumni Bowl on Saturday, Sept. 22. The annual game with Wilberforce will be played at Comiskey park in Chicago Oct. 12. p.9.

Florida A. and M. college of Tallahassee, Fla., will furnish the opposition for the homecoming game on Saturday, Nov. 10.

The traditional Thanksgiving day game with Alabama State Teachers' college will be played at Cramton Bowl in Montgomery on Thursday, Nov. 22.

Other games: Sat. 9-15-45

Oct. 5—Tuskegee vs. Clark in Birmingham.

Oct. 26—Tuskegee vs. Morehouse in Columbus, Ga.

Nov. 3—Tuskegee vs. Morris Brown at Tuskegee.

4 Tuskegeans Attend Athletic Conference

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA, Dec. 19—Cleve L. Abbott, director of athletics, Ross C. Owen, Edward H. Adams, assistants to the director, and R. S Darnaby, director of publicity represented Tuskegee Institute at the annual meeting of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, which was held at Xavier University, New Orleans, La., Dec. 14 and 15. p.15

Capt. Darnaby is the secretary-treasurer of the conference.

Tuskegee, State To Play Here Thanksgiving

advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Wed. 10-31-45

Annual Football Classic Expected To Fill Cramton Bowl

p.10

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Oct. 30, 1945—Tuskegee Institute and Alabama State Teachers College will engage in their traditional football game at Cramton Bowl in Montgomery, Thanksgiving Day, Thursday afternoon, Nov. 22.

After a conference with President H. C. Trenholm and C. Johnson Dunn, Dean of the College, Institute athletic officials announced that order for 25,000 tickets had been placed. Equal allotment of tickets will be made to Tuskegee and to State Teachers College as indications already point to a heavy demand.

Tickets will be placed on sale at strategic locations for the convenience of the general public.

The usual colorful street parade in downtown Montgomery will take place on the morning of the game, and the intermission features will be entertaining. Tuskegee will feature its 75-piece band, under the direction of William P. Foster, widely known band leader from the University of Kansas at Lawrence, and will present a group of high stepping majorettes, who will be dressed in the flaming colors of the school—Gold and Crimson, and an all-girl drill team. Hattie Turner, of Glendale, Ohio, a senior in the department of Physical Education, will be in command of the marching unit and she promises to give the fans a real show when the drill team takes the field at halftime. Other Tuskegee units participating in the intermission ceremony will be the Crimson Pipers and the ensemble of majorettes.

The State Teachers College band will stage a colorful demonstration and the young women of the college will present a variety of field maneuvers.

The game will begin at 1:30 o'clock, but the gates will open at 12:30 and early arrivals will have opportunity to get choice seats and witness the preliminary features. The band will be in the stands early and the cheering squads will front the stands with thrilling acrobatic stunts.

GOLDEN TIGERS FALL, 13 TO 0, TO TENNESSEE

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

Tennessee State, led by their All-America Halfback William Bass and Fullback James Gilmore, drove over the stubborn Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers, 13-0, in the fourth renewal of the Vulcan Bowl classic at Rickwood Field Monday.

Spearheaded by Bass, State punched over scores in the second and fourth periods for their victory. State's line, bolstered by Guard Israel Jones and Tackle Shannon Little, thwarted all Tuskegee threats, holding the team to but five first downs. 1-2-45

Alva Tabor's passing for Tuskegee was excellent, but his receivers were off. Three itmes during the game open receivers dropped aerials from Tabor. Guard William Dennison and Tackle Clarence Mayberry put up what defense the Tigers could muster against State, which rolled up 11 first downs.

State Threatens

Neither team threatened seriously until late in the first period when Tennessee State drove to the Tuskegee seven. Homer Griggs, Tuskegee halfback, broke up the drive when he intercepted a State aerial in the end-zone and ran it out to the five. p.9

Tennessee State threatened twice again in the second canto, but penalties broke the drives up on both occasions. Late in the second, State took the ball at midfield and made a first down on the Tuskegee 38 when Bass skirted end for four and then passed to Halfback Holbert for eight more. From there, Bass tossed to Whitman who took the ball on the 20 and dashed the remaining distance to score. Bass went off tackle for the extra point.

Tabor Passes 27 Yards

After the kickoff Tabor passed from his own 35-yard line 27 yards to Charles Mayes, but the Tiger drive was broken up after a pass interception.

State drove 62 yards for its second score midway in the fourth period as Gilmore and Bass alternated in pushing the ball to the Tuskegee 40, at which point Gilmore broke off tackle to score. Bass was nearly away for a score in the third when he got loose on his own 25 and dashed 69 yards before being pulled down from behind by Tuskegee's William Bethel. A few plays later Tennessee State attempted a field goal from 17 yards out. Bass' attempt was short.

Starting lineups:

Tuskegee (0)—Mayes, left end; Mitchell, left tackle; Augustus, left guard; Smith, center; Dennison, right guard; Mayberry, right tackle; Miller, right end; Tabor, quarterback; Griggs, left half; Johnson, right half; Horenburger, full.

Tennessee State (13)—Leonard, left end; Drummond, left tackle; Jones, left guard; McPhearson, center; Colden, right guard; Little, right tackle; Johnson, right end; Whitman, quarterback; Holbert, left half; Bass, right half; Holt, full.

Score by periods:

Tennessee State	0	7	0	6—13
Tuskegee	0	0	0	0— 0

Scoring: Touchdowns — Whitman, Gilmore. Point after touchdown, Bass (rushing).

Substitutes — Tuskegee, Davis, Perry, Graves, Smith, Blakely, Brown, Fuller, Washington.

Tennessee State—Smith Morton, D. Whitman, Bullard, Wynn, Pulley, Clay, Pullin, Jones, Gilmore.

Officials — Wheddee (Fisk), referee; Johnson (Fisk), umpire; Harvey (Colgate), head linesman; Moore (Talladega), assistant head linesman; Young (Chicago), field judge.

Tuskegee - Wilberforce

Defender

Tickets Now On Sale

Chicago, Ill.

The sixteenth annual Tuskegee vs. Wilberforce football game will be played at Comiskey park, Friday night, Oct. 12. Interest in the game this year is greater than ever with the return of six servicemen to the Ohioans' front wall.

p. 9

Tickets have been placed on sale at the following places:

Sept. 29, '45

Tuskegee-Wilberforce office, at 4703 South Parkway, Oakland 5594; E. A. Swanson, 735 East 69th place, Hyde Park 2054; Joe's DeLuxe club, 6325 South Parkway, Englewood 2050; Mae's Dress Shoppe, 557 East 63rd street, Midway 1935; Southway hotel, 6014 South Parkway, Normal 6700; Hotel Grand, 5044 South Parkway, Kenwood 5200; DuSable hotel, 764 E. Oakwood boulevard, Drexel 5220; Geroes Shoe Repair, 42 East 47th street, Kenwood 6725; Regal Barber Shop, 4729 South Parkway, Kenwood 5194; Daniel J. Faukner, 5501 Prairie avenue, Wentworth 2474; Monarch Tailors, 3450 South State street, Victory 1908.

South Center Department Store, 421 East 47th street, Atlantic 4602; Dayton Currency Exchange, 434 East 47th street; White Sox Baseball park, 35th street and Shields avenue, Blvd, 4161; Tuskegee club headquarters, 4909 South Parkway; Jesse W. Dungy, 2144 Broadway, Gary, Ind., phone 23053.

Tuskegee Wins Dixie Classic From Alabama State, 26-0

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

By FAY YOUNG

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Tuskegee institute's Golden Tigers made it five victories in as many years over Alabama State Teachers Hornets in the twenty-second annual Dixie Turkey day classic here in Cramton bowl before 15,000 spectators. The Tigers scored in each period. Sat. 12-1-45

Most colorful was the gala program put on during intermission. The Tuskegee institute band and the women's cadet corps put on an impressive drill. They were followed by the presentation of "Miss Mobile," "Miss Birmingham," "Miss Montgomery" and women selected by the State Teachers college alumni in more than a dozen cities in Alabama. The State Teachers college band, twice its prewar size, also paraded between the halves. P. 7

Alabama State was, however, handicapped by the loss of John Underwood, guard from Montgomery; Sylvester Davis, tackle from Birmingham; Henry Bell, triple threat back from Montgomery, and Mitchell James, end from Birmingham.

Displaying a good brand of football were Charles Rhodes, back from Pritchard. Ala.; Capt. James Mitchell, starting end from Birmingham; Johnson Kennedy, Charleston, S. C., guard; Charles Lawson, Demopolis, Ala., guard; and Ed Shannon, end from Montgomery.

* * *

TUSKEGEE WAS given two points in the first quarter. After stopping the Tigers on the one-foot line, Edward Shannon, end from Montgomery, went back into the end zone to punt out of danger but on getting a high pass, he stepped back out of the end zone thus making an automatic safety and giving Tuskegee the two points. However, his boot went high and outside to the 25 and many of the fans left the game still puzzled over the reason for the two points.

Ulysses Washington, Tuskegee fullback from Tuscaloosa, Ala., scampered 40 yards, with perfect interference, for Tuskegee's first touchdown in the waning minutes of the first half and the attempt for conversion was no good. The Tigers led, 8 to 0, at halftime.

Tuskegee was able to put over two touchdowns in the third quarter.

Fred Fuller of Milledgeville, Ga., took a forward pass, heaved by Charley Mays of Oklahoma City and ran 40 yards to score standing up. Again the try for extra point failed. Midway of the period. Isaac Jones of Waco, Texas, fell on an Alabama State fumble which went bouncing back of the goal line, for the second touchdown of the period. An attempt to score the extra point via an end run got nowhere.

Karn Rash of Asheville, N. C., scored Tuskegee's final touchdown after a 14-yard gallop in the last period.

The State Teachers' eleven might have put over a touchdown or two had the backfield been playing in unison. There was a difference of judgment on the selection of plays and too much friction among certain players.

* * *

TUSKEGEE GAINED a total of 492 yards. Alabama State 114. Tuskegee made 17 first downs to State's four. State attempted 15 passes and completed only four. Tuskegee completed six out of 16 pass attempts. State intercepted one Tuskegee pass. Tuskegee intercepted four State passes. State made 36 yards on successful pass tries, Tuskegee, 79.

State lost 26½ yards in penalties, Tuskegee 85. Tuskegee averaged 35.8 yards in punting, Tuskegee 43.25.

In the 22 games, Tuskegee has lost but four, won 16 and two have been ties. There was a 6 and 6 stalemate in 1927 and a scoreless tie in 1928.

The last time State Teachers defeated Tuskegee was 31 to 12 in 1940.

Cleve L. Abbott, formerly of South Dakota and a veteran of World War I, has been coach of the Tuskegee teams since the Dix T rkey day classic started back 1924. This year his assistants e Ross Owen (South Dakota); ard Adams (Tuskegee); Guy ammel (Tuskegee); Ben Munay (Hampton) but now on leave; Ernest Bailey, Henry C. Harrison and Arthur Sawyer, all Tuskegee ex-football men.

State Teachers' squad was coached this year by John Brown, (Virginia Union); G. Hubert Lockhart (Talladega); E. B. Campbell (Alabama State); and E. K. Weaver (Langston).

* * *

B. T. HARVEY, former Colgate star and now professor of chemistry at Morehouse college, was refereeing his sixteenth classic; William J. Moore, Birmingham, worked his third game as umpire and Fay Young, Chicago Defender sports editor, was serving as field judge for his ninth time. E. E Farley, Morehouse, was head linesman.

The starting lineups:

Tuskegee (26)		Ala. State (0)
Miller	LE	M. James
Mayberry	LT	Burns
Street	LG	Kennedy
I. Jones	C	I. James
Dennison	RG	Underwood
Weathers	RT	S. Davis
Davis	RE	Shannon
Mays	QB	Mitchell
Clements	LHB	P. Jones
A. Brown	RHB	Posey
Washington	FB	Boston

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2 Negro Teams Collide Tonight

Columbus Ledger

Columbus, Ga.

Tuskegee Institute and Morehouse College of Atlanta clash at Memorial Stadium Friday night in their annual football scrap. Game time is eight o'clock. P. 10

Tuskegee won last year, 40-18, in one of the few high scoring contests of the series between the rival colored colleges. Tie games have resulted numerous times. Fri. 10-26-45

Morehouse this year hopes to avenge that defeat by walloping an Alabama team which is reportedly short in manpower. The squad is said to number only 25 this time.

The usual halftime entertainment is promised with the stadium darkened and luminous paint being used by the bands.

Tuskegee is expected to bring a band and Morehouse will either bring one or be represented by one.

Tuskegee Team Tames Morehouse Tigers, 19-0

Advertiser

COLUMBUS, Ga., Oct. 30 — Tuskegee Institute scored a victory over Morehouse College, of Atlanta, in the annual classic which was played here Friday night, defeating the Maroon Tigers, 19-0. Montgomery, Ala.

Floyd Barrett, Morehouse back, provided the most spectacular play of the game, when he eluded several would-be tacklers as he ran back a Tuskegee punt. The Maroon Tigers threatened in the closing period and had the ball inside Tuskegee's 20-yard line when the game ended. P. 10

Otis Smith, back, and Samuel Dunson, quarterback, bore the brunt of Morehouse's attack. The play of Mays, Latimer and Brown in Tuskegee's backfield stood out. Miller at end; Mayberry, tackle and Dennison, guard, performed well on the Tuskegee forward wall. Wed. 10-31-45

Tuskegee's band, under the direction of William P. Foster, with its ensemble of majorettes, dressed in their vivid school colors, Old Gold and Crimson, were vigorously applauded when they took the field during the halftime intermission. The members of the all-girl drill team, smartly attired in navy blue uniforms, wearing regulation uniform caps which were topped with a striking white decoration, shared honors with the widely acclaimed Crimson Pipers when they came upon the gridiron and went through a series of intricate marching maneuvers. Hattie Turner, from Glendale, O., senior in the department of physical education, was in command of the unit.

Members of the Morehouse College band, playing lively college music, also appeared on the field and gave a colorful demonstration.

Score:

Tuskegee	0	6	7	6—19
Morehouse	0	0	0	0— 0

Tuskegee Loses 13-0

Birmingham Post

Birmingham, Ala.

Passes Of Tabor Find No Receivers

Tues. 1-2-45

With All-American Halfback William Bass in the backfield, Tennessee State scored a 13-0 victory over the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee Institute yesterday in the fourth renewal of the Vulcan Bowl classic at Rickwood Field.

Tennessee crossed the line for their touchdowns in the second and fourth periods while Tuskegee could find no receivers for Alva Tabor's passes. Three times during the game open receivers dropped aerials from Tabor.

Running threats of Tuskegee were blocked as well as the aerial threats by the line work of Guard Isreal Jones and Tackle Shannon Little who held the Tigers to but five downs.

Neither team threatened seriously until late in the first period when Tennessee State drove to the Tuskegee seven. Homer Griggs, Tuskegee halfback, broke up the drive when he intercepted a State aerial in the end zone and ran it out to the five.

Tennessee State threatened twice again in the second period, but penalties broke the drives up on both occasions.

Late in the second, State took the ball at midfield and made it first down on the Tuskegee 38 when Bass skirted end for four and then passed to Halfback Holbert for eight more. From there, Bass tossed to Whitman who took the ball on the 20 and dashed the remaining distance to score. Bass went off tackle for the extra point.

After the kickoff Tabler passed from his own 35-yard line 27 yards to Charles Mayes, but the Tiger drive was broken up after a pass interception.

State drove 62 yards for its second score midway in the fourth period as Gilmore and Bass alternated in pushing the ball to the Tuskegee 40, at which point Gilmore broke off tackle to score Bass was nearly away for a score in the third when he got loose on his own 25 and dashed 69 yards before being pulled down from behind by Tuskegee's William Bethel. A few plays later Tennessee State attempted a field goal from 17 yards out. Bass' attempt was short.

Starting lineups:

Tuskegee (0)—Hayes, left end; Mitchell, left tackle; Augustus, left guard; Smith, center; Dennison, right guard; Mayberry, right tackle; Miller, right end; Tabor, quarterback; Griggs, left half; Johnson, right half; Horenburger, full.

Tennessee State (13)—Leoard, left end; Drummond, left tackle; Jones, left guard; McPhearson, center; Colden, right guard; Little, right tackle; Johnson, right end; Whitman, quarterback; Holbert, left half; Bass, right half; Holt, full.

Score by periods:

Tennessee State	0	7	0	6—13
Tuskegee	0	0	0	0— 0

Scoring: Touchdowns — Whitman, Gilmore. Point after touchdown, Bass (rushing).

Substitutes — Tuskegee, Davis, Perry, Graves, Smith, Blakely, Brown, Fuller, Washington.

Tennessee State — Smith Morton, D. Whitman, Bullard, Wynn, Pulley, Clay, Pullin, Jones, Gilmore.

Officials — Wheddee (Fisk), referee; Johnson (Fisk), umpire; Harvey (Colgate), headlinesman; Moore (Talladega), assistant head linesman; Young (Chicago), field judge.

Arthur Sawyer Joins Tuskegee Coach Staff

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Sept. 16.—Arthur Sawyer, outstanding as a halfback on the Tuskegee Institute football team several years ago, joined the Golden Tiger coaching staff this week. Mon. 9-17-45

Sawyer became nationally known as the "Little Terror" because of his lightning speed and for the manner in which he bulled his way through opposing teams for substantial gains and to "pay dirt" territory. P. 10

The addition of Sawyer to the coaching staff should strengthen Tuskegee's board of backfield tutors.

Tiger-Hornet Thanksgiving Tilt Re-slated For 1:30 P.M.

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Thanksgiving Day in Montgomery will bring the annual football game between the State Teachers College Hornets and the Tuskegee Institute Tigers The twenty-second "Cramton Bowl" game of this Dixie classic is scheduled to get under way Thursday afternoon at 1:30, which is a half hour earlier than the previous starting hour. p.10

Interest of players, students, alumni and local football fans is centered in this approaching holiday game. Both the Hornets and the Tigers are on more even terms for this game since each team has a conference victory over Morehouse while each of these two opponents has lost conference games to Florida and Morris Brown. Tuskegee tied Clark while Alabama State lost to Clark by a single touchdown. Alabama State has lost to Knoxville while Tuskegee has lost to Wilberforce. Alabama State won a conference victory this past Thursday over Alabama A. & M., at Legion Field in Birmingham.

It will be the annual Alumni Homecoming game for Alabama State. From throughout the state the news has drifted in that a record number of grads will be on hand for this game and will look forward to meeting their former schoolmates, a number of whom have returned from the Armed Forces. Alabama State alumni will wear their homecoming badges which are to be available at the registrar's office at the college or just inside the gate entrance to the west stands at Cramton Bowl. Tues. 11-20-45

The parade will again be the colorful feature. The parade will start at the State Capitol and will move down Dexter Avenue to Court Square and on through Commerce Street to Tallapoosa Street where it will disband. The Tuskegee Institute Band and the girls military marching unit will be in section one of the parade and will be followed by the several other marching units and then the Alabama State Band and floats and cars.

The parade will be a half hour earlier this year and will move off promptly at 9:30 Thursday morning so as to give ample time for fans and participants to be in the stands at Cramton Bowl for the kickoff which is also a half-hour earlier. Tues. 11-20-45

Tickets for the reserved sections on the two sides of the playing field are on sale at May and Green, at Stephenson-Pake, at Dean's Drug Store, at Pitts', and at the Hornet Grill. General admission tickets for the north end stands on Madison Avenue will be on sale only at Cramton Bowl. Special tickets for enlisted men in uniform are also on advance sale.

Rivals Clash In Annual Grid Battle At 1:30

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Thurs. 11-22-45

Hornets-Tigers Meet In 22nd Tilt; Close Contest Predicted

p.3

State Teachers' College's Hornets and Tuskegee Institute's Tigers meet in their 22nd consecutive Cramton Bowl football game here this afternoon beginning promptly at 1:30 o'clock. Gates open at noon.

The game promises to be one of the most hard fought of the long series of dog fights between the elevens from the two popular Alabama schools as neither team has been conceded an edge in pre-game predictions.

It is homecoming for State Teachers and with many of their former teammates and Hornet gridders of years further back who have returned to the States from the war areas in the stands along with the usual following, the local outfit will be in a do or die mood for victory.

The rival grid teams have played some good football in spots this season but neither has piled up any startling records. Both have young clubs and are potentially outstanding teams. They have won some good games and lost some close ones.

That's why today's meeting is expected to be a closely contested match with neither team being expected to make a run away with the other.

Coach Brown, of the Hornets announced yesterday that his charges were in the best of condition with the exception of Henry Bell, who is nursing a sprained ankle. "Our boys are showing unusual spirit for this game and we expect to either beat the Tigers or give them the scare of their lives," said Coach Brown.

Coach Cleve Abbott, who has coached football more years than he can count, announced that his team was ready for the Hornets. "We are in fair shape and we expect to play probably our best game of the season."

Activities of today begin with the annual parade of marching units and floats representing the college and city schools as well as a number of out-of-town representatives will proceed along a parade route which begins at Washington and Bainbridge, thence along Bainbridge to Dexter, through the square to a terminal point on Tallapoosa and Commerce Streets.

Tuskegee's Band will lead the first of three sections of this parade, and the State Teachers' Band will be divided into a boys' and a girls' unit to lead each of two other units to follow. The parade will move promptly at 9:30 o'clock. The rival bands and majorettes will put on a spectacular half time show.

Reserved tickets may be secured at Cramton Bowl, the college gym, Dean's or Pitt's Drug Stores before game time. General admission tickets will be on sale at the gym or bowl, and students of other schools will purchase tickets at the bowl only upon proper identification.

Probable starting lineups:

Ala. State—	**Pos.**	**—Tuskegee.**
Shannon	L.E.	Miller (c)
Burns	L.T.	Wade
Kennedy	L.G.	Street
I. James	CENTER	Jones
Lawson	R.G.	Dennison
Davis	R.T.	Latimer
M. James	R.E.	Davis
Boston	Q.B.	Mays
Posey	R.H.	Hall
Mitchell (c)	L.H.	R. Brown
Jones	F.B.	Davenport

Officials: Referee, B. T. Harvey (Colgate); umpire, W. J. Moore (Talladega); field judge, Fay Young (Defender).

Abbott Nears 25th Year As Tuskegee Football Coach

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Maj. Cleve L. Abbott, director of athletics and head football coach, is nearing his 25th year of service at Tuskegee Institute. He became connected with the faculty in 1916, shortly after his graduation from South Dakota State college.

He voluntarily left the service of the school in 1917 and entered the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, where upon the successful completion of the course he was commissioned and served with the American Expeditionary Forces in France during World War I. p.7

He rejoined the faculty in 1923 and has served continuously since then as director of physical education and athletics and head football coach.

Sat. 9-22-45

THE GENIAL athletic director was on the field Monday, for the first official practice, preparing candidates for the 1945 schedule of seven games. He was assisted by Edward H. Adams, Tuskegee, '34; Ross C. Owen, South Dakota State college, '25; Guy R. Trammell, Tuskegee, '36; Ernest T. Bailey, Tuskegee, '27; Henry C. Harrison, Tuskegee, '28, and Arthur Sawyer, Tuskegee, '43. Rueben A. Munday, Hampton Institute, '27, line coach, is on leave of absence.

Players with previous service records who reported for duty Monday were Frank Wade, tackle, Chicago; John Rice, guard, Memphis, Tenn.; William Dennison, guard, New York City; Pernell Miller, end, Anniston, Ala.; Dorsey Walker, guard, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles Mays, center, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Frank Latimer, halfback, Tulsa, Okla.; Lindorf Blakeley, halfback, Asheville, N. C.; Clarence Mayberry, tackle, Vallejo, Calif.; Isaac Jones, end, Waco, Texas; Alex Brown, halfback, Milledgeville, Ga.; Ulysses Washington, halfback, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; James Cathey, fullback, Topeka, Kans., and William Bethel, end, Mammoth Cave, Ky.

Other candidates for the team included about 25 freshmen

Tuskegee Institute News

Tuskegee Institute scored a victory over Morehouse College of Atlanta in the annual classic which was played at Columbus Friday night, defeating the Maroon Tigers, 19 to 0, before 18,000 fans who turned out for the colorful attraction. Tuskegee, Ala.

Coach Cleve L. Abbott's Golden Tigers scored on the opening play of the second period when Charles Mays tossed a 15-yard pass to Pernell Miller in the end zone for a touchdown. The try for the extra point was missed. News

Near the close of the first period, after an exchange of punts, Tuskegee had taken the ball on the mid-stripe and had made three first downs to put the Tigers in scoring position. Thurs. 11-1-45

A pass, Mays to Fuller, for 38 yards, paved the way for Tuskegee's second score. On the next play Fuller took a lateral, streaked around his own right end for 10 yards and scored standing up. May's place kick was good, so the Golden Avalanche led at the half, 13 to 0.

The final score for the Alabama team came in the last period. Starting on Tuskegee's 25 yard line, the Abbottmen carried the ball to Morehouse's 2 yard line, where Mays passed to Miller for the score. Morehouse linesmen stopped Tuskegee's try for the extra point.

Floyd Barrett, Morehouse back, provided the most spectacular play of the game, when he eluded several would-be tacklers as he ran back a Tuskegee punt. The Maroon Tigers threatened in the closing period and had the ball inside Tuskegee's 20-yard line when the game ended.

N. R. McCray was reelected president of the Tuskegee Institute Chapter of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association at the annual election of officers held here last week. p. 4

Other officers elected to serve with him during the ensuing year were Lt. John T. Bracken, U. S. Army, vice-president; Mrs. Rowena Hunt Bracken, secretary; Miss Sara B. Howell, assistant secretary; William Wiley, treasurer; Capt. Conrad Hutchinson, chaplain; Capt. R. S. Darnaby, reporter. Guy R. Trammell and Capt. W. J. Love will head important committees. Other committee chairmen will be announced later, President McCray stated, and at the same time the program of chapter activities for the year will be made public.

Tuskegee Institute and Alabama State Teachers College will engage in their traditional football game at Cramton Bowl in Montgomery, Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 22.

After a conference with President H. C. Trenholm and C. Johnson Dunn, dean of the college, Institute athletic officials announced that an order for 25,000 tickets had been placed. Equal allotment of tickets will be made to Tuskegee and to State Teachers College as indications already point to a heavy demand.

The usual colorful street parade in downtown Montgomery will take place on the morning of the game, and the intermission features will be entertaining. Tuskegee will feature its 75-piece band, under the direction of William P. Foster, widely known band leader from the University of Kansas at Lawrence, and will present a group of high stepping majorettes, who will be dressed in the flaming colors of the school—Gold and Crimson, and an all-girl drill team.

The State Teachers College band will stage a colorful demonstration and the young women of the college will present a variety of clever field maneuvers.

The game will get underway at 1:30 o'clock, but the gates will open at 12:30 and early arrivals will have opportunity to get choice seats and witness the preliminary features. The band will be in the stands early and the cheering squads will front the stands with thrilling acrobatic stunts.

Tuskegee, Hornets Meet Here, Nov. 22

Advertiser

25,000 Tickets Ordered For Thanksgiving Tilt

Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee Institute and Alabama State Teachers College will engage in their traditional football game at Cramton Bowl, Thanksgiving Day, Thursday afternoon, Nov. 22. Mon. 11-5-45

After a conference with President H. C. Trenholm and C. Johnson Dunn, dean of the college, institute athletic officials announced that order for 25,000 tickets had been placed. Equal allotment of tickets will be made to Tuskegee and to State Teachers College as indications already point to a heavy demand for the ducats.

The pasteboards will be placed on scale at strategic locations for the convenience of the general public. The price of admission to the reserve seat section will be $2 and the general admission price will be $1.50. The general admission ticket will admit the holder to the north-end grand stand, and understood to be the section behind the goal posts. P. 8

The usual colorful street parade in downtown Montgomery will take place on the morning of the game, and the intermission features will be entertaining. Tuskegee will feature its 75-piece band, under the direction of William P. Foster, widely known band leader from the University of Kansas at Lawrence, and will present a group of high stepping majorettes, who will be dressed in the flaming colors of the school—gold and crimson, and an all-girl drill team.

Hattie Turner; of Glendale, Ohio, a senior in the department of physical education, will be in command of the marching unit and she promises to give the fans a real show when the drill team takes the field at halftime. Other Tuskegee units participating in the intermission ceremony will be the Crimson Pipers and the ensemble of majorettes.

Tuskegee Squad Holds Practice In Louisiana

Montgomery, Ala.
Advertiser

GRAMBLING, LA., Dec. 29—Members of the Tuskegee Insitute football team, en route to Houston, Tex., for a game with Prairie View University on January 1, have been practicing on the athletic field of State college. Coach Abbott held a secret session this morning, but this afternoon will stage a regular game with the State college team as opponents. The public will be invited.

P. 6 Sun. 12-30-45

The trip will be resumed tomorrow. The team is scheduled to arrive in Houston on Monday.

Bama State-Tuskegee Annual Grid Classic Here Thursday

Alabama Journal
Montgomery, Ala.

'Bama State's Hornets and Tuskegee Institute's Golden Tigers will meet in their twenty-second consecutive Cramton Bowl football game here Thanksgiving Day, Thursday afternoon, beginning at 1:30, as the crowning attraction of what promises to be the greatest homecoming in the history of the local college.

Requests for tickets have been pouring in for the past several weeks and numbered on the list of purchasers are hundreds of returning veterans who are using every means of transportation available to make the trip here.

Activities of the day begin Thursday morning at 9:30, when a parade led by bands and twirlers of both schools will form on South Union Street behind the State Capitol and proceed along Washington Street to Bainbridge, to Dexter through Court Square down Commerce Street and disperse at Tallapoosa Street. More than a thousand Boy Scouts, 500 Elks in full regalia, and floats representing the various student organizations and some business concerns, will be seen in the line of march. P. 7 Mon. 11-19-45

The game will find both teams over Morehouse and closely similar outcomes over Florida, Clark. and Morris Brown. The ability of the Hornets to score in every contest is balanced by the defensive power of the Tigers.

Superior manpower of the Tigers matches a slight edge in experience held by the Hornets. All Hornet cripples are expected to be back in the lineup except Henry Bell, quarterback, who is still out with a fractured ankle. keyed to high pitch. The Hornets, fresh from a thrilling 20-7 win over an aggressive Alabama A. and M. team last Thursday evening in Birmingham will seek to sweep away a Tiger snarling back from a severe lacing at the hands of Florida A. and M., a little over a week ago. In the line, State will depend on John Underwood and John Kennedy, to lead the way, while redoubtable Joe Boston and speedy and powerful Captain Cleophus Mitchell is expected to spark the offensive play.

Both, Tigers and Hornets, have had seasons of hard games which brought few victories, but either will forget the heartaches of the past if able to score a victory in the Thursday attraction. The winner of this game always regards itself as having a successful season regardless of the outcome of other games played before.

Tuskegee's Tiger's Arrive in Chicago For Wilberforce Game

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 11—Tuskegee's Golden Tigers arrived in Chicago, Wednesday afternoon for their 16th annual football game with the Bulldogs of Wilberforce University. The battle will take place at Comiskey park and will get underway at 8 o'clock Friday night. P. 17

Members of the Ohio team under the excellent tutelage of Coach Gaston G. Lewis, are ruled favorites in view of their abundance of talent and the manner in which they turned back Clark College of Atlanta, one of the strong teams of the Southern Conference, in Atlanta last Saturday. Wilberforce bowed to Tuskegee last year, 19-14, and the year before, 27-6. But neither team during the long series has won three times in succession. If the Tigers defeat the Bulldogs Friday night they will become the permanent owners of the handsome Joseph P. Geary trophy which must be won annually for three years to become permanent property. Abbott has been at Tuskegee for more than 20 years and would like to add this valuable trophy to his collection. Fri. 10-12-45

Accompanying the Tuskegee president to the city will be G. W. A. Johnston, chairman of the athletic committee; Mrs. Cleve L. Abbott, wife of the Tuskegee coach; Mrs. Russell Brown, Mrs. Rowena Hunt Bracken and Miss Helen Hutchinson, and Capt. Alvin J. Neely, executive secretary of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association. Also, Ross C. Owen Ernest T. Bailey, Edward H. Adams, and Arthur Sawyer, Coach Abbott's coaching associates, and Dr. Joseph Mitchell, team physician.

President Charles H. Wesley will head the delegation from Wilberforce. Others in the party will include Mack Green, secretary of the athletic council and Mrs. Green; Dr. J. Aubrey Lane, Prof. George F. Davis, Melvin Johnson, George Valentine, and Carl C. Jenkins. Scores of students from the university are expected, together with a large attendance from Xenia, Dayton, Cleveland, Yellow Springs and other points.

Florida Trounces Tuskegee 54-20 In Home-coming Tilt

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Nov. 12.—The Florida A. and M. College Rattlers spoiled Tuskegee's beautiful and colorful home-coming occasion by defeating the Golden Tigers, 54 to 20, in the Alumni Bowl here Saturday. Tues. 11-13-45

The pre-game parade of attractively designed floats moved on schedule from the Booker T. Washington Monument at noon. Visiting alumni viewing the long procession from the wide steps of Alumni Headquarters were thrilled as the artistically decorated motor driven and horse-drawn vehicles passed by. The honored position in the parade was accorded Miss Gwendolyn Byers, "Miss Tuskegee," and her attendants, Tollese M. Brown, Oklahoma City, Okla., and Harriet C. Raymond, East Orange, N. J. Miss Byers' home is in Houston, Texas. Featured attractions were the Tuskegee Band, under the direction of William P. Foster; the group of prancing majorettes, sporting flashy uniforms, and the precision marching all-girl drill squad, Hattie Turner, of the senior class, commanding. Those attending the home-coming celebration were accorded a salute during the progress of the game from fliers stationed at the Tuskegee Army Air Field, who dipped their planes when they passed, high in the air, over the Alumni Bowl.

Leroy Cromartie, the Florida ace, turning in one of the best performances of his brilliant gridiron career, was the star of the game. He started the Rattlers on their series of touchdowns five minutes after the opening play, and during the firts half figured in Florida's count of 26 points. The remarkably accurate passing Cromartie heaved to Powell, twice, once to Mitchell and once to Montgomery during the first two quarters, all of whom connected with his aerials and scored. Scruggs added two placement attempts. p. 9

Davenport's recovery of a fumble on Florida's 5-yard line paved the way for Tuskegee's initial marker. After gaining possession of the ball Mays passed to Miller in the end zone for the score. Davenport's extra point was the result of a vicious smash over center. The second of Tuskegee's pair of touchdowns which was chalked up in the third quarter was a 20-yard pass, Mays to Davis, who raced 8 yards to score. Mays made the placement. Mays, Miller, Fuller, Davis and Davenport collaborated in a drive which paid off in a dividend, with Fuller scoring from the one-yard line. Florida's linesmen turned back Tuskegee's extra point attempt. This final cooperating scoring effort by Tuskegee was turned in in the fourth quarter.

Cromartie's performance during the second half was as brilliant as his first half exhibition He crossed the goal line for Florida's final score, but before then he had run his own right end for the extra point on a touchdown made by Mitchell. He threw the pass which made the Mitchell touchdown possible.

Ingraham thrilled the stands on two beautiful long runs. He accounted for a touchdown when he raced down the field for 78 yards to score and on another occasion he intercepted a Tiger pass on his own 10-yard line and behind excellent interference zig-zagged his way down the field for 90 yards to the goal.

During the intermission Tuskegee staged its usual colorful demonstration. The Crimson Pipers who paraded the field, playing lively Tuskegee airs, the ensemble of majorettes, led by the charming Mildred Howard of Birmingham, and the all-girl drill squad, drew approval when they did their numbers. There was vociferous applause following the playing of the Tuskegee Song by the band and the formal presentation of Miss Gwendolyn Byers, "Miss Tuskegee."

Score on Pass In the First Quarter of Game

Call

Kansas City, Mo.

CHICAGO. —Wilberforce university defeated Tuskegee 6 to 0 here Saturday before 15,000 fans assembled in Comiskey park to see this, the 17th annual game between these two schools since 1928. In the series of games they have played, Wilberforce leads by one game. In other games played the results have been ties.

Fri. 10-19-45

Wilberforce's Green Wave found rolling a very difficult thing to do against the brilliant, tough Tuskegee team, however in yardage gained the superiority was all Wilberforce. The Wave completed 10 first downs to Tuskegee's 4, and made 187 yards to Tuskegee's eight. And in attempted passes Wilberforce attempted 11 and completed 2, while Tuskegee tried 15 and completed 4. p. 6

Wilberforce scored in the first quarter when Fred Hall, Washington, D. C. lad, playing quarterback for Wilberforce, rifled a 25-yard pass to Roy McClellan, Toledo, Ohio, half back, who ran five yards for the winning score.

Aerial Tactics to Be Featured In 'Bama State-Tuskegee Tilt

Alabama Journal

Tues. 11-20-45

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Passing will play a conspicuous part when Tuskegee and State engage in their annual Classic at Cromton Bowl in Montgomery, Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 22. The game will start at 1:30 p. m.

Montgomery, Ala.

Coach Cleve L. Abbott, the Crafty Tiger Mentor, will depend upon Charles Mays, quarterback, to do the pitching for the Golden Avalanche. Mays is developing his ambidextrous tendencies and will attempt to cross-up and confuse the opposition because of his ability to toss the ball from both the starboard and the port sides. Mays will heave to Pernell Miller, agile and fleetfooted end, who, along with Fuller and Davis, have done the scoring for the Tigers this season. p. 10

Tuskegee was idle Saturday, but used the time advantageously in preparing new plays for Thursday's battle. While considerable time was devoted Mays and Miller in handling the offensive weapon—the bullet and submarine passes—hours were taken in strengthening the line attack and in speeding up the end runs in which Mays and Miller will play leading roles. Mays will also put on his usual excellent punting performance.

Other Tuskegee players expected to figure prominently in the game with the Hornets are Clarence Mayberry, William Dennison, Lindorf Blakely, Frank Wade, Alex Brown, Boyd Hall, Johnnie Bryant, Artis Davenport, Charles Roseborough, Fred Fuller, William Bethel, Isaac Jones and Frank Latimer. The versatile Latimer will operate in the position where his services will be most needed. He plays right-halfback, fullback, tackle and center. So in the event of an emergency Latimer will be able to take over.

While the Tiger passing attack has been geared and the forward wall is taking on strength, a defense against State's aces, Mitchell, Posey and Shannon, must be built. In Birmingham the Hornets turned back a fast charging and threatening Alabama A. and M. team, 20 to 6. This victory has given the Teachers confidence and hope and they will take the field Thursday afternoon determined to turn back Tuskegee's Golden Tigers. A victory by State over their traditional rivals —the Golden Tigers—would give the Hornets a source of satisfaction. This is the year that State is counting on bouncing back into the victory column.

A poll of Tuskegee partisans here today revealed that ardent Tiger supporters were unwilling to even predict the outcome of the game. Observers close to the number one man of the Tuskegee coaching staff know that he fears State and that he will give a deep sigh of relief when Thursday's gridiron battle is over.

All of the time scheduled for the attraction Thursday will not be taken up in warfare. There will be a grand street parade, getting underway at 9:30; pre-game music with the Crimson Pipers furnishing the down beat on one side of the field and music for the opposite side of the gridiron will be supplied by State's talented group. The colorful demonstration which has attracted more than state-wide interest will be staged during the intermission. The participating units will be furnished by State Teacher's College and Tuskegee Institute.

Tennesseans' Star Halfback May Not Start

News

Birmingham, Ala.

Texas College, already established as favorites over the Tennessee State Tigers in the Vulcan Bowl game Tuesday afternoon at Rickwood Field, jumped still further ahead late yesterday with the announcement from Nashville that Halfback Bill Bass might not be able to start for the Nashville eleven. Sun. 12-30-45

Bass has been under the weather and Coach Henry Kean is plenty worried about his star. Tennessee's attack is built around the Pittsburgh halfback and his absence would leave a big gap in the Staters' attack. P. 2B

Coach Kean announced he was bringing 33 men, including Bass, to the Magic City for the sixth annual classic that pits the outstanding Negro collegiate elevens on opposite sides.

State will probably rule as a sentimental favorite with local fans, with two Birmingham prep stars on the starting State eleven. Tackle Robert Drummond and End Wiley Leonard are both standouts in the Staters' forward wall. They played with Industrial High, of Fairfield, during their prep days.

The Steers from Tyler, Tex., bring one of the most colorful Negro college teams in the country here for their second showing in the Vulcan Bowl. They won from Tuskegee in an earlier appearance in the classic and won many followers by their play then.

Paced by a sensational triple-threat quarterback, Raymond Von Lewis, the Steers lean towards a wide-open game, throwing plenty of passes. Lewis is a scatback and in every game on the Steers' schedule got away for at least one long gallop.

If Bass is unable to get in much work for the Staters the burden of the offense will fall on Quarterback Nathaniel Taylor and Fullback Ralph Pulley. Taylor is a freshman star from Douglas High in Oklahoma City and is a constant threat with his ball-carrying ability. With the Keanmen operating from the "T" formation Taylor will get a chance to show his wares.

With the game set for Rickwood Field fans will not have to worry about the weather with all seats under cover. A section has been reserved for white fans and the game will get under way at 2:30.

Tuskegee Tigers Defeat Ala. State Team, 26 To 0

Advertiser

Scoring in every quarter, the Tuskegee Tigers defeated the Alabama State Teachers College Hornets 26-0 in their 22nd renewal of the Cramton Bowl series here yesterday afternoon before 15,000 fans. Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee drove to the Hornet one-yard line in the first five minutes of play, where a fumble was recovered by the Hornets on their own one-foot line. Tuskegee blocked the attempted kick out of danger for a safety and retained the advantage until late in the second quarter when they registered a touchdown when Washington raced 40 yards to pay ditr. The half ended with Tuskegee leading 8-0 and in possession of the ball on the Hornet five.

The Hornets received at the beginning of the second half but a poor kick soon had them in danger. Two Tuskegee air raids sent Fuller and I. Jones over for tallies in the third, and Rash in the fourth. All attempts at conversion were no good and the final 26-0 decision was reached. p. 12

Only twice did the Hornets penetrate Tiger territory, once in the second and again in the fourth, but on neither occasion did they threaten the Tiger goal. The Tiger line was impenetrable to the Hornets, and the Tiger "T" formation kept them bewildered on the defense. Tuskegee rang up 13 first downs to 6 for State, completed eight passes to four for State, in addition to absorbing 85 yards in penalties to 40 for the losers. Fri. 11-23-45

It was clearly not the Hornets' day as for the first time this season they failed to score a single point. Practically all of the Hornet starting lineup was either out or hampered by injuries and the subs could not carry on.

Many Southerners Fairminded Tuskegee Graduates Are Told

Atlanta World 5-24-45

Clarke Foreman Cites Liberalism Of White Examples

TUSKEGEE — (A N P) — Citing the liberalism and fair mindedness of Justice Hugo Black, Governor Sparks of Alabama and Governor Arnall of Georgia as examples of white southerners who realize "that we cannot build a decent democratic country on injustice and inhumanity," Dr. Clarke Foreman, president of the Southern Conference on Human Welfare, opened his address to the graduating class here Sunday.

"Most of you," said Dr. Foreman have pretty definite ideas, I suppose, of white southerners and I would guess that many of those ideas are far from complimentary. Yet has it occurred to you that only a very small minority of white southerners ever owned slaves? If the question of slavery or secession had ever been put to a vote and all white southerners allowed to vote there is no question in my mind that both would have been repudiated." 5-24-45

FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITY

During the past 12 years Dr. Foreman has seen a growing appreciation of federal responsibility in making available to the masses of our population food, employment, housing, health and education. "This growing sense of federal responsibility for human welfare," he said, "is one of the greatest accomplishments of the greatest of all Presidents, Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Concluding his remarks, the distinguished southerner urged members of the graduating class "to take advantage of every opportunity to meet and work with white people who are also dissatisfied with present injustices."

The speaker also reminded his audience that Negroes have a "duty to participate in the political life of this country and Tuskegee is a particularly appropriate place to talk about this for your Institute was started in 1881 by wise political action on the part of the colored citizens of Tuskegee."

And finally he said, "however inconvenient your political participation may be, make the effort because the greatest dangers to democracy are indifference and defeatism."

Washington To Address Tuskegee Summer Graduates

Atlanta Daily World
7-15-45

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —(S N S)—Forrester B. Washington, Director of the Atlanta School of Social Work, has been selected as Commencement Speaker for the Tuskegee Institute Summer School.

In making the announcement. President F. D. Patterson said that the 1945 Summer Session has brought together a very fine group of teachers, many of whom have pursued courses for credit in the Graduate School. "The several state clubs have done much to encourage hard study and the splendid scholastic records made by many of the students," he continued. Graduates for this session will be qualified to receive certificates to teach in all Southern States.

Mr. Washington is one of the country's outstanding leaders in the field of social work. He has contributed many scholarly articles to representative magazines and conducted surveys of significant importance.

The Commencement exercises will be held in the Institute Chapel on Friday evening, August 9, beginning at 7:30 o'clock.

President Patterson will award the diplomas and degrees to the successful candidates.

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A BISHOP AND TUSKEGEE'S LEADER IN THE VANGUARD

Increasingly world - famous Tuskegee held one of the greatest commencements of the year. It, too, attracted giant leaders to speed youth on their way. Here Bishop W. J. Walls, A.M.E. Zion Church, baccalaureate speaker, heads the line of march with President F. D. Patterson. For additional historic pictures and stories see inside pages.

Photo by Polk

Color
July 1 1945
Charleston W Va

FAMOUS SOUTHERN LIBERAL ADDRESSED TUSKEGEE

Dr. Clark Foreman, president of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, in Nashville, Tennssee, was the commencement speaker at Tuskegee Institute where he is shown with President Patterson marching in the commencement exercises.

—Photo By Polk

Color
July 1 1945
Charleston W Va

THESE LADIES IN WHITE LEAD LINE-OF-MARCH

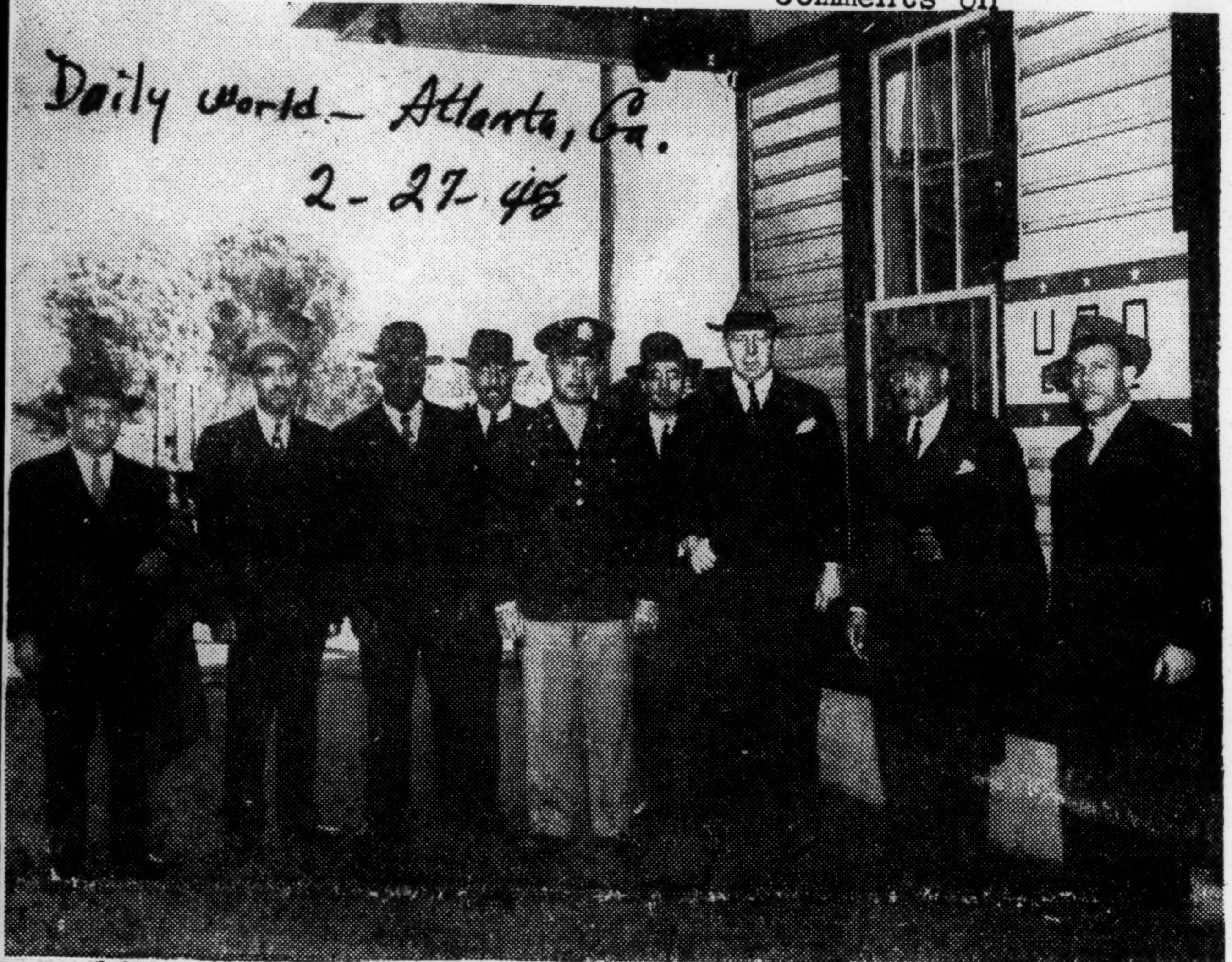
This beautiful array of U. S. Cadet Nurses led the line-of-march of the graduates on commencement day at Tuskegee.

—Photo by Polk

25y-1945

Comments on

Daily World – Atlanta, Ga.
2-27-45



VISIT MOTON FIELD — Former Governor J. Melville Broughton of North Carolina was a recent visitor at Tuskegee Institute. The Veterans Hospital and Moton Field were included in the afternoon tour. H's address thrilled the capacity audience which greeted him in the Institute Chapel. A Committee headed by President F. D. Patterson greeted the distinguished visitor at Chehaw, who posed in front of the U. S. O. Lounge for Negro service men. Left to right, A. I. Holsey, assistant to Presdent Patterson, W. C. Curtis, director, School of Mechanical Industries, Alvin J. Neely, executve secretary, Tuskegee Alumni Association, Dr. J. W. Chenault medical director, Col Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., manager, Veterans Hospital, L. H. Foster, Jr., Institute treasurer, Governor Broughton, President Patterson and I. A. Derbigny, dean of administration.

Hampton and Tuskegee to Get Share of Millionaire's Estate

The Afro American Baltimore, Maryla
9-15-45

FAR HILLS, N.J. — Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes and the Berry Schools in Georgia will receive three-fifths of the estate of Walter Graeme Ladd, millionaire, at the expiration of three trusts just made operative.

The death of Mr. Ladd's wife, Mrs. Katel Macy Ladd, last week, set in motion three trusts with more than $10,000,000 for charitable and welfare work.

Mrs. Ladd, who received $15,000,000 under the will of her father in 1876, was permitted to use whatever part of her husband's $10,000,000 estate she needed from the time of his death in 1938. She long had been financing medical research.

9-15-45

Trusts End in 1988

Her husband's remaining fortune is to be used for a rest home for "worthy gentlewomen" at the Ladd estate here, for grants to persons with impaired health, and for schools, colleges and hospitals.

These trusts will be ended not later than 1988, and the remaining money will go to five institutions, including Johns Hopkins Hospital and New York Post Graduate Medical School.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE POST OFFICE RECEIVES MERIT AWARD

The Informer
Houston, Texas

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (ANP)— The Tuskegee Institute post office has been awarded the treasury department's "T" banner and the certificate of award for participation in the payroll savings plan.

The Postal Bulletin for December 7 lists Tuskegee among 12 such post offices in various sections of the country which have received the award for participation "to the extent of 90 per cent of the eligible employes and 10 per cent of the gross payroll.

12-29-45

The Weekly Review Birmingham, Alabama 9-22-45

Visitors from all over the world come to Tuskegee. H. N. Kindr member of the Indian Parliament is shown above at the Washington monument.

9-22-45

President F. D. Patterson greets Major William Campbell who made a brilliant overseas record with the vailant 99th. Major Campbell is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and of TAAF.

People's Voice
New York, N.Y.
1-5-'45

Prize Winning Farmers at Tuskegee. Willis Jones of Sumter County, Ala., with his "grand champion" prize winner at the livestock show of the farmers' conference. In the usual order in the background: J. W. Mitchell, extension service field agent, Hampton Institute; Sherman Briscoe, information specialist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington; Carroll Jones, father of Willis; and T. M. Campbell, extension service field agent, Tuskegee. A tenant farmer for 21 years before becoming a land owner, Carroll Jones was awarded the conference certificate of merit for outstanding achievements as a farmer. He now owns 1.500 acres and rents 1,954 additional acres to take care of his extensive livestock business which includes 300 Herefords, 75 horses and mules, and 30 hogs.—(ANP foto):

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Dixie Mechanization

Cotton Picker Will Create New Problems

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—"The imminence of mechanization in cotton farming," said Dr. Arthur F. Raper, analyst, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C., in addressing the Tuskegee Farmers' Conference, "will solve some of the South's old economic and social problems and create new ones." 12-22-45

"Southern cotton," continued the speaker, "will have to be produced as cheaply as possible in the future; first, to continue to compete on the world's market, and second, to compete at home and abroad with synthetic fibers."

In reviewing progress of experiments with the mechanical cotton picker, Dr. Raper showed that the cost of picking a bale mechanically is $5.26, as compared to $39.41 for hand picking at $2.50 per hundred.

PATTERSON REVIEWS CONFERENCE HISTORY

Meeting the problem created by displacement of laborers, Dr. Roper sees an increase in non-farm employment in the South or a shift to other crops. "The group," he said, "that will not be needed on mechanized cotton farms will be the group that is least qualified to fit immediately into industrial employment."

In welcoming the delegates, President F. D. Patterson reviewed the fifty-five years history of the conference and expressed the hope that "as we return to the ways of living peace that the experiences of war and the growing concept of the the worth of every human being in democratic society shall lead this nation into sound convictions as to the importance of seeing to it that all people—rural and urban, children and adults—have the opportunities which they need for successful living, so that they may contribute richly to the strengthening of our nation and to the general welfare."

WANT MINISTERS, FARMERS TO COOPERATE

The conference resolutions commended the war production record of Negro farmers and reviewed the changing pattern of Southern farming due to decrease in foreign markets for American cotton and the increased demand for rayon. The resolutions further recommended that a southwide committee be appointed to work in cooperation with Land Grant Colleges and the Department of Agriculture in developing a program for Negro farmers in the post-war period.

Impartial law enforcement, voting, better health and educational facilities for Negroes and continued cooperation between Negro rural ministers and Negro farmers were cited in the resolutions as some of the urgent needs to implement the conference theme "Better Rural Living for the Post-War Period." 12-22-45

Conference leaders included C. F. Clark, educationist, Southern Division, Production and Marketing Administration, Washington, D. C.; Sherman Briscoe, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington; John W. Mitchell, field agent, Extension Service, Washington, D. C., and Dr. Roscoe C. Brown of the U. S. Public Health Service and Director of the National Negro Health Week, of which the Tuskegee Farmers' Conference was one of the original sponsors in 1915.

LIST PRIZE WINNERS

In the distribution of prizes, Sumter County won highest honors. Carroll Jones was awarded the certificate of merit as an outstanding farmer and the entries of his two sons, Willis and Clady, were adjudged grand champion and reserve champion in the livestock show.

Other prize winners in the cattle show were Irwin Harris of Hale County; Calvin Jones of Sumter County; Lula Belle Whittaker and Lena Harris of Hale County; Adolph Jenkins of Lowndes County, and Abner Scott of Marengo County. Four H-Club boys and girls from nine counties entered calves in the show, which judges claimed were the finest entered.

Pennsylvania Solon Delivers Address At Tuskegee Inst.

Nashville, Tenn. Globe
Nashville, Tenn.
12-14-45

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 3—"America is in the midst of the greatest moment in its history," said Hoonrable Homer S. Brown, distinguished Pennsylvanian Legislator, when he opened last night in the Institute Chapel the second annual Carnahan Lecture Series on Citizenship.

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If we in America can "only abolish the fears of hatred," there is no country in the world "better fitted for world leadership," continued the speaker. For America "has the structure of government, materials, resources, manpower, educational and scientific institutions and above all the background of a fine and noble religious heritage."

The speaker warned against the general public indifference to local, state and national governments. Too many people, he said, leave study of these important questions to the "politicians and pressure groups." 12-14-45

"I believe," emphasized Mr. Brown, "the school and church would do well if both of these institutions would take as part of their programs more interest in the practical study and application of what citizenship means and actively participate in these matters by which men attain full citizenship status."

Then followed a challenging interpretation of the preamble to the constitution and a review of the socio-political changes which our present government was envolved.

"Great victories have been won by decisions of our highest court only to be nullified in so far as enforcement is concerned by small narrow local officers of the law who could the free use of the ballot guaran- not be elected if we utilized fully teed by our fundamental law" was the speaker's contribution to current thinking on the poll-tax and other ballot restrictions for Negroes.

In presenting the speaker, Prese. F. D. Patterson told of the establishments of the Carnahan Lectures Series by Miss Ella Carnahan of Pittsburgh in memory of her father the late J. Wilson Carnahan. "It is one thing to talk about citizenship, voting politics and government," said President Patterson, "and it is another thing to have achieved in that field of service. Our guest for this evening has served for six terms as a member of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, member of the Board of Education, a member of the State Housing Authority, and holds many positions of honor and distinction in the Legislature and in Pittsburgh. 12-14-45

On Monday Mr. Brown met with students and faculty groups and continuing his lectures spoke at Alabama State Teachers College on Tuesday and Atlanta University on Wednesday.

25y-1945

Comments on

Tuskegee Choir Broadcasts Over Columbia Web In May

Daily World— Atlanta, Ga

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The Tuskegee Institute Choir, Willim L. Dawson, conducting, will give a series of four broadcasts over the Columbia Broadcasting System during the month of May, Dr. F. D. Patterson, President announced today.

5-2-45

The Choir will sing on the 'Wings Over Jordan's program and will be heard each Sunday during May at 9:30 o'clock (CWT). These broadcasts will originate in the beautifully built Chapel on the campus of Tuskegee Institute and will have as a listening audience, students, faculty and townspeople in addition to the constantly increasing number who listen regularly to the Wings Over Jordan' program. The Chapel seats 3,000 people.

The Tuskegee Choir gained national recognition when it sang at the opening of Radio City, New York, in 1932, thrilling nearly 7,000 distinguished visitors, music critics and nationally-known stage, screen and radio personalities.

This engagement was followed by a concert in Carnegie Hall and Philadelphia Forum and by a series of national and international broadcasts to which the press and public voiced warm praise.

5-2-45

Before returning to Tuskegee Institute after filling an engagement of eight weeks at Radio City, the Choir sang at the New York City residence of Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, mother of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and at the White House for President and Mrs. Herbert Hoover.

Tuskegee Institute Choir To Appear On Radio During May

Age-N.Y.

5-5-45

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The Tuskegee Institute Choir, William L. Dawson, conducting, will give a series of four broadcasts over the Columbia Broadcasting System during the month of May, Dr. F. D. Paterson, president announced Monday.

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5-5-45

William L. Dawson, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, directs the Choir. His Symphony, the first written by a Negro, based on Negro themes, was presented by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conducting, in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, and Carnegie Hall, New York City. Mr. Dawson's compositions are recognized as significant contributions to the music of America.

Corp. Schieffelin, Tuskegee Visitor

New York Amsterdam-News

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE (ANP) —Col. Elliott Schieffelin, son of Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees, was a visitor here Sunday.

1-7-45

In company with Mrs. Schieffelin, Col. Schieffelin motored over from Fort Benning, Ga., where he is stationed, attended morning services in the institute chapel and in the afternoon, President Patterson took the visitors to Moton field and Tuskegee Army Air base.

Tuskegee's Contribution To Interracial Understanding and Cooperation

The Weekly Review Birmingham, Alabama 9-22-45

The basis of Tuskegee Institute's influence and high rating as a power for good in the nation, is public confidence. This confidence is not static. While it was basically established from the foundation of the Institute through the same philosophy, unselfish spirit, and dynamic perionality of its founder, Booker T. Washington, it is nevertheless being affirmed and reaffirmed currently in various and sundry ways. A few of these may be mentioned here:

IMPRESSIVE PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

Tuskegee Institute's physical plant consisting of a 110 acre campus and 131 building valued at 5.000.000 presents a scene of beauty, utility, and order, whcih dispells from the minds of the most skeptical, any doubt as to the ability of the Negro to develop and efficiently manage big enterprise. Situated as it is, in the heart of the deep south, in a community traversed by two of the country's main highways, namely, U. S. Highway 80 extending east and west, and U. S. Highway 29, extending north and ity that was set upon a hill and outh, it is like the proverbial ould not be hid. In the course of s history, literally hundreds of thousands of travelers on these highways have viewed in silence this monument to Negro achievement, and have been given a new concept of Negro ability and ingeunity. To these, and to countless others, who came to know the Institute in a more intimate way through acquaintance with great personalities associated with it, the name TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE is a symbol of achievement in the field of practical education and interracial cooperation.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE'S FACULTY

9-22-45

Tuskegee Institute's faculty numbering 320 members is drawn from every part of the nation. Among its members are products of some of the most famous and outstanding colleges and universities in America. The contribution of this group to the sum total of esteem and confidence in whcih Toskegee Institute is held by the public, would be difficult of calculation. While the duties of these workers are confined very largely to the campus, the individual public contacts made through trade intercourse, public conferences and travel give opportunities for impressions which serve to nullify preconceived ideas on the part of members of the other race about the Negro and substantiate the claims which are being voiced for larger opportunities for expressions and service. Certainly no serious appraisal of Tuskegee Institute's position of leadership in the field of improved human relations should be offered at the exclusion of this group.

CONTACTS THROUGH BUSINESS INTERCOURSE

The most varied and helpful contacts are made through the purchasing department of the Institute. Supples for the boarding department, the Hospital, the Agricultural Department, the Library, the Trades Department and numerous departments and divisions, give some idea of the variety of commodities, and sources of supply that are involved. The more than $500,000.00 expended by the Institute annually for these supplies opens the channels of competetive bargaining on the part of markets over a large portion of the south. There are meetings daily by the Institute's Business Agent with business men representing every line of supply and commodity. These meetings apparently are not unlike other meeting of business men in the commercial world. There is the same exchange of courtesies, the same frank dsicussion of values and prices, but, psychologically there is a difference. There is somehing more deeply involved than the mere act of buying or selling, and such contacts have more than local significance. From the point of view of the Negro the experience is nothing out of the ordinary. From the point of view of the white salesman, it is extraordinary, and favorable impression gained by the latter goes on the credit side of the ledger in favor of the Negro.

CONTACTS THROUGH ANNUAL VISITS BY WHITE SCHOOLS

For many years it has been a practice of certain whit high schools in sections of Alabama and adjoining states to visit Tuskegee Institute annually. Usually the students icnluded in the visiting group are limited to the senior class. Frequently, however, other classes than the senior class make up the party. Such trips are looked forward to eagerly by these students. It was learned that some of these schools make use of this proposed visit to Tuskegee Institute as an incentive to good scholarship and general deportment. The teachers who accompany these classes do not come out of curosity, nor do they plan these visits merely for the pleasure of the students. It is a part of a program of enlightement for their pupils regarding the Negro and they find this practice has certain advantages which are not found in other abstract means of accomplishing the same end. Nothing quite takes the place of personal contact if the two races are ever to come to know each other, and the enviroment which Tuskegee Institute campus affords for such meeting is a factor of great importance.

CONFERENCES AND CONVENTIONS

Tuskegee Institute is the generally accepted meeting place for Committees, conferences and conventions. Perhaps the largest gathering ever to assemble on the campus was the Baptist Sunday School Congress of some Ten Thousand delegates. Groups which assemble annually are the Negro Farmers' Conference, the Conference of Agricultural Extension Agents, the Meeting of Federal Soil Conservaton Agents, the Andrew Memorial Clinical Society attended by physicians throughout the nation, the Ministerial Alliance including both white and Negro ministers and various groups on interracial activities.

9-22-45

The accessibility of Tuskegee Institute by rail, bus or automobile; its facilities for assemblies, large and small; hte service offers through its Commercial Dietetics Department for large groups together with the traditional welcome to all organized groups engaged in uplift work, are inducements offered by the Institute.

CONTACTS THROUGH TRAVEL

BY AUTOMOBILE: Workers at Tuskegee Institute, though isolated in a measure by their limited fields of activities, have nevertheless, opportunities for public contacts especially those who travel by automobile. The automobile has been an effective means of breaking down sectional and racial barriers which hampered interrtcial understanding through contact. There were communities in the south which Negroes traveling on highways extending through them, were not expected to stop for any reason. The automobile and the gasoline filling station have completely changed this condition. Today there is no difference between the attention given a car owned and one driven by a white man even in these restrcited communities. Under present day war conditions, many of the operators of the stations are white women. With them, the thoughtful and courteous manner of Negroes whose cars are serviced at these stations, completely submerges any semblance of fear or indifference on the part of the operators. On departing they receive the customary slogan — Hurry Back.

TRAVEL, BY BUS: Unfortunately little can be said in favor of beneficial contacts through this mode of travel. The almost total lack of provision for Negroes on buses in this part of the country, and the discourteuos treatment often accorded Negroes at the hands of bus operators and attendants at Bus Ticket Offices are so well known that both students and members of the faculty use this means of travel as hte last resort.

TRAVEL BY TRAIN: In day coaches there is small opportunity to discern possible growth in better relations between the races of complete separation. Yet there is one cut which may be mentioned. The train conductor by nature of his duties is non-commital His attention rarely extends beyond the direction on the ticket which he collects. Then to hear one say.. "Well. you havent ridden with me for some time. I am glad to see you" . . . or to observe a train conductor on a crowded coach go in search of a possible seat for a Tuskegee Institute passenger and eventually making one for him, one is made to feel that he has come within the radius of Tuskegee's influence.

Travelers from Tuskegee Institute no longer experience difficulty in securing pullman accomodations to any part of the country on any train or railroad. They may also enter their car and berth at any convenient point. The Negro passengers in the same car or in the longer a curosity to fellow passengers in th esame car or in the wash rooms and smokers on the car. Likewise the dining car is patronized by Negro passengers to the extent that his presence there no longer attracts attention. It frequently happens that the President of Tuskegee Institute is pronounced by the Steward as guest of the dining car, which means that he receives every courtesy and consideration that could be given an American citzien. The consideration shown Negroes under present conditions of travel are positive evidence of progress in the right direction for which credit must go to Tuskegee Institute.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE CHOIR

One of the fine traditions of Tuskegee Institute by which it is best known is its musical offerings. The Institute Choir is an instiution in itself. Its renditions of Negro spirituals in both their original and arranged forms has won for the Institute universal fame. The high point of achievement of the choir was attained in 1932 when it was engagde for participation in the opening of Radio City in New York. The eight weeks of continued engagement with the world famous entertaining institution attests the high character and music experience of the renditions of this choir. Again in 1937 the choir was on the air eight weeks on national hookup and was heard throughout the nation. The response was reassuring.

With this background of long and creditable service, the choir is possibly Tuskegee Institute's potential force for good in the promotion of improved human relations.

DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

The greatest stimulus to interracial brotherhood, and respcet for Negro achievement resulting from individual effort, excepting that of the Founder, Booker T. Washington, must do credited to the life and labors of the late Dr. George Washington Carver. Dr. Carver was called to Tuskegee early in the history of the Institution by Booker T. Washington. He was a man of sainty spiritually qualities. His modesty was exceeded only by his unselfishness. His philosophy was that everything was created for a purpose and one of the highest pursuits of man is to discover this purpose. He regarded waste as one of the great sins of our times and devoted much of his life to demonstrating new uses for cast cut materials. He was best known by his discovery of new products from southern farm crops, particularly the peanut and sweet potato. He believed in and practiced communion with nature. He attributed much of his success to revelations resulting from such communion. Next to, and perhaps transcending his love for nature was his love for human beings. Booker T. Washington may have included Dr. Carver when he made his famous declaration, which, paraphrased, would read, "We will let no man drag us down so low as to make us hate him." In later years Dr Carver gave much of his time in the interest of better race relations. He appeared for addresses in white and Negro schools and colleges both in the south and in the north and made a lasting contribution to the cause of interracial understanding and good will.

The George Washington Carver Museum situated on the Institute campus is the goal of many pilgrimages from all parts of the country. This museum house the works of a lifetime and is the shrine of the soul of a great scientist, artist and friend to man.

THE SERVICE OF TUSKEGEE'S PRESIDENT — A NATIONAL ASSET 9-22-45

It would be difficult if at all possible to estimate the benefits to both races and to the cause of interracial cooperation resulting from the activities of the president of Tuskegee Institute. Perhaps his most outstanding achievement grew out of the inauguratioin of a program of Civilian Pilot Training at Tuskegee Institute. Success in this undertaking resulted in the establishment of the Primary Field and later the Army Flying Field at Tuskegee. The record of the 99th Squadron in combat and later products of the Army Flying Field will go down in history as a testimony of his wisdom and patriotism in boldly and persistently contending for this opportunity for training the Negro.

Some idea of the National prestige of Tuskegee Institute and the magnitude of service its president has been called upon to perform during thi semergency may be gained from the number and importance of committees on which he has been asked to serve. Some of thse are as follows:

The Iowa Chapter of the National Fraternity Veterinary Medical Society; the John A. Andrew Clinical Society of Tuskegee Institute; the Board of Incorporators of the American Red Cross; the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A.; the Council on Rural Education; President Roosevelt's Commission on Farm Tenancy; the Cleveland Confernce; the Committee on Interracial Cooperation; the Southern Conference for Human Welfare; White House Conference on Children in a Democracy; the Interracial Committee for Alabama, and the Committee on Colleges and Civilian Defense. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the National Urban League; Phelps-Stokes Fund and the Southern Education Foundation; Chairman of the Negro Division for Alabama of the Defense Savings Staff; Chairman of the Adult Advisory Board of the Southern Negro Youth Congress and Chairman of the Steering Committee of the National Negro Business League, and Special Assistant to the Secretary of Agrculture.

THE ALUMNI

Finally the graduates and former students of Tuskegee Institute, numbering approximately 20,000 and situated in every part of the country are the most potent agents for spreading the gospel of good will and cooperation between the races for this spirit was their great heritage.

GIFTS SOUGHT FOR NEGROES

The Courier Journal
Louisville, Kentucky 10-28-45

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

The imminence of widespread mechanization in cotton production and the generally insecure position of Southern sharecropper families now and following the reconversion period present many problems for rural areas which during the next few months will be difficult for adjustment. In some sections, due to delays and uncertainties incident to the return of peacetime economy, the present unhappy situation for many Negro farm families will probably reach its most acute stage during the coming winter.

For many years, Tuskegee Institute has served as a medium for receiving gifts of clothing and other necessities and distributing them to disadvantaged and indigent families. Already appeals from such families have been received by us for clothing for children entering school, which indicates that at Christmastime children in such homes will be denied pleasures of the holiday season for which they so eagerly and hopefully yearn. The empty Christmas stocking may represent an economic principle, but to them it is a tearful and tragic disappointment. 10-28-45

Our field workers who serve in rural areas tell many heart-warming stories of how gifts sent in the past by devoted friends have dispelled the chill and spiritual depression of poverty-stricken homes and helped to mend the family ties so often weakened when severe want exists. We, therefore, solicit discarded clothing, shoes, books, toys, pictures and other such articles for our annual distribution. Many friends prefer to send money. All gifts are used with utmost care and discretion to reach the neediest and most deserving families.

Packages and letters may be addressed to me at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

F. D. PATTERSON, President.

Tuskegee, Ala.

The South's Awakening

Richmond Times Dispatch
Va.
11-5-45

PROSPECTS for genuine and adequately financed research in the South have taken an upward bound, with announcement that the membership of the Southern Research Institute at Birmingham has approved a plan to invest $2,500,000 in the institute's program, part of it to be used for a new building. We venture to say that $2,500,000 could not be more advantageously spent below the Potomac in any other way. Dispatch

11-5-45

This institute has filled a long-felt Southern need since its establishment. Technological advance in our section has been left to haphazard efforts on the part of educational institutions, most of them sadly underfinanced, and to the small research budgets of industrial establishments. The vast untapped resources of the Southern region have lain largely dormant, waiting for the magic wand of modern chemistry, physics and engineering to unlock them. Once in a blue moon a HERTY or a CARVER has surmounted the terrific obstacles of inferior equipment and inadequate finances, and made a great contribution to industrial or agricultural research, but generally speaking, the region has been so far behind the Northeast and the Middle West in this field as to be not even within hailing distance.

Scientific work of the Southern Research Institute began last March with one chemist on the staff. Today there are 20 scientists attached to it, and DR. W. A. LAZIER, the director, states that the organization did approximately $10,000 worth of research during October. Sponsors of research projects already undertaken by the institute have committed themselves to outlays of $200,000.

Here is a development of vast importance to the entire region from Virginia to Texas. We Southerners are awakening at last to our potentialities. It is a happy augury for the postwar world, in which we shall have to meet the stiffest sort of competition from the North and West, but in which we can more than hold our own, if we take full advantage of our opportunities.

Memorial Services For Moton Held

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
12-16-45

TUSKEGEE, INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)— Annual memorial services for Robert Russa Moton, Tuskegee's second president, were held in the Institute Chapel on Sunday evening, December 9.

"Finding a way out," said President F. D. Patterson in his opening remarks, " is the title of Dr. Moton's autobiography and as we return to peace time, with its manifold problems, may well become a slogan for earnest cooperative action." 12-16-45

Opportunities At Tuskegee Institute For Worthy Students

Birmingham, Ala.
Weekly Review

Opportunities for the Student to meet a portion of his expenses through other sources than his parents or guardians is a tradition at Tusksgee Institute.

Who is to receive the aid and the amcunt awarded is determined by the student's scholarship, character and industry and his financial need.

Student aid is offered in the following forms: Part-time work (Job Class) full time work (Five Year Plan, the interne plan of work; Scholarships and Student Aid.

8-18-45

Work Opportunities

After entrance fees have been paid monthly expenses are $37.50. The student may reduce his monthly expenses to $22.50 if he works on Job Class I; to $17.50 if he works on Job Class II; $12.50 if he works on Job Class III. Students who wish to work should apply at once as job opportunities are limited.

If the student works on the Five Year Plan, after entrance fees have been paid, he will have no monthly expenses during his first two years of residence. Rather he will work full time during the day and carry his studies in the evening. Under this plan, he will earn current expenses and an additional amount to help meet his expenses while carrying a full schedule of day classes during his third year

Interne Plans

In the Commercial Dietetics the student is enrolled for twelve months and spends alternate quarters in class and at work in foods situations. During the work quarter, the student may earn his expenses and a part of the expenses for the succeedng quarter.

In Comimercal Industries, during the student's junior and senior years, alternate quarters are spent in class and at work in the chosen trade.

8-18-45

During the work quarter the student may earn his current expenses and part of the expenses of the succeeding quarter. Some students earn their full expenses for the succeeding quarter.

Scholarships

This form of financial asisstance is given to worthy applicants who have a scholastic average of "B" or higher. It is awarded in amounts which vary from $75.00 to $150.00 for Resident Students (those who reside on the campus) and in amounts which vary from $55.00 to $100.00 for Pay Students (those who do not reside on the campus).

Student Aid

This form of financial assistance s available after the student has successfully completed one or more quarter's work with a scholastic average of "C" or more. A student who receives a scholarship may also be considered for aid Whereas, the man emphasis is upon the high scholastic averages in the case of scholarships the emphasis here is upon the financial need of the student. Special talents and worthiness of character are also emphasized.

Combinations of Aid

8-18-45

A needy student who is unusually meritorious in scholarship, industry and character may receive a scholarship student aid and the opportunity to work. He will thus be able to meet practically all of his monthly expenses through his own efforts. Only the exceptional student may look forward to this privilege.

Mr C. C. Gomillion has been appointed director of the School of Education. He has been Acting Director since Dr. J. Max Bond resigned to head an educational project in Haiti.

ROTC AT TUSKEGEE INST.

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 1 — Sixteen southeastern college and universities have been named by the War Department as institutions which may participate immediately in the reactivated advanced course ROTC program, Headquarters, Service Command announced here today.

At the same time tentative plans were revealed for the permanent postwar ROTC program, which must remain in abeyance until Congress has determined the size and nature of the postwar Army. Meanwhile, the interim program will be in operation, it was stated.

Veterans who can qualify for the new advanced course will be offered liberal financial inducements while enrolled as ROTC students. During the two-year period covered by the course they will be paid a money allowance of approximately $370, based on the daily cash value of the garrison ration and will receive between and $75 for married men plus the six-week ROTC camp, normally scheduled during the summer following completion of the first year of advanced ROTC work. Distinctive uniforms and military textbooks will be furnished without cost.

These provisions are in addition to these veterans may receive while attending college under the terms of the GI bill of rights which authorizes $50 per month subsistence for single men and $75 for marride men plus the cost of tuition and other fees up to $500.

10-27-45

The colleges and universities in the southeast which may participate in the advanced course program are: Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Tuskegee Institute, University of Alabama, University of Florida, Gerogia School of Technology, Mississippi State College, University of Mississippi, North Carolina A. and T. College, Davidson College, North Carolina State College, Clemson College, Presbyterian College, The Citadel, Wofford Collge, University of Tennessee.

25y- 1945

Education Extension Courses

Dr. Luther Jackson Opens Lecture Series at Tuskegee January 28th.

New York Age 1-27-45

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.- Dr. Luther Jackson, scholarly historian at Virginia State College and popular newspaper columnists, will open the Jay Wilson Carnahan Lecture series here on Sunday, January 28th. This lecture series on citizenship was founded by Miss Ella Carnahan of Pittsburgh who made a contribution to the United College Fund and earmarked it to finance the series. In making the announcement, President F.D. Patterson stated that it was Miss Carnahan's wish that the series would help to prepare Negro youth for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship in the period following the War.

Emma Mills Clement

The Defender

Weds Saunders Walker

Chicago, Illinois 9-15-45

LOUISVILLE—Miss Emma Mills Clement, the daughter of Mrs. Emma C. Clement of West Chestnut street and the late Bishop George C. Clement of the A.M.E.Z. church, was married Tuesday evening, Aug. 28, at 7:30 to Saunders Earl Walker of Birmingham, Ala., in a double-ring ceremony performed at the home of the bride by Rev. Raymond L. Jones, pastor of the Broadway Temple A.M.E.Z. church.

The marriage vows were taken in the presence of members of the immediate families of the couple and a few friends. A largely attended wedding reception followed.

Just before the bride appeared on the stairs on the arm of her brother, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta university, who gave her in marriage, Mrs. Anna Mahin, accompanied by Miss Tella Marie Cole at the piano, sang "Oh Promise Me." Miss Cole then played a few strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," switching to "Here Comes the Bride" as the bride descended the stairs.

The bride wore a white brocaded satin gown with a long train and a bridal veil of illusion extending beyond the train of her gown. The sleeves were long and fitted, with points extending past the wrist-line. The neck of the gown was squared with scallops all around. On her head she wore a tiara of white pearl orange-blossoms.

The bride carried a white leather prayer-book, atop which were six white tiny rosebuds and from which there fell six long white satin baby-ribbon streamers. She also wore pearl accessories.

The bride's only attendant was the bridesmaid, Miss Dorothy Walker of Birmingham, sister of the groom. Miss Walker was dressed in baby-blue marquisette over baby-blue taffeta.

She wore long pink gloves, pearl accessories, a corsage of pink rosebuds and to her skirt near the bottom front was attached a large, very natural-looking pink rose. Clarence Jackson, husband of the bride's sister, Mrs. Abbie Clement Jackson, was the groomsman. All men principals were attired in white or natural palm beach cloth suits.

New Tuskegee Tutor

TUSKEGEE —(ANP)— Arthur Sawyer, outstanding as a halfback on the Tuskegee Institute football team several years ago, joined the Golden Tiger coaching staff this week.

Balt., Md. 9-29-45

Tuskege Institute

The Afro American

Gets 10 Additions

Baltimore, Maryland 9-29-45

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —The appointment of 10 new members to the faculty of the School of Education at Tuskegee Institute was announced this week by Charles G. Gomillion, director, who will study for his doctorate at Ohio State University.

Named acting director is Mrs. Hattie S. West, M. A., New York University, who served for several years as Principal of the Chambliss Children's House. At the same time three women were selected as instructors in English. They are:

Miss Marjorie N. Felton, Washington, graduate study Columbia University; Mrs. Fannie E. F. Hicklan, A.M., University of Michigan; and Mrs. Rose M. Lawrence, A.M., Fisk University.

Others appointed were:

Mrs. Emma L. Blake, graduate study at Atlanta University; Miss Mary S. Taylor, M.A., Howard University, and Miss Otis D. Whiten, A. B., Bishop College, assistant instructor in English; William H. Bradshaw Jr., Rosenwald Fellow in psychology, Harvard University, instructor in psychology;

Miss Gracie Sweeny, M.A., Columbia University, instructor in education; Miss Elizabeth A. Alford, B.S., Tuskegee Institute, graduate study, New York School of Social Work, assistant in social science.

Also announced were the names of four members of the school of Education on leave for advanced study. They are:

Miss Annie M. Peterson and Mrs. Carrie O'Rke. Johnson, of the Children's House, campus laboratory school, who will study at New York University;

Miss A. Florence May, assistant professor of English, who will study for her doctorate in speech at Northwestern University, and Saunders E. Walker, associate professor of English, who will study at the University of Michigan.

Cleve Abbott

Chicago Defender

Heads ATA

Chicago, Illinois

NEW YORK.—Major Cleve Abbott, director of athletics at Tuskegee and vice president of the American Tennis association, was elected president to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Ivusin Hoage. Dr. Sylvester Smith, Ambler, Pa., was made vice president and J. T. Taylor, Durham, N. C., was elected treasurer.

The twenty-ninth annual tournament closed Sunday on the Cosmopolitan Tennis club's grounds here with 1,500 watching the finals and the exhibition games between white William Talbert and Francisca Segura, ranking two and four respectively in the National Tennis group, and George Littleton Rogers, white, former Australian champion and now a professional.

9-1-45

THE 1946 TOURNAMENT was voted to Wilberforce university, Xenia, Ohio.

Winner of the men's singles was Lloyd Scott, Prairie View college, Texas, defending champion, over Jimmy McDaniels, formerly of Xavier and former national champion, 7-5, 6-4, 8-6.

Women's singles: Mrs. K. J. Irvis, Springfield, Mass., def. Mrs. Lillian Van Buren, Detroit, 6-4, 2-6, 7-5.

Veterans' singles: Dr. J. B. Garrett, Tuskegee, def. Dr. E. D. Downing, Roanoke, Va., 8-6, 8-6.

Junior singles: Franklyn Bailey, Orangeburg, S. C., def. Hilton Davis Elizabeth, N. J., 6-3, 6-2, 6-2.

Boys' singles: Wilbert Davis, New York City, def. Thomas Freeman, Washington, 6-2, 9-11, 6-4.

Girls' singles: Althea Gibson, New York City, def. Jean Branch, Cleveland, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1.

Men's doubles: Lloyd Scott and Louis Graves, USCG, def. Jimmie and Al McDaniels, Los Angeles, 1-6, 6-3, 7-5, 6-4.

Women's doubles: Misses Roumania and Margaret Peters, Tuskegee, def. Misses Ora Washington, Philadelphia, and Anita Gant, Washington, 6-4, 6-4

Mixed doubles: Mrs. Lillian Van Buren and Delbert Russell, Detroit, def Mrs. K. J. Irvis and Dr. R. W. Johnson, Lynchburg, 6-3, 6-1.

Junior doubles: Fred D. Wilson and Wilbert Davis def. Franklyn Bailey and Asa Anderson Jr., 6-1, 7-5, 8-6. (Hometowns unavailable.)

Sawyer Joins

Atlanta Ga.

'Skegee Staff

Daily World

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. (SNS)— Arthur Sawyer, outstanding as a halfback on the Tuskegee Institute football team several year ago, joined the Golden Tiger coaching staff this week.

Sawyer became nationally known as the "Little Terror" because of his lightning speed and for the manner in which he bulled his way through opposing teams for substantial gains and to "Pay dirt" territory. 9-18-45

The addition of Sawyer to the coaching staff should strengthen Tuskegee's board of backfield tutors. Ga.

New Teachers

Savannah (Ga.)

At Tuskegee

Tribune

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALa, Sept. 24—The following new teachers on the faculty of the School of Education at Tuskegee Institute were announced this week by Director Charles Gomillion who will study for his Ph. D. at Ohio State university: 9-27-45

To be acting director—Mrs. Hattie S. West, M. A., New York university.

Instructors in English—Miss Marjorie N. Felton of Washington, A. B. Smith college; Mrs. Mrs. Fannie E. F. Hicklan, Talladega, Ala., A. M. University of Michigan, and Mrs. Rose M Lawrence, A. M. Fisk university.

Assistant instructors in English—Mrs. Emma L. Blake, A. B., Benedict college; Miss Mary S. Taylor, M. A., Howard university, and Miss Otis D. Whiten, A. B., Bishop college.

Instructor in psychology—William H. Bradshaw, Jr., Howard university, Rosenwald fellow in psychology, Harvard university.

Instructor in education—Miss Gracie Sweenie, M. A., Columbia university.

Assistant in social science—Mrs. Elizabeth A. Alford, B. S. Tuskegee Institute.

Also announced were the following teachers of the school of education on leave for advanced study: Miss Annie Mae Peterson and Mrs. Carrie O'Rourke Johnson, who will study at New York university; Miss A. Florence May graduate study leading to Ph. D. degree in speech, Northwestern university, and Saunders Earl Walker who will study at the University of Michigan.

Joins Tuskegee Staff

Afro American

Baltimore Md.

DR. J. M. HENDERSON

of Falls Church, Va., who has joined the faculty of the Tuskegee School of Agriculture, Tuskegee, Ala. He will teach chemistry and supervise research in the Carver Laboratory. Dr. Henderson is a graduate of Howard University and the University of Wisconsin and recently completed a special war research project at the University of Chicago. He is the son of E. B. Henderson, noted sports authority of Washington.

10-24-45

25y-1945

Faculty and Staff Members

Tuske[illegible] Gets New Ed[illegible]l Head

Afro-American

Balt., Md.

T[illegible] (ANP) — Charles G. Gom[illegible]on, chairman, administrative committee, school of education, and assistant professor of sociology at Tuskegee Institute, has been appointed director of the school of education, President F. D. Patterson announced.

Following his graduation from Paine College in 1928, Mr. Gomillion began his work at Tuskegee as instructor in social studies.

He has done graduate study at Fisk, Northwestern and Ohio State.

Locally, he is president of the Tuskegee Civic association and one of the founders of the Tuskegee Institute Federal Credit Union, and the People's Co-operative Grocery Store. 7-22-45

Tuskegee Instructor Gets Leave to Study

Afro American

Balt., Md.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Reuben A. Munday of the School of Agriculture has been granted leave of absence for a year to study at Massachusetts State College in poultry husbandry and genetics. 7-21-45

He received the B.S. degree in agriculture from Hampton Institute, Va., and the M.S. degree from Iowa State College, heading up the poultry division here in 1929. He was agriculture director at Tennessee A. and I. College from 1937 to 1940.

Norfolk, Va. 7-28-45

NEW DIRECTOR—Charles G. Gomillion has been appointed director of the School of Religion at Tuskegee Institute. For many years he has been a vital factor in the academic program of that institution. 7-28-45

Reuben A. Munday, Of Tuskegee, Works For Higher Degree

New York Age

N. Y., N.Y.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— Reuben A. Munday of the School of Agriculture, Tuskegee Institute, has been granted leave of absence for a year to study at Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Massachusetts.

Mr. Munday will seek a higher degree in Poultry Husbandry and Genetics. 8-4-45

He received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture from Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia, and the Master of Science degree from Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

In 1929 he began work at Tuskegee as head of the Poultry Division. However, from 1937 to 1940, he served as director of Agriculture at Tennessee A. and I. College, Nashville, Tennessee. He returned to Tuskegee in 1940 and in recent years served as acting director of the School of Agriculture.

His broad experience in poultry breeding and his success in training highly efficient personnel who are capable of handling poultry on a large scale has earned Mr. Munday an excellent reputation.

Although a remarkably capable man in the field of poultry, he has found time to devote to his hobby—football coaching. While attending Hampton Institute he earned letters in football as a member of the much-touted Hampton Pirates. After a special invitation from Coach Cleve L. Abbott, the Golden Tiger Mentor, he became line coach at Tuskegee and has served faithfully for several years.

Mr. Munday will resume his position in the agricultural and athletic activities of Tuskegee Institute in September 1946.

Earns Doctorate

Chicago Defender

Chicago Ill 9-8-45

MISS T. RUTH BRETT

Charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Brett of Winton, N. C., who recently was awarded a doctor's degree in guidance from Teachers college, Columbia university. Miss Brett served as assistant dean of Spelman college for two years, dean of women, Dillard university, four years and dean of students, Bennett college, two years. She will assume her new duties this fall as acting personal director, Tuskegee institute.

Tuskegee Teacher Visits In Natchez

Defender

P. 18

Chicago Ill

Sat. 9-15-45

NATCHEZ, Miss.—Mrs. Kate Harrison Darnaby of Tuskegee institute, a former teacher at the Brumfield high school in this city, is visiting her sister and brother-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Dumas, 729 North Pine street, and her brother and sister-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Harrison of 3 New street, and friends in Natchez. She will visit friends in New Orleans before returning to Tuskegee institute to resume her duties in the elementary school system there.

Phillips Named Press Chief For Baptist Convention

Advertiser

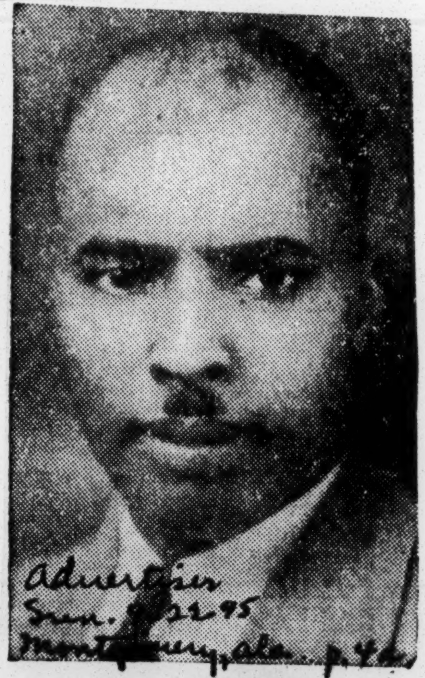
Montgomery, Ala.

S. J. Phillips of Tuskegee Institute, has been recently appointed by Dr. D. V. Jemison, president of the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc., to serve as director of public relations of this organization. p. 4A

The 4,000,000 members of the National Baptist Convention are seriously concerned about the many problems that confront the negro now and the many more that will confront him in the postwar world. The organization feels that a careful study of economic and industrial conditions as they affect the present and future of the negro, followed by plans and suggestions on group development will be beneficial to the negro and the nation of which he is a part. Sun. 9-22-45

Phillips was selected to head this work because of his background, training and broad experience along many lines. Being the son of a Baptist minister who for many years was one of Alabama's outstanding farmers, he is familiar with the many problems of farm life. This experience is backed up by special agricultural training in outstanding colleges and universities of the country.

He received his early training at Alabama State College, his Bachelor's degree from Tuskegee Institute and his Master's degree from the University of Wisconsin. He is experienced as a teacher and leader through six years of services rendered at Tuskegee Institute as professor of farm done as junior soil conservationist for the Federal Government.



Advertiser Sun. 9-22-45 Montgomery, Ala. p. 4A

S. J. PHILLIPS

Phillips' training along business lines has served to make him one of America's outstanding negro business men. He has put into active channels the large amount of work done in business administration. He has an A-1 rating with the Civil Service Commission as a market analyst, based on examination which he took in 1942. He has also qualified through Civil Service examination for positions as emergency agent assistant, extension research specialist and soil conservationist —all jobs in the upper salary brackets.

Being especially interested in the field of business, Phillips passed up all of these positions to become president of the Booker T. Washington Sales Agency, the only all negro advertising agency, in the country doing personalized and general advertising on a national scale.

In the field of public relations, Phillips has served as field representative for Tuskegee Institute, special representative for the NeHi Corporation in the negro market of America, public relations specialist for the 4,000,000 Negro Baptists of the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc., and consultant for the 500,000 Negro Elks of the country. He also heads the Booker T. Washington Leadership Association. He has studied major problems affecting our national welfare and made his contribution through special work in connection with the sale of war bonds and salvage collection, and through two programs for national good—one an industrial program which serves the interest of both workers and employers and is distributed to 50,000 workers monthly under the title of "The Negro Worker;" the other a program of interracial goodwill, the chief organ of which is a magazine called "Pulling Together," designed to improve human relationship. Phillips is founder and publisher of "The Negro Worker" and consultant and business manager for "Pulling Together."

In appointing Phillips public relations director for the National Baptist Convention, Dr. Jemison, president, used these words:

"We shall stand solidly behind you, furnishing such cooperation and guidance as you may call upon us to give. The industrial and economic development of the negro is closely tied up with the economic and industrial welfare of our nation—particularly in our southland where live 10,000,000 of our people. You will make a definite contribution by putting your very best into this assignment. We know that you will."

Emma Mills Clement Weds Saunders Walker

Defender Sat. 9-15-45

Chicago, Ill.

LOUISVILLE—Miss Emma Mills Clement, the daughter of Mrs. Emma C. Clement of West Chestnut street and the late Bishop George C. Clement of the A.M.E.Z. church, was married Tuesday evening, Aug. 28, at 7:30 to Saunders Earl Walker of Birmingham, Ala., in a double-ring ceremony performed at the home of the bride by Rev. Raymond L. Jones, pastor of the Broadway Temple A.M.E.Z. church.

The marriage vows were taken in the presence of members of the immediate families of the couple and a few friends. A largely attended wedding reception followed.

Just before the bride appeared on the stairs on the arm of her brother, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta university, who gave her in marriage, Mrs. Anna Mahin, accompanied by Miss Tella Marie Cole at the piano, sang "Oh Promise Me." Miss Cole then played a few strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," switching to "Here Comes the Bride" as the bride descended the stairs.

The bride wore a white brocaded satin gown with a long train and a bridal veil of illusion extending beyond the train of her gown. The sleeves were long and fitted, with points extending past the wrist-line. The neck of the gown was squared with scallops all around. On her head she wore a tiara of white pearl orange-blossoms.

P. 18

The bride carried a white leather prayer-book, atop which were six white tiny rosebuds and from which there fell six long white satin baby-ribbon streamers. She also wore pearl accessories.

The bride's only attendant was the bridesmaid, Miss Dorothy Walker of Birmingham, sister of the groom. Miss Walker was dressed in baby-blue marquisette over baby-blue taffeta.

She wore long pink gloves, pearl accessories, a corsage of pink rosebuds and to her skirt near the bottom front was attached a large, very natural-looking pink rose. Clarence Jackson, husband of the bride's sister, Mrs. Abbie Clement Jackson, was the groomsman. All men principals were attired in white or natural palm beach cloth suits.

25y-1945

Booker Washington Lauded For Creative Leadership

AFRO-AMERICAN
4-21-45

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ANP) — The Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain, in the annual Founder's Day address in the Tuskegee chapel Sunday afternoon, April 8, emphasized the teachings of Booker T. Washington and referred to him as "a creator in human relations."

"Booker Washington's educational methods were direct and simple," the speaker told the 2,000 persons present. "As far as the students were concerned, he decided to teach them what they needed."

He said the founder knew that boys and girls of his day were about to go chasing away in pursuit of an empty, vanishing mirage, mistakenly regarded as education, but he called them back to the basic realities of life.

President Makes Report

The board of trustees, in their annual meeting Saturday, April 7, received the proposed budget for the new year and discussed a post-war educational program, including graduate work and re-training for veterans. 4-21-45

President F. D. Patterson reported that a committee is working on regulations governing faculty salary, rank and tenure and expressed concern over post-war dormitory facilities if enrollment of young women students continues at the present high level, with that of young men students.

Henry S. Bowers of New York, member of the finance committee, presided, in the absence of Dr. William J. Schieffelin, board chairman, who is ill.

Dr. Paul Kelly, Talladega college physician, delivered the alumni address in the chapel Saturday night.

Plan Tuskegee Founder's Day Line Of March

Chicago Defender
3-24-45

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The order of the line of march for Founder's Day exercises, to be held in the Institute Chapel at 2 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, April 8, was announced this week by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute. The Founder's Day address will be delivered by Hon Frances P. Bolton, member of the United States House of Representatives.

Dr. J. Paul Kelly, Tuskegee '25, college physician, Talladega college, will deliver the Alumni address for the class of 1925, which is celebrating its 20th anniversary reunion at the institute, April 7 and 8. Dr. Kelly will speak in the chapel at 7 o'clock Saturday evening, April 7. The alumni representative will be presented by Dr. F. D. Patterson, who will discuss Tuskegee's various programs of expansion and development, as well as the lateral activities of the institute. 3-24-45

Following the exercises in the chapel Saturday evening, a dance program, "Cavalcade of American Dancing," will be presented in Logan Hall by the Department of Physical Education.

The order of the line of march as announced by President Patterson follows: The Tuskegee Band, Young Women of the School, Cadet Regiment, R.O.T.C., Chairman of the Board, President and Speaker, Trustees, Executive Council, Faculty and Staff, Reunion Class, Alumni and Friends. J. Julius Flood will be marshal of the day.

Booker T. Washington Methods Are Lauded

Atlanta World

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—(ANP) Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain Tuskegee institute, in the annual Founder's day address in the Institue chapel here Sunday afternoon, moved an audience of more than 2,000 persons when he emphasized the teachings of Booker T. Washington and referred to the distinguished educator as "a creator in human relations."

"Booker Washington's educational methods were direct and simple," said the speaker. "As far as the students were concerned he decided to teach them what they needed. He said that in the early days when boys and girls came to register they were anxious to tell him that they had mastered banking and discounts. Even though neither the boys nor their parents nor anyone in their neighborhoods had ever had a bank account.

Founder's Day
4-12-45

The girls were anxious to show that they could locate China and Australia on an artificial globe, but they could not locate the place for a knife or fork on a dinner table. That is, he could see that people did not understand. They were about to go chasing away in pursuit of an empty, vanishing mirage, which they mistakenly regarded as education. He called them back to the basic realities of life. He knew that the most essential elements in the life of any group are work, which one can best get when he is trained for it; a decent happy home which is the focal point of family security, and a center for the breeding of character in children, and mould knowledge with wholesome attitudes toward life. These were the aims of his teachings.

"Dr. Washington also had methods of teaching the outside adult masses. This school community is an example. He knew the people who lived here, he was interested in their welfare. In the light of this intimate relationship he did not hesitate to make constructive suggestions. As constant advisor, almost as father to every family here, he did must to lift the level of life.

"If this Founder's day means nothing more ,it shall mean much if it teaches us Booker Washington's method of creating a better day."

Tuskegee To Mark 64th Founder's Day

Philadelphia Tribune

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—The annual observance of the birth of Booker T. Washnigton, founder and the first president of Tuskegee Institute, will be commemorated here Saturday and Sunday, April 7 and 8. Dr. Will W. Alexander, vice-president of the Julius Rosenwald Foundation, Chicago, Illinois, will deliver the Founder's Day address in the Institute Chapel at 2 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, April 8. 4-7-45

Members of the 1925 Class who will assemble here for the reunion features are Nathaniel D. Donaldson, Philadelphia; Dr. Paul Kelly, Talladega College, Talladega, Ala., Miss Floy Britt, Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee; Mrs. Narcissa Wright Weaver, Jacksonville, Florida, Mrs. Frankie Sadler Dove, Detroit.

Members of the class located at Tuskegee Institute include: Mrs. Fragelia Thompson Jackson, Mrs. Cuemy Foster Carter, Edward W. Ramsey, Mrs. Ruth West Adams, Albert L. Phillips, Harrison D. Douglass, William Peterson, Mrs. Elsie M. Wrenn, Mrs. Hattie C. Ramsey, Miss Addie L. Smith, Mrs. Clara Fordte Walker, Mrs. Rhussa L. Perry, Rev. William Turner, Raymond Perry, Mrs. Rosa Butler Jones, Miss Mattie L. Smith, Warren McMillan, Mrs. Ruth Whittaker Moody and Miss Nettie Jones.

G. Lake Imes Speaks Tuskegee Founder's Day

4-7-45
Philadelphia Tribune

The Philadelphia-Tuskegee Alumni presents Dr. G. Lake Imes, as principal speaker at the Sixty-fourth Founders's Day celebration of the late Booker T. Washington and Tuskegee Institute, Sunday evening, April 8, at Mother Bethel A. M. E. Church, 6th below Pine street, 8:00 o'clock p. m.

Dr. Imes spent twenty-five years on the staff of Tuskegee Institute in close associate as an administrative officer with Dr. Booker T. Washington, Founder, and his successor ,Dr. R. R. Moton, with whom he served as assistant to the principal, and later, secretary of the Institute. 4-7-45

Dr. Imes is an outstanding figure in the life of his people, whose career has been equally divided between training and service here and abroad. Besides being a pastor in several leading states, he served as field secretary, Federal Council of Churches; Associate State Director,, Inter-Church World movement, Alabama; Delegate to Scottish Churches Missionary Congress, Glasgow; secretary of U. S. Commission on Education in Haiti; Director of Public Relation, Lincoln University, Pennsylvania. He is also an author. 4-7-45

After the program, the congregation will be escorted through this beautiful historical church and the Tomb of Richard Allen.

G. LAKE IMES

Founder's Day Marked At Tuskegee Institute

Mon. 4-9-45
Advertiser

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 8—(AP)—The importance of applying the principles of Booker T. Washington to current problems was stressed today in a Tuskegee Institute Founder's Day address by Rev. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain on leave from the school.

Richardson, now working on his doctor's degree at Drew University, Madison, N. J., urged the practice of Washington's philosophy as a means of bettering interracial relations and social and economic conditions. P.8

Other features on the program observing the birthday of Washington, founder and first president of Tuskegee Institute, included a physical education exhibition by students yesterday and a special performance by the institute's choir under Director William L. Dawson this afternoon. Montgomery, Ala.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, school president, said that Dr. Hill W. Alexander, vice chairman of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, originally scheduled to deliver the principal address, was unable to do so because of illness.

25y-1945

Infantile Paralysis Center

Polio Victims Swim at Tuskegee

St. Louis Argus - Mo. 1-12-45

1-12-45

Polio victims swim in the temperature-controlled pool at the Tuskegee Institute Paralysis Center. Swimmers range in age from 2 years to 34 years. Victims on wagons have handicaps which prevent them from participating in supervised group swimming; they will swim with individual attendants. This infantile paralysis center is supported by contributions received in the March of Dimes in Celebration of the President's birthday, January 14-31.

99th Vets Visit Infantile Paralysis Center

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

1-17-45

(Official US. AAF Photo by AAF Training Command)

Shown bolstering the morale of some of the young patients at the Infantile Paralysis Center of the John Andrews Memorial Hospital in Tuskegee, Ala., are Captains Charles B. Hall (left) of Brazil, Ind., first Negro pilot to shoot down a Nazi plane in combat, and Herbert E. Carter of Emory, Miss. Both are returned veteran pilots of the famous 99th Negro Fighter Squadron, and are assigned to the Tuskegee Army Air Field. Captains Hall and Carter took time out from their many duties at the air field to bring a little inspiration to youngsters at the Center. The kids who had read and heard about the heroic 99th were thrilled to see some of its heroes in person.

Dr. John W. Chenault is director of the Center which is supported by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis through the March of Dimes.

Tuskegee gets half million dollars from March of Dimes

Los Angeles Tribune Cal.

1-29-45

NEW YORK—More than half a million dollars for treatment of Negro victims of infantile paralysis has been spent at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, during the past four years, Basil O'Connor, president of The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, announced today.

Patients from communities in 13 States without proper facilities for local care have received treatment at the Tuskegee Infantile Paralysis Center. The National Foundation has since 1941 granted $414,356.69 to the Center from funds collected in the annual March of Dimes. Local chapters have made additional grants, totaling some $100,000, besides paying for treatment of patients in their own communities.

Vocational rehabilitation of patients and education of child sufferers of the disease are also provided at Tuskegee. A boy from Georgia who was stricken with poliomyelitis learned commercial photography while undergoing treatment at Tuskegee. A young man from Oklahoma makes his living as a Linotype operator as a result of his training at the infantile paralysis center. Patients have their choice of all the regular vocational courses offered at Tuskegee Institute. 1-29-45

The Tuskegee Infantile Paralysis Center is one of the few medical centers where Negro physicians and nurses can gain experience as specialists in various departments of medicine and surgery and where the best and latest facilities and findings in medical science are available to them.

The infantile paralysis center, housed in a three-story, fireproof building which was erected in 1941 at a cost of $172,256, is a special unit in the hospital services of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital at Tuskegee. The staff of the Center consists of the head orthopedic surgeon, an assistant to the orthopedic surgeon, a laboratory technician, two physical therapists, two Kenny treatment packers, six graduate nurses, a dietician, six attendants, four orderlies, a housekeeper, an administrative assistant and the maintenance engineer.

On Red Cross Board

DR. JOHN W. CHENAULT

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Dec. 19—Dr. John W. Chenault, medical director, the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, who is also director of the Infantile Paralysis Unit at Tuskegee Institute, has been appointed to the advisory board on health services of the American Red Cross by Basil O'Connor, National Red Cross chairman.

Dr. Chenault will serve with a total board membership of 109 men and women from 25 states and the District of Columbia, representing every specialty in the field of health. Three ex-officio members are the surgeons general of the U. S. Army, the U. S. Navy, and the U. S. Public Health Service.

Others appointed from the Southern States include Eugene A. Stead, M. D., of Atlanta, Ga.; Felix J. Underwood, M.D., of Jackson, Miss.; Amos Christie, M. D., Roy Elam, D.D.S., and Roy Morton, of Nashville, Tenn.; Herman G. Baity and Lucy Morgan, of Chapel Hill, N. C.; Wilburt C. Davidson, M.D., of Durham, N. C.; and Oscar L. Miller, M.D., of Charlotte, N. C.

Dr. Chenault was also honored recently when the Supreme Council A.A., Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction, in its 59th annual session, held in Huntington, W. Va., conferred the honorary thirty-third degree upon him.

25y-1945

Infantile Paralysis Center

Tuskegee Polio Center Isto Be Great Negro Medical Science Training Unit

Iowa Bystander

1-25-45

Des Moines, Iowa

New York—More than half a million dollars for treatment of Negro victims of infantie paralysis has been spent at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama during the past four years. Basil O'Connor, president of The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, announced this week.

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The Tuskegee Infantile Paralysis Center is one of the few medical centers where Negro physicians and nurses can gain experience as specialists in various departments of medicine and surgery and where the best and latest facilities and findings in medical science are available to them. It is intended that the Center will become one of the great Negro medical science training centers.

Tuskegee Paralysis Unit Got $171,000

Journal Guide

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In 1944 the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis appropriated $171,000 for after-effects treatment of polio victims at the Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis Center. 1-20-45

Funds for the support of the activities of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and its County Chapters are received through the March of Dimes in Celebration of the President's Birthday, January 14-31. Norfolk, Va.

The Informer Houston Texas

Polio Victims Get $171,000

1-20-45

In 1944 The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis appropriated $171,000 for after-effects treatment of polio victims at the Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis center, it was announced today by Basil O'-Connor, president of the National Foundation.

States Benefit

"Tuskegee's polio center is providing treatment for victims from fourteen states. Facilities are maintained primarily for after-effects treatment of victims living in communities without adequate personnel and facilities for local treatment and hospitalization," stated Mr. O'-Connor. 1-20-45

The thirty-six bed center is a unit of the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital, Tuskegee Institute, and Tuskegee cooperates with County Chapters of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. "No victim of infantile paralysis," continued Mr. O'Connor, "shall be denied treatment because of lack of funds. The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis provides aid to patients without regard to age, race, creed or color." 1-20-45

Funds for the support of the activities of The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and its county chapters are received through the March of Dimes in celebration of the President's birthday, January 14-31.

$170,000 Given To Tuskegee Institute For Polio Victims

New York Age

1-27-45

In 1944 The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis appropriated $171,000 for after-effects treatment of polio victims at the Tuskegee Institute Infanile Paralysis Center, it was announced Friday by Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation. 1-27-45

"Tuskegee's polio center is providing treatment for victims from fourteen states. Facilities are maintained primarily for after-effects treatment of victims living in communities without adequate personnel and facilities for local treatment and hospitalization," stated Mr. O'Connor.

The thirty-six bed center is a unit of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, and Tuskegee cooperates with County Chapters of The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. "No victim of infantile paralysis," continued Mr. O'Connor, "Shall be denied treatment because of lack of funds. The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis provides aid to patients without regard to age, race, creed of color".

Funds for the support of the activities of The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and its County Chapters are received through the March of Dimes in Celebration of the President's Birthday. January 14-31.

1st Physical Therapy Winner Named in N. Y.

7-21-45

Washington Tribune

The first successful Negro candidate for a scholarship in physical therapy offered by The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis under a $1,267,600 free training program is Miss Adele Corene Smith, 146-39 106th Ave., Jamaica, L. I., it was announced recently at headquarters of the National Foundation, 120 Broadway, New York City. D.C.

Miss Smith attended high school in Asbury Park, N. J., and was graduated from the Lincoln Training School for Nurses, the Bronx, N. Y., in 1932. She will study physical therapy at New York University. 7-21-45

25y-1945

John Andrews Hospital

Award Contract For Nurses Home At Tuskegee, Ala.

Atlanta World - 1-18-45 Ga.

The Division Engineer's Office of the Bureau of Community Facilities, Federal Works Agency, has concurred in the award of a contract by Tuskegee Institute of Tuskegee, Alabama, to R. P. Farnsworth Company, Inc., of New Orleans, for the construction and equipping of a Nurses' Home at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital in Tuskegee, according to Oliver T. Ray, Division Engineer.

The contract is in the amount of $283,696 and the proposed building will provide quarters and facilities for approximately 100 Negro student nurses under the Cadet Nurse Corps training program.

1-18-45

Construction will start immediately, and the building is scheduled to be completed within five months.

This project is being financed jointly by the Federal Government and Tuskegee Institute, the applicant.

25y-1945

Dr. Robert R. Moton

Tuskegee Holds Annual Memorial Service For Dr. Robert R. Moton

Journal-Guide

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Annual memorial services for Robert Russa Moton, Tuskegee's second president, were held in the Institute Chapel on Sunday evening, Dec. 9.

"Finding a way out," said President F. D. Patterson in his opening remarks, "is the title of Dr. Moton's autobiography and as we return to peace time, with its manifold problems, may well become a slogan for earnest cooperative action."

Norfolk, Va.

In this first annual observance it was decided to make the program an institute family affair. Tributes to his memory and reviews of his noteworthy achievements were contributed by three faculty members who labored with him during his 19 years of service at Tuskegee Institute.

DISCUSS DR. MOTON

Mrs. Laura R. Daly, one of the first Jeanes teachers and now extension agent in Macon county, Ala., discussed Dr. Moton's interest and activity in rural life. Mrs. B. B. Walcott, executive secretary of the Tuskegee Institute Chapter of the American Red Cross, described Dr. Moton's contribution in the field of education. Coach Cleve L. Abbott brought an intimate picture of the human side of Dr. Moton and told many touching and heart-warming incidents which occurred during his years at the institute.

12-22-45

Special music, including Dr. Moton's favorite selections, was featured by the Tuskegee Choir, William L. Dawson, conducting, with Sgt. Otis D. Wright, of the Tuskegee Army Air Field, as soloist.

MANY MINISTERS

In the audience were many farmers and rural ministers attending the Farm and Home Week annual study period who remained at the institute for the 55th annual session of the Negro Conference, closing Wednesday, at which time Dr. Arthur F. Raper, distinguished rural sociologist of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. delivered the principal address.

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Journal and Guide

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Sat. 12-22-45

Norfolk Va.

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MEMORIALIZED—The late Dr. Robert Russa Moton, second president of Tuskegee Institute, was memorialized in a fitting program by members of the institute faculty at Tuskegee Sunday evening, Dec. 9.